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Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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1. Report of the Auditor General for the year ended 31st March, 1911. Volume 1, Parts A to P, and Vol. 2, Parts Q to Y. Presented 10th January, 1912, by Hon. Mr. White.

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, November 20, 1911.. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

3. Estimates for fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented 29th November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. White.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

3*a*. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1913. Presented 10th January, 1912, by Hon. Mr. White.. .. ..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

3*b*. Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1912. Presented 13th March, 1912, by Hon. Mr. White..*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

4. Supplementary Estimates for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1913. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 26th March, 1912.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

5. Further Supplementary Estimates for fiscal year ending 31st March, 1912. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 26th March, 1912.

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

6. List of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada for year ended 31st December, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. White.

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7. Report on dividends remaining unpaid, unclaimed balances and unpaid drafts and bills of exchange in Chartered Banks of the Dominion of Canada for five years and upwards prior to 31st December, 1911.

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8. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for year ended, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 20th November, 1911... .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

9. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. White.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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10. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. (Part I.—Canadian Trade). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 23rd February, *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*a*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ended 31st March, 1911. (Part II.—Canadian Trade with (1) France, (2) Germany, (3) United Kingdom, and (4) United States). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 10th January, 1912. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*b*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. (Part III.—Canadian Trade). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 25th March, 1912.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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10*c*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. (Part IV.—Miscellaneous Information). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 7th February, 1912.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*d*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. (Part V.—Grain Statistics, &c.) Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*e*. Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. (Part VI.—Subsidized Steamship Services). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster, 1st April, 1912.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

10*f*. Report of Trade and Commerce for fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. (Part VII.—Trade of Foreign Countries, Treaties and Conventions). Presented by Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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11. Report of the Department of Customs for the year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 10th January, 1912. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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12. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenue for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1911. (Excise, Part I). Presented by Hon. Mr. Nantel, 30th November, 1911.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

13. Report Department of Inland Revenue. (Part II.—Inspection of Weights and Measures, Gas and Electric Light). Presented by Hon. Mr. Nantel, 30th November, 1911. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

14. Reports, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1911. Part III.—Adulteration of Food. Presented by Hon. Mr. Nantel, 11th January, 1912. *Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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15. Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1st December, 1911.
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15*a*. Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the fiscal year ending 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell... .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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15*b*. Report of the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, J. G. Rutherford, for the year ending 1910. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell.
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15*c*. Report of the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner for the year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1st December, 1911.
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16. Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Burrell, 1st December, 1911.
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17. Criminal Statistics for the year ended 1910. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty.
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18. Return of the Twelfth General Election for the House of Commons, 1911.
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18*a*. Return of By-Elections (Twelfth Parliament) for the House of Commons, 1911.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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19. Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal period ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Monk, 1st December, 1911. Vols. I and II.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers

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20. Report of the Department of Railways and Canals for fiscal year, 1st April, 1910 to 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 12th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*a*. Canal Statistics for season of navigation of 1911.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*b*. Railway Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended 30th June, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 1st February, 1912.
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20*c*. Sixth Report of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, for the year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 29th March, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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20*d*. Telephone Statistics of the Dominion of Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 8th March, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

20*e*. Express Statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended 30th June, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane, 8th March, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

21. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending 31st December, 1911. (Marine). Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 22nd January, 1912.
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21*a*. Tenth Report of the Geographic Board of Canada, for year ending 30th June, 1911. Also Appendix Handbook of Indians of Canada.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

21b. List of Shipping issued by Department of Marine and Fisheries. Vessels in registry books of Canada, for year 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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22. Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1911. (Fisheries). Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 12th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

23. Supplement to the Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the year ending 31st December, 1910—Marine—Report of the Harbour Commissioners for Montreal, Quebec, &c. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 22nd January, 1912.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

23*a*. Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection for the fiscal year 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hazen, 22nd January, 1912.
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24. Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Pelletier, 24th November, 1911.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

25. Report of the Department of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, 12th January, 1912.
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25*a*. Report of Chief Astronomer, Department of the Interior, for year ending 31st March, 1910. Vol. II. and IIII.
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25*a*. Report of Chief Astronomer, Department of the Interior, for year ending 31st March, 1911.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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25*b*. Annual Report of the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior, 1910-11.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

25*d*. Report of progress of stream measurements for the calendar year 1910.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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26. Summary Report of the Geological Survey Branch, Department of Mines, for calendar year 1911.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

26a. Summary Report of the Mines Branch Department of Mines, for the calendar year 1910. Presented by Hon. Mr. Nantel, 11th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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27. Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers, 11th January, 1912.
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28. Report of the Northwest Mounted Police, for year 1911. Presented by Rt. Hon. Mr. Borden, 10th January, 1912... .. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

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29. Report of the Secretary of State of Canada for year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 30th November, 1911
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29*b*. Report of the Secretary of State for External Affairs for the fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 11th January, 1912.
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30. Civil Service List of Canada, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 30th March, 1912.
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31. Report of the Civil Service Commission of Canada for the period from 1st September to 31st August, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 12th January, 1912.
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32. Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery for the year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Roche, 6th March, 1912.
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33. Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1911. Presented by Hon. The Speaker, 16th November, 1911... .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

33*a*. Report of the Joint Committee Library of Parliament for year 1911. Presented by Hon. The Speaker, 18th March, 1912.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

34. Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada for fiscal year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Doherty, 10th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

35. Report of the Militia Council for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Hughes, 8th February, 1912.
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36. Report of the Department of Labour for year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, 12th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36*a*. Fourth Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, 12th January, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

36*c*. Report of proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, for the year ended 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Crothers, 10th January, 1912.
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37. Report of the Transcontinental Railway Commission for year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. Cochrane.. ..*Presented for distribution and sessional papers.*

38. Report of the Department of the Naval Service, for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented 10th January, 1912, by Hon. Mr. Hazen.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

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39. Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued since the last Session of Parliament on account of 1911-12. Presented 20th November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. White.
Not printed.

40. Copy of Order in Council, dated 7th August, 1911, *re* "Extra Pay of Officers, and Men serving in the Naval Service of Canada."

Copy of Order in Council, dated 10th August, 1911, *re* "Payment to Ministers of Religion of various denominations for religious ministration to Officers and Men belonging to the Naval Foces of Canada."

Copy of Order in Council, dated 18th October, 1911, *re* "Regulations for the entry of Naval Cadets for the Naval Service."

Copy of Order in Council, dated 25th October, 1911, *re* "Regulations for Courts Martial." Presented 20th November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. Hazen.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

40*a*. Copy of Order in Council, dated 7th August, 1911, *re* "Consolidated Allowance in lieu of Lodging, Provisions, Fuel, Light, &c., for the Naval Service of Canada." Presented 29th November, 1911 by Hon. Mr. Hazen.. .. ..*Not printed.*

40*b*. Copy of Order in Council, No. P.C. 2843, dated 16th December, 1911—"Regulations *re* Distinguishing Flag and Pendants to be flown by the Ships of the Royal Canadian Navy." Presented 1st January, 1912, by Hon. Mr. Hazen.. .. ..*Not printed.*

40*c*. Copy of Order in Council, dated 27th January, 1912, *re* Gratuities to Widows of Seamen, killed on duty. Presented 8th February, by Hon. Mr. Hazen..*Not printed.*

40*d*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 29th November, 1911, for a copy of all Correspondence between His Majesty's Government in Canada and His Majesty's Government in England, subsequent to the last Imperial Conference, concerning the Naval Service of Canada, or in any way connected with it. Presented 15th February, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux.*
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

40*e*. Copy of Order in Council P.C., 16/168, dated 27th January, 1912, *re* Daily Rates of Pay and allowances for Bandsmen in the Royal Canadian Navy.—(*Senate*).
Not printed.

40*f*. Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 186, 30th January, 1912, *re* transfer of certain Naval Reserve Lands by the Imperial Government to the Dominion Government and the reservation of the same for Naval and Military purposes.—(*Senate.*)..*Not printed.*

40*g*. Copy of Order in Council P.C., 16/168 dated 27th January, 1912, *re* Daily Rates of Pay and Allowances for Bandsmen in the Royal Canadian Navy. Presented 27 February, 1912, by Hon. Mr. Hazen.. .. ..*Not printed.*

40*h*. Copy of Order in Council No. P.C. 196, dated 30th January, 1912, *re* transfer of certain Naval Reserve Lands by the Imperial Government to the Dominion Government and the reservation of the same for Naval and Military purposes. Presented 27th February, 1912, by Hon. Mr. Hazen.. .. ..*Not printed.*

40*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of the memorandum of Admiral Kingsmill, dated 9th October, 1911, referred to by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in answer to a question put to him on the 15th January, 1912. Presented, 11th March, 1912, by Hon. Mr. Hazen.. .. ..*Not printed.*

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41. Statement of Superannuation and Retiring Allowances in the Civil Service during the year ended 31st December, 1911, showing name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired; also, whether vacancy filled by promotion or by new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 20th November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. White.. .. ..*Not printed.*

42. Statement of Expenditure on account of "Miscellaneous Unforeseen Expenses," from the 1st April, 1911, to the 16th November, 1911, in accordance with the Appropriation Act of 1911. Presented 20th November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. White.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

43. Civil Service Insurance Act. Statement concerning. Presented 20th November, 1912. *Not printed.*

44. Return, in pursuance of Section 16 of the Government Annuities Act, 1908, containing Statement of the business done during the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented 21st November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. Foster.. .. ..*Not printed.*

44*a*. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 8th February, showing:—1. The number of persons who have been appointed to the position of lecturers upon the subject of Annuities under chapter 5, 7-8 Edward VII, "An Act to authorize the issue of Government Annuities for Old Age and Amendments thereto." 2. The names of such lecturers, the amount of salary paid to each, of travelling expenses or payments for any other service rendered in connection therewith. 3. The number of clerks and others employed in connection with the organization and putting into force the provisions of the Annuities Act; and the salaries and wages paid to each one so employed. 4. The total expense incurred in the organization of Annuities Branch of the Public Service, to the end of December, 1911.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

44*b*. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 6th February, 1912, showing:—1. The number of annuitants and parties having made payments on account of purchase of same up to the 1st February, 1912. 2. The amount of money paid in to the same date. 3. The number of contracts for annuities entered into in each month from the 1st January, 1911, to the 1st February, 1912. 4. The number of letters received by the officials in charge of the Annuities Branch during same period?—(*The Senate.*).. ..*Not printed.*

45. Report of the proceedings for the preceding year of the Commisioners of Internal Economy of the House of Commons, pursuant to Rule 9. Presented 24th November, 1911, by Hon. The Speaker.. .. ..*Not printed.*

46. Copies of General Orders promulgated to the Militia for the period between 1st November, 1910, and 2nd November, 1911, inclusive. Presented 24th November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. Hughes.. .. ..*Not printed.*

47. Report of the Commission of Conservation on the Water-Powers of Canada. Presented 28th November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. Burrell.. .. ..*Not printed.*

48. Return respecting Trade Unions under Chap. 125, R.S.C., 1906. Presented 30th November, 1911, by Hon. Mr. Roche.. .. ..*Not printed.*

49. Detailed statement of all bonds or securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, since last return (29th November, 1910), submitted to the Parliament of Canada, under Section 32 of Chap. 19, R.S.C., 1906. Presented 30th November, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Roche*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

50. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the National Battlefields Commission to 31st March, 1911. Presented 30th November, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. White.*

Printed for sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

51. Statements of Receipts and Expenditures of the Ottawa Improvement Commission to 31st March, 1911. Presented 30th November, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. White... ..Not printed.*

51*a*. Return respecting work done by Ottawa Improvement Commission for beautifying of Ottawa.—(*Sir Wilfrid Laurier.*) Presented 22nd February, 1912.
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

51*b*. Report of the Ottawa Improvement Commission for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1911. Presented by Hon. Mr. White, 18th March, 1912.. .. ..*Not printed.*

52. Statement of the affairs of the Royal Society of Canada, for the year ended 30th April, 1911. Presented 30th November, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. White*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

53. Regulations under "The Destructive Insect and Pest Act."—(*For distribution*). Presented 1st December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Burrell*
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

54. Return of Orders in Council passed regulations and forms prescribed between the 1st October, 1910, and 30th September, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of Section 57 of the Irrigation Act, Chapter 61 Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906. Presented 1st December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

55. Return of Orders in Council passed between the 1st of October, 1910, and the 31st July, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of the Dominion Lands Survey Act, Chapter 21, 7-8 Edward VII. Presented 1st December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

55*a*. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st October, 1910, and 31st July, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908. Presented 1st December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

55*b*. Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette* and in the British Columbia *Gazette*, between 1st October, 1910, and 31st July, 1911, in accordance with provisions of Sub-section (*d*) of Section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion Lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia. Presented 1st December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

55*c*. Supplementary Return of Certain Orders in Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908.—(*Senate.*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

55*d*. Supplementary Return of Orders in Council which have been published in the *Canada Gazette*, between 1st August, 1911, and 15th November, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of Section 77 of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 20 of the Statutes of Canada, 1908. Presented 7th February, 1912.. .. ..*Not printed.*

56. Return of Orders in Council passed between the 1st October, 1910, and the 30th September, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Reserve Act, Section 19, of Chapter 10, 1-2 George V. Presented 1st December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster.*
Not printed.

56*a*. Return of Orders in Council passed between the 1st Oceober, 1910, and the 30th September, 1911, in accordance with the provisions of the Rocky Mountain Park Act, Section 5 of Chapter 60, Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 1st December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Foster*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

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57. Return (in so far as the Department of the Interior is concerned) of Copies of all Orders in Council, plans, papers, and correspondence which are required to be presented to the House of Commons, under a Resolution passed on 20th February, 1882, since the date of the last return, under such Resolution. Presented 5th December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Rogers*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

58. Statement of Expenditure as bounty to deep-sea fishermen for the year 1910-11, pursuant to Chapter 46 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, intituled: "An Act to encourage the development of the Sea Fisheries and the building of Fishing Vessels." Presented 5th December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Hazen*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

59. Communication from the Right Honourable Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., &c., on the subject of cheaper transmission of press cablegrams, &c.—(*Sessional papers*). Presented 7th December, 1911.—*Hon. Mr. Borden.*

Printed for sessional papers.

60. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police Force, for the year 1911. Presented 10th January, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Doherty*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

61. Return to an Order of the House of the 27th February, 1911, showing all Statutes, regulations, reports and proceedings in the courts of the United States or in the counts of any of the respective States, and all other documents, papers and information of every kind touching or concerning the methods and operations of the meat trust and other trusts and combines in the United States, and touching the results both to the producer and to the consumer of such methods and operations, including all departmental proceedings and reports and other proceedings and reports of the Government of the United States or of any department thereof with respect to the matters aforesaid, and in general all available information in respect to the operations of such trusts and combines in the United States. Presented, 10th January, 1912.—*Mr. Meighen*... .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

62. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th November, 1911, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, and other documents in connection with the acceptance of a tender of the McDiarmid Company, Limited, for the construction of the Moosejaw public building, and the cessation of all construction thereof. Presented 10th January, 1912.—*Mr. Knowles*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

62*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th November, 1911, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, reports and other documents in connection with the proposed erection of a public building in the town of Aurora. Presented 10th January, 1912.—*Mr. Armstrong* (*York*).. .. ..*Not printed.*

63. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th December, 1911, for a detailed statement of the expenses incurred and paid for the Exposition at Paris in 1900, under the title of payments of the Colonial Committee for space, &c., $87,000 (*See* report of the Auditor General, 1899,D—15). Presented 10th January, 1912.—*Mr. Paquet.*

Not printed.

64. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th December, 1911, showing the expenditure for printing pamphlets, circulars and literature with a view to promoting immigration to Canada during each of the years from and including 1900 to 1911; and the expenditure in the interests of each province for printing pamphlets, circulars and literature entirely devoted to each province during each of the years from and including the year 1900 to 1911; and also, whether the printing was done by contract or under what arrangement and the rate charged. Presented 10th January, 1912.—*Mr. Sutherland*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

64*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 30th November, 1911, for a copy of all Orders in Council and other papers relating to the appointment of Arthur Hawkes as a special commissioner in the immigration branch of the Interior Department. Presented 10th January, 1912.—*Mr. Oliver*... .. ..*Not printed.*

65. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st December, 1911, appointing Messieurs Alfred Bishop Morine, Guillaume Narcise Ducharme and Richard Stuart Lake, a Royal Commission to investigate and inquire into the operation of the various departments of the government, with a view to securing increased efficiency and a more thorough organization and co-ordination in the said departments. Presented 10th January, 1912.—*Rt. Hon. Mr. Borden*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

65. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 29th January, 1912, relative to the appointment of two commissioners, namely: Mr. F. C. Gutelius, C.E., of Montreal, and Mr. George Lynch Staunton, K.C., of Hamilton, to investigate all matters bearing on the actual construction of the National Transcontinental Railway between Moncton and Winnipeg. Presented 6th February, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Cochrane.*
Not printed.

65*b*. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 12th February, 1912, appointing the Hon. Sir William Ralph Meredith, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Division of the High Court of Justice of Ontario, a commissioner to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the organization, management, operation and failure of the Farmer's Bank of Canada. Presented 13th February, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. White.*
Not printed.

66. Return to an Order of the House of the 30th November, 1911, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, reports and other documents in connection with the interpretation and enforcement of the duties on lumber, together with a copy of all instructions or other communications addressed by circular or otherwise to Collectors of Customs, and a copy of any minute or minutes or rulings or decisions of the Board of Customs during the year 1911. Presented 10th January, 1912.—*Mr. Knowles*... ..*Not printed.*

67. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 21st November, 1911, providing for the transfer of the Government Annuities Branch from the Department of Trade and Commerce to the Post Office Department. Presented 10th January, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Pelletier*... .. ..*Not printed.*

68. Return relating to lands sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year which ended the 1st October, 1911. Presented 11th January, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Rogers*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

68*a*. Return under the provisions of Section 8 of 49 Victoria, Chapter 9, being a list of lands in the "Irrigation Block" of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the province of Alberta, sold by that company during the year which ended on the 1st October, 1911. Presented 13th March, 1912.. .. ..*Not printed.*

68*b*. Return under the provisions of Section 8 of 49 Victoria, Chapter 9, being a list of lands in the province of Alberta, sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year which ended on the 1st October, 1911. Presented 13th March, 1912.
Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

69. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th December, 1911, for a copy of all agreements between the Minister of Railways of Canada and any of the Brotherhood Unions or organizations of the employees of the Interclonial Railway since 1898. Presented 15th January, 1912.—*Mr. Maclean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

70. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th November, 1911, showing:—1. What persons were appointed to positions in the several departments between the date of the dissolution of the last parliament and the 31st September last. 2. On whose recommendation such appointments were made, and the salary attached to each position. 3. What appointments were made in the several departments between the 21st day of September last and the date of the resignation of the Laurier Ministry, on whose recommendation in each case and the salary of each appointee. Presented 15th January, 1912.—*Mr. Edwards*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

70*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a Return showing how many appointments have been made in the Department of Public Works and Post Office since the 7th day of October, 1911, in the inside service, and in the outside service respectively. Presented 12th February, 1912.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

71. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 30th November, 1911, for a copy of all documents, &c., necessary to bring up to date the statement regarding the matters covered by Sessional Paper 109 of the Session of 1910-11 in reference to Canadian-Australain Trade.—*Mr. Ames.*

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

71*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 10th January, 1912, for a copy of all papers and correspondence relating to the negotiations that have been opened by the government for improved trade arrangements with the British West Indies and British Guiana. Presented 26th January, 1912.—*Mr. Murphy.*

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

72. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 29th November, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence consisting of letters or telegrams, between the Salisbury and Harvey Railway Company or any officer thereof or any person, and the Minister of Railways or any other member of the government or any other person, and the Minister of Railways and Canals, relating to the re-opening of that portion of the railway of the said company between Hillsborough and Albert, and the supplying of rails and other materials for the purpose of repairing and improving the same, and also, of any Orders in Council, agreements and other documents relating thereto. Presented 15th January, 1912.—*Mr. Pugsley*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

72*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1911, for a copy of all papers, correspondence and Orders in Council in connection with the awarding of the contract for the building of the Hudson Bay Railway, and of all orders suspending work on the same. Presented 15th January, 1912.—*Mr. Neely*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th November, 1911, for a statement showing the amount of money paid by the Dominion Government to each of the railways in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and in the Northwest Territories by way of subsidies, and adding thereto the value of lands given as subsidies on the basis of one dollar per acre. Presented 15th January, 1912.—*Mr. McCraney*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

72*c*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General 30th November, 1911, for a copy of all Orders in Council, petitions, telegrams, letters, agreements, correspondence and all other documents generally in connection with the proposed branch line or lines of railway to connect Montreal with the National Transcontinental Railway. Presented 15th January, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Montreal)*

Not printed.

72*d*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1911, for a copy of all papers, correspondence and Orders in Council in connection with the awarding of the contract for the building of the Transcontinental Railway Station at Quebec, and all orders suspending work on the same. Presented 15th January, 1912.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72*e*. Statement of work done on the National Transcontinental Railway—Eastern Division —to 31st December, 1911, and estimate of cost of completion. Presented 16th February, 1912—*Hon. Mr. Cochrane*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents and of all the correspondence exchanged between A. E. Doucet, district engineer, on district B of the Transcontinental Railway, and of all other persons, relating to the selection of sites for railway stations in the parishes of St. Damien and St. Cajetan d'Armagh, in the county of Bellechasse. Presented, 18th March, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Cochrane*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

72*g*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 31st January, 1912, for a copy of all minutes of proceedings, records, orders, instructions or other writings made and had, or given or authorized to be made, had or given by the Board of National Transcontinental Railway Commissioners, from the date of the appointment of Mr. R. W. Leonard, as a member of the said Board and chairman thereof, to the present date; also of all letters, telegrams, instructions or other documents made or had or passed, since the said appointment, by and between the Minister of Railways and Canals, or other members of the government, or by any person by authority of the government, and the said Chairman of the Board of National Transcontinental Railway Commissioners, or the Secretary of said Board; also of any Orders in Council relating to the appointment of an asistant chairman or an assistant to the chairman of said Board, together with a copy of all letters, papers. instructions or documents relating thereto; as well as a statement of all payments of monies in the way of salaries or compensation made to the incumbent of the office of assistant chairman or assistant to the chairman of said Board, and of all papers, letters or instructions made, written or received by the said minister or the said chairman, relating to or in any way connected with the payment or authorization of said salary or compensation. Presented 20th March, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Cochrane.*

Not printed.

72*h*. Interim Report of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, being for the nine months ended 31st December, 1911. Presented 22nd March, 1912, by Hon. Mr. Cochrane.. .. ..*Not printed.*

73. Return to an Order of the House of Commons of the 29th November, 1911 (so far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned), for a copy of all letters, telegrams, memorials, resolutions and other documents in the hands of the government, or any department thereof, in connection with the taking of the census in the city of Regina, and all complaints and protests in connection with the same; also, all departmental instructions, memoranda, reports and other documents. Presented 15th January, 1912.—*Mr. Knowles*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

74. Return showing:—1. The number of messengers in the House of Commons during the last session of the last parliament. 2. The names of the said messengers and the dates of their respective appointments. 3. The number of these messengers who have been relieved from service, their names, at whose request, for what reasons and on what date. 4. By whom have they been replaced. 5. Where are the residences of the new messengers and by whom were they recommended. 6. How many French Canadians hve been dismissed nd by whom have they been replaced. Presented 17th January, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Speaker*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

75. Ordinances of the Yukon Territory passed by the Yukon Council in the year 1911. Presented 17th January, 1912, by Hon. Mr. Roche.. .. ..*Not printed.*

76. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence with and from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, or other minister of the Imperial government, in relation to the passage of legislation providing for uniformity in naturalization throughout the empire since the sittings of the Imperial Conference in June last. Presented 19th January, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 7th December, 1910, for a copy of the Report of the Imperial Defence Committee of the Privy Council in England concerning the defence of the empire, communicated to the Canadian Government, and of the despatches and correspondence exchanged between the Imperial and the Canadian Governments relating to the said report. Presented 22nd January, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Monk*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

78. Return called for by Section 88 of Chapter 62, R.S.C., requiring that the Minister of the Interior shall lay before parliament, each year, a Return of liquor brought from any place out of Canada into the Territories, by special permission in writing of the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. Presented 22nd January, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Rogers*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, resolutions, telegrams and other communications or memorials in connection with the removal from the Moosejaw Land Office, of John Rutherford, lands agent, and the appointment (either temporary or permanent) of a new incumbent of the office. Presented 23rd January, 1912.—*Mr. Knowles*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, papers and correspondence, petitions or memoranda presented to the Government, or the Department of Public Works, or any official thereof, in connection with the dismissal of Captain Peter Decoste from the dredge *Cape Breton*. Presented 26th January, 1912.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all petitions, letters, telegrams and other documents in the possession of the Department of Public Works relating to the dismissal of Roderick Sutherland, caretaker of the public building at Canso, Nova Scotia. Presented 26th January, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair.*
Not printed.

79*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all letters. reports or other documents, relating to the removal from office of Mr. Eugene Baldwin, late of the Customs Service at Coaticook, Quebec. Presented 30th January, 1912. —*Mr. McLean (Halifax)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

79*d*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, petitions, reports, recommendations, declarations, proceedings of inquiry and all other documents relating to the dismissal of Médric Picotte as messenger of the House of Commons and the appointment of his successor, Henry Coffin. Presented 7th February, 1912.—*Mr. Seguin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*e*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, complaints, charges, telegrams, petitions, memorials, Orders in Council or other documents in the possession or under control of the government, relating to the dismissal of William A. Hattie, from the position of Preventive Officer at Mulgrave, Nova Scotia, and relating to the appointment of a man to fill the vacancy caused by such dismissal. Presented 12th February, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*f*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, complaints, telegrams, evidence, reports, or other papers, relating to charges against Robert Leithead, James Blair, Duncan Gillis and Calvin McKenzie, all employees of the Intercolonial Railway in the county of Pictou, for partizanship and to the investigation of said charges. Presented 14th February, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*..*Not printed.*

79*g*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th January, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and all other documents, and of all complaints and charges, in any way relating to the suspension of Joseph Venoit, checker on the Intercolonial Railway at Pictou, Nova Scotia. Presented 14th February, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*...*Not printed.*

79*h*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a copy of all charges, letters, and other documents relating to complaints against John Connolly, of New Glasgow, coal inspector, for partizanship, the evidence taken in the investigation before H. P. Duchemin, and all other papers in connection therewith. Presented 14th February, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*i*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, complaints, charges or other documents in the possession of the Department of Customs relating to the dismissal of S. M. Ferguson, Preventive Officer at Oyster Ponds, county of Guysborough, Nova Scotia, and relating to an appointment of a man to fill the vacancy cause by such dismissal. Presented 19th February, 1912. —*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*j*. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams or other documents relating to the dismissal of P. J. Veniot, Collector of Custotms at Bathurst, New Brunswick, and the appointment either permanent or temporary of his successor. Presented 19th February, 1912.—*Mr. Turgeon*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*k*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, charges, complaints, reports and other documents relating to the dismissal of Luke Day, (of the Department of Public Works), of North Sydney, Cape Breton. Presented 19th February, 1912.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*l*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence addressed to the Minister of Public Works in connection with the dismissal of George T. Harbour, superintendent of the work at the deep water wharf at Gaspé. Presented 22nd February, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

79*m*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, charges, complaints, reports and other documents relating to the dismissal of D. McDonald, Esquire, M.D. (of the Department of Indian Affairs), of Baddeck, Cape Breton. Presented 26th February, 1912.—*Mr. McKenzie..Not printed.*

79*n*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, requests, complaints, or other documents in the possession of the government, or any department thereof, relating to the dismissal of George Cavanagh from the Customs Service at New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Presented 27th February, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald.. .. ..Not printed.*

79*o*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a copy of all charges, letters and documents of every kind with respect to the dismissal of John W. Bohan from the position of Preventive Customs Officer at Bath, in the county of Carleton, province of New Brunswick; also, a copy of all references for an investigation on any charges, if any, and a copy of all evidence adduced thereat, together with the recommendation of the official making such investigations. Presented 27th February, 1912.—*Mr. Carvell.. .. ..Not printed.*

79*p*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, documents, &c., relating to the dismisasl of Hector Hamel, assistant appraiser at the Montreal Custom House; and also, relating to his subsequent appointment as preventive officer. Presented 27th February, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

79*q*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, charges, complaints, Orders in Council, reports or other documents in the possession of the Department of Customs relating to the dismissal of Lyman C. Smith from the Customs Collectorship at Oshawa, Ontario. Presented 27th February, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair.. .. ..Not printed.*

79*r*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of the petitions forwarded to the Minister of Public Works praying for the dismissal of Michael Campeau, and the appointment of Honoré Paquette, as caretaker of the Postal Station in Laurier Ward, Montreal. Presented 1st March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux.. ..Not printed.*

79*s*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, telegrams, requests, reports, recommendations and correspondence, regarding the removal or dismissal of Alexander R. McAdam, Fishery Officer for the county of Antigonish, and the appointment of a successor to him Presented 4th March, 1912.—*Mr. Chisholm (Antigonish).. .. ..Not printed.*

79*t*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, petitions, recommendations, complaints and other documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, relating to the dismissal of Fishery Guardians in the county of Guysborough, Nova Scotia. Presented 4th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair.. .. ..Not printed.*

79*u*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, complaints, charges, or other documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, relating to the dismissal of Edward Kelly from the position of engineer at the Reduction Works at Canso, Nova Scotia. Presented 4th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair.. .. ..Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

79*v*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, complaints, charges or other documents in the possession of the Marine and Fisheries Department relating to the dismissal of David S. Hendsbee from the position of weigher at the Reduction Works at Canso, Nova Scotia. Presented 4th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*w*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports, recommendations and evidence taken under investigation by Dr. Shurtleff, relating to the dismissal of Anson Sheltus, of St. Armand Station, county of Missisquoi, a Preventive Officer of the Customs Department. Presented 5th March, 1912.—*Mr. Kay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*x*. Return to an Order of the Senate dated the 30th January, 1912, calling for copies of all letters, papers or other documents in the hands of the government relating to the proposed removal of John Park, postmaster at Orangeville, Ontario.—(*Senate.*)

79*y*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports, telegrams, recommendation and memoranda relating to the dismissal of James McPhee as Customs Officer at West Bay, Nova Scotia, and the appointment of a successor. Presented 6th March, 1912.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*z*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports, recommendations and memoranda relating to the dismissal of Allan Kennedy as General Government Telegraph Repairer, Inverness county, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 7th March, 1912.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*aa*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports and recommendations relating to the dismissal of Wenceslas Lebel, of Kamouraska, as preventive officer of the Customs Department. Presented 12th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*bb*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, complaints, charges and other documents connected with or giving any information as to the discharge of Thomas Hale, of Westville, Nova Scotia, as correspondent for the *Labour Gazette*. Presented 12th March, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. ..*Not printed.*

79*cc*. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, petitions, charges, complaints and other documents in the possession of the government or any department thereof, relating to the dismissal of William A. Gerrior, customs preventive officer at Larry's River, N.S., and to the appointment of his successor. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

77*dd*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports and recommendations relating to the dismissal of Auguste Hibert as postmaster at St. Pascal, county of Kamouraska. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*ee*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports and recommendations relating to the dismissal of Luc Lizotte as postmaster at St. Pacome, county of Kamouraska. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*ff*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, petitions, complaints or other dcuments in the possession of the Post Office Department, relating to the dismissal of Captain Alex. Roberts, postmaster at Canso, N.S., and the appointment of his successor. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

79*gg*. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, reports, letters, complaints, &c., relating to the dismissal in 1896, of H. St. Amour, postmaster at St. Amour, county of Prescott, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*hh*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, complaints or other documents relating to the dismissal of W. H. Harris, postmaster, at White Head, N.S., and relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*ii*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, charges, complaints, reports and other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department relating to the proposed dismissal of James McGrath, postmaster at Aspen, Nova Scotia. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*jj*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, papers, petitions, letters, &c., relating to the dismissal of Louis Girard, postmaster at Ste. Anglèle de Mêrici, county of Rimouski, and relating to the appointment of his successor. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*. *Not printed.*

79*kk*. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, reports or other documents relating to the removal from office on 1st May, 1903, of John Fraser, postmaster of Stellarton, Nova Scotia. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*ll*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all petitions, requests, letters, recommendations, Orders in Council or other papers or documents in the possession or under the control of the Honourable the Postmaster General or the Post Office Department, relating to the dismissal of John M. Rogers, postmaster at East Roman Valley, N.S. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*mm*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence and papers in connection with the appointment and subsequent dismissal of Eugene Guimond, as postmaster at St. Angele, county of Rimouski. Presented 20th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..***Not printed.***

79*nn*. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th February, 1912, for a copy of all charges made against Dougald R. Boyle, officer at West Arichat, Nova Scotia, and of all correspondence and telegrams between the Department of Marine and Fisheries or any official thereof and any other person in relation thereto. Presented 21st March, 1912.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*oo*. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th February, 1912, for a copy of all charges made against Dr. J. R. McLeod, port physician at Port Hawkesbury, N.S., the evidence taken before H. P. Duchemin in support of such charges, and his report on the same, and of all correspondence and telegrams between the said H. P. Duchemin and the Department of Marine and Fisheries or any official thereof in relation thereto. Presented 21st March, 1912.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*pp*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all documents, correspondence, inquiries, accusations, petitions and reports in the Department of Railways and Canals, referring to the dismissal of Mr. Theophile Morice, an officer over the delivery of the coal of the Intercolonial Railway at Rivière du Loup. Presented 21st March, 1912.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

79*qq*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, requests, petitions, telegrams, complaints or charges received by the Post Office Department since 10th October, 1911, relating to the postmaster at Glenelg, N.S. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*rr*. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, complaints and other documents, relating to charges against Jas. W. Matheson, I.C.R. trackman at Meadowville, Pictou county, N.S., of the evidence taken and other proceedings of the investigation held on said charges, the reports thereon and of all representations in regard to the case from the Brotherhood of Trackmen. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*ss*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, petitions, reports, charges or other documents in the possession of the Post Office Department relating to the dismissal of J.D. McFarlane, postmaster at Southwest Margaree, Nova Scotia, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*tt*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all papers and correspondence in connection with the removal of the postmaster at Rathburn, township of Mara, county of Ontario, and the change of the location of the post office at said point. Presented 22nd March, 1911.—*Mr. Pardee*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*uu*. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1912, for a copy of all papers, complaints, letters and other documents connected with or relating to the dismissal of John McLeod as postmaster at Denmark, Colchester county, N.S., and the appointment or suggested appointment of D. McLeod to the vacancy. Presented 22nd March, 1912—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*vv*. Return to an Order of the House of the 28th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports and recommendations in the possession of the Post Office Department, relating to the dismissal of Doué Daoust, postmaster at Alfred, county of Prescott, and the appointment of his successor. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Proulx*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*ww*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, papers, inquiries, letters, &c., relating to the dismissal of Thomas Dionne, as postmaster of Cacouna, also the dismissal of Miss Saindon, of Cacouna, and the reinstallation of the said Thomas Dionne in the post office at Cacouna. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Gauvreau*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*xx*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, papers, petitions, recommendations, &c., relating to the request that was made to the Post Office Department for the dismissal of the postmaster at St. Anaclet, county of Rimouski. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*yy*. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, papers, documents, memoranda, telegrams and correspondence relating to the resignation of Donald E. McLean, late postmaster at Inverness, N.S. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Chisholm (Inverness)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*zz*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a Return showing the number of postmasters removed from office in Shefford county since the 1st October, 1911; their names, post office addresses, dates of dismissal, reasons therefor, name of complainant in each case, names of new postmaster appointed to replace them;

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

the charges laid against the dismissed postmasters, and whether charges were investigated before their removal from office; dates of different investigations, by whom held and was the accused postmaster present at said investigations in each case; names of any other postmasters in said county who may have charges laid against them; their names, offices, names of complainants in each case and nature of the complaints; will charges be investigated before the accused postmasters are removed from office; application made for these offices and name of applicant in each case. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Boivin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*aaa*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1912, for a copy of all charges against Arthur Brymer, fishery officer at L'Ardoise, N.S., and of all telegrams and other communications between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, or any other officer of his department, and any other persons having reference to the same and in relation to the appointment of his successor. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*bbb*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1912, for a copy of all charges against Lawrence G. Power, Superintendent of the Lobster Hatchery at Arichat, N.S., and of all letters, telegrams and other communications between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries or any officer in his department, and any other person, having reference to the same and in relation to the appointment of his successor. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*ccc*. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1912, for a copy of all papers, corrspondence, telegrams, &c., concerning the dismissal of Joachim Godbout, light-house keeper at St. Laurent, Isle of Orleans, county of Montmorency. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*ddd*. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all papers and other documents concerning the proposed investigation against P. L. St. Pierre, postmaster at St. Paul d'Abbottsford, county of Rouville, Que. Presented 27th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*eee*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, requests, complaints, depositions, reports of inquiry and of every other document in the possession of the Post Office Department relating to the dismissal of Doctor H. Dupre as postmaster of St. Robert, county of Richelieu, and to the appointment of a new postmaster. Presented 27th March, 1912.—*Mr. Cardin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*fff*. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a tabulated statement showing the number of dismissals in the Post Office Department since the first day of October, 1911, in the nine provinces of the Dominion. Also, the names of the postmasters so dismissed, the locality, the cause of dismissal, the names of the petitioners praying for such dismissal in each case, and the names of the petitioners opposing said dismissals. Presented 27th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*...*Not printed.*

79*ggg*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, requests, complaints, depositions, reports of inquiry, and of every other document in the possession of the Post Office Department relating to the dismissal of Madam, the widow of Antoine St. Martin, as postmistress at St. Louis de Bonsecours, county of Richelieu, and to the appointment of a new postmaster. Presented 27th March, 1912.—*Mr. Cardin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*hhh*. Return to an Order of the House of the 24th January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, documents, recommendations and reports respecting the dismissal of Joseph Moreau, as postmaster at St. Germain, Kamouraska, in the year 1905. Presented 27th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

79*iii*. Return to an Order of the House of the 20th March, 1912, for a copy of all papers, telegrams, letters, petitions and affidavits, relating to the dismissal of George Bourgoin, employed as statistician on the Lachine canal, also of all letters exchanged between the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Railways and Canals concerning said dismissal. Presented 28th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. ..*Not printed.*

79*jjj*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, requests, reports and recommendations relating to the dismissal of Louis Dechesne, an employee of the Marine Department, on the river Ouelle wharf, county of Kamouraska. Presented 29th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe*.. ..*Not printed.*

79*kkk*. Return to an Order of the House of the 18th March, 1912, for a copy of all charges against A. M. Hatfield, fishery overseer of the county of Yarmouth, N.S., and of all letters, telegrams, and any other communications between the Minister of Marine and Fisheries or any officer of his department, and any other person, having reference to the same, in relation to the appointment of Mr. Hatfield's successor. Presented 30th March, 1912.—*Mr. Law*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*lll*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, requests, complaints, depositions, reports of inquiry and every other document whatsoever, relating to the dismissal of Mr. J. O. Dauphinais as postmaster of Sorel, county of Richelieu, and also of all letters, requests or other documents relating to the appointment of the new postmaster at Sorel. Presented 30th March, 1912.—*Mr. Cardin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

79*mmm*. Return to an Order of the House of the 11th March, 1912, for a copy of all documents, letters, papers, requests, inquiries and reports respecting the dismissal of Mr. Joseph Cloutier, postmaster of St. Adolphe de Dudswell. Presented 30th March, 1912.—*Mr. Tobin*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

80. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, showing:—1. The quantity in tons of anthracite dust and Culm coal imported into Montreal during the year 1911. 2. The quantities of the same imported into other ports of the province of Quebec during the year 1911. 3. The duty collected on this product, if any, under the ruling of the Customs Department; the rate of duty and amount collected. 4. The value of said product as imported and entered at Montreal and the other ports. 5. The quantity in tons and the value of bituminous slack coal imported during the year 1911 into the port of Montreal and the various other ports, respectively, in the province of Quebec, and the duty collected thereon. Presented 25th January, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

81. Return to an Order of the House of the 15th January, 1912, showing the quantities, the different kinds as far as practicable, and prices of all boots and shoes imported into Canada during each of the fiscal years ending respectively 31st March, 1908, 1909 and 1910, together with the several countries from which the same were imported, giving the quantities, &c., from each country for each year. Presented 2nd February, 1912.—*Mr. Carvell*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

82. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 24th January, 1912, for a copy of all the correspondence between the Prime Minister of Canada, or any member of the Government, and Messieurs Fielding and Paterson, during the time the latter gentlemen were in Washington last year, on the subject of the negotiations for a Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States. Presented 2nd February, 1912—*Mr. Bradbury*.. .. ..*Printed for distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

82*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 24th January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence from the 1st day of January, 1910, to the 1st October, 1911, between the Right Honourable James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington, and the Government of Canada, or any member thereof with reference to the negotiations for Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States. Presented February, 1912.—*Mr. Bradbury.*

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

83. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 31st January, 1912, for a copy of the letters patent relating to the office of Governor General of Canada, of the Commission issued to the present Governor General, and of the instructions accompanying the same. Presented 2nd February, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald.*

Printed for sessional papers.

84. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of the treaty between Great Britain, the United States and Russia for the suspension of pelagic sealing, and all correspondence regarding the same from the initial negotiations to the present day. Presented 5th February, 1912. —*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

85. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, showing whether the government or the Montreal Harbour Commission purchased any cement for its different works, from the 1st January, 1905, to the 21st September, 1911; if so, from whom purchased; the price paid, and were tenders called for before purchasing. Presented 5th February, 1912.—*Mr. Boulay*.. .. ..*Not printed*

86. Copy Fifth Report of the Commission for the Demarcation of the Meridian of the 141st Degree of West Longitude.—(*Senate*).. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

87. Return to an order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, showing:—1. How many farm labourers and domestic servants have been placed by each employment agent in Eastern Canada, or whom a commission has been paid, during each of the years 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and up to date in the month of January, 1912. 2. The total amount of commission paid to each of such agents in each of the years mentioned, and the counties and provinces in which they are located. Presented 5th February, 1912.—*Mr. Sutherland*.. .. ..*ot printed.*

88. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, showing how many homestead inspectors were employed in the province of Saskatchewan by the Department of the Interior on 1st October, 1911, and what were their names; names of any of these inspectors who have been dismissed from office; reasons for dismissal; names of persons appointed to the positions so vacanted, giving their previous occupations, respectively. Presented 8th February, 1912.—*Mr. Thompson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

89. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams and other documents relative to prosecutions under the Fishery Act against John McCabe, David Porter, Joseph Foster and Duncan Murray, in the county of Pictou; and also, relating to a suit of Porter *vs.* Murray in the County Court of District No. 5, Nova Scotia, and the connection of the department with the same. Presented 9th February, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

90. Copy P.C. 19/168 certified extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Treasury Board, held on the 22nd January, 1912, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council on the 27th January, 1912.—(*Senate*)... .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

91. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, Orders in Council and other documents respecting the superannuation of the Honourable Judges Sir Alexandre Lacoste, J. A. Ouimet and C. J. Doherty. Presented 9th February, 1912.—*Mr. Ethier.*
Not printed.

92. Return showing certain dates returned to Senate by Messrs. A. E. Forget, &c.—(*Senate*).
Not printed.

93. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, reports or other documents relating to the erection of an armoury at the town of Sarnia, Ontario. Presented 13th February, 1912.—*Mr. Pardee.*
Not printed.

94. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and the Government of the province of Quebec, with regard to the extension of the boundaries of the said province. Presented 13th February, 1912.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier.*
Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

95. Return to an Order of the House of the 29th January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, representations, estimates, letters, telegrams and other documents received by the Right Honourable Prime Minister, or by any member of the Government, in any way relating to the subject of a car ferry service between the province of Prince Edward Island and the mainland, across the Straits of Northumberland, and the widening of the gauge of the Prince Edward Island Railway; and also, as to the estimated cost of all such work. Presented 13th February, 1912.—*Mr. Emmerson.*
Not printed.

95*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House, of the 29th January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, representations, estimates, letters, telegrams and other documents received by the Right Honourable Prime Minister, or by any member of the Government, in any way relating to the subject of a car ferry service between the province of Prince Edward Island and the mainland, across the Straits of Northumberland, and the widening of the gauge of the Prince Edward Island Railway and also as to the estimated cost of all such work. Presented 7th March, 1912.—*Mr. Emmerson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

95*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, or other documents containing applications or requests for the establishment of a car ferry service between Prince Edward Island and the mainland and of all correspondence, telegrams, reports, survey, and other documents showing the cost of the same, and of widening the gauge of the Prince Edward Island Railway; together with all other information available as to the desirability or necessity of said projects. Presented 7th March, 1912.—*Mr. Pardee*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

96. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Railways and Canals, or any official thereof, and the Saint John Railway Company, or the municipality of the city and county of St. John, on the subject of the granting of permission to the Saint John Railway Company, to lay its rails across the track of the Intercolonial Railway at or near the Haymarket Square in the city of St. John. Presented 13th February, 1912.—*Mr. Pugsley*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

96*a*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence between the Department of Railways and Canals, or any official thereof, and the Saint John Railway Company, or the municipality of the city and county of St. John, on the subject of the granting of permission to the Saint John Railway Company, to lay its rails across the track of the Intercolonial Railway at or near the Haymarket Square in the city of St. John, New Brunswick. Presented 14th February, 1912.—*Mr. Pugsley*... .. ..*Not printed.*

97. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all papers, reports, correspondence and messages respecting a report made in 1904 by H. Boulay of Sayabec, against William Roy, sectionman at Amqui, Intercolonial Railway, and of all that has been subsequently done to give effect to that report. Presented 14th February, 1912.—*Mr. Boulay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

97*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 7th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, papers, charges, affidavits and other documents relating to a charge against W. W. Gray, coal inspector of the Intercolonial Railway at Westville, Nova Scotia, and of all evidence, documents, reports, or other papers connected with the investigation of said charge by H. P. Duchemin. Presented 14th February, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald.*
Not printed.

98. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, recommendations, ministerial instructions, and any other document, from the Department of Customs relating to a temporary change in the customs tariffs upon the twine used in the headings of lobster traps. Presented 15th February, 1912.—*Mr. McLean*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

99. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers, memorials, resolutions and letters received from boards of trade, officials or individuals during the years 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, respecting the location of a quarantine or inspecting station on Lawlor's Island, Halifax harbour, accompanied by a chart. Presented 16th February, 1912.—*Mr. McLean*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

100. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers, correspondence and Orders in Council, relating to or in any way connected with the surveying and calling for tenders for the construction of the line of railway from Estmere to Baddeck, in the county of Victoria. Presented 16th February, 1912.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

100*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all papers, correspondence, and other Orders in Council in connection with the calling for tenders for the construction of the proposed branch line of railway from Estmere to Baddeck, in the county of Victoria, or bearing upon the reason why none of all said tenders were not accepted. Presented 16th February, 1912.—*Mr. McLean*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

100*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, contracts, memoranda, or notice cancelling contracts, and of all other papers and documents in the possession of the Department of Railways and Canals, bearing date after 1st January, 1911, relating to the construction of certain branch lines of the Intercolonial Railway between Sunny Bræ and Guysborough and Country Harbour, and between Dartmouth and Dean Settlement, in the province of Nova Scotia. Presented 21st March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

101. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 15th January, 1912, for a copy of Orders in Council and all correspondence between the Government and the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Railway Company and its successor the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway, relative to the proposed route of said Railway to Hudson's Bay, with all accompanying plans and reports; also a copy of all correspondence relative to the offer of Milburn and Company, Steamship owners, of England, said to have been made to the Government through the said Railway Company to place a line of their steamships on the route between Hudson's Bay and England on the completion of said Railway, and the further offer by the said Milburn and Company to place one of their Baltic steamships at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of making a practical test of the navigability of the route for commercial purposes. Presented 16th February, 1912. —*Mr. Aikins.*

Not printed.

101*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all reports, surveys, plans and maps made or prepared during the year 1911 or this year, in respect of or in connection with the Hudson Bay Railway or the suggested ports at Nelson or Churchill on the Hudson Bay, or relating to the navigation of the Hudson straits. Presented 4th March, 1912.—*Mr. Aikens.*

Printed for distribution and sessional papers.

102. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of the inquiry made by the Railway Department respecting the accident incurred by Goffrey Bourque, of Lac au Saumon, in the yard of the Intercolonial Railway at Campbellton, in the month of November or December, 1911; also, for all papers and correspondence exchanged since on this subject. Presented 16th February, 1912.—*Mr. Boulay.*

Not printed.

103. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, &c., between the King's Printer, the Superintendent of Printing, and the King's Printers' Representatives in Winnipeg, regarding the printing and distribution of the Voters' Lists of the province of Manitoba at the last general elections. Presented 19th February, 1912.—*Mr. Staples.. .. ..Not printed.*

104. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of the Report of the Board of Engineers appointed for the reconstruction of the Quebec bridge, and of the plans and specifications prepared by them; of all notices calling for tenders; of all tenders received; of the report of the Board on the same, collectively or individually, to the Minister of Railways; of the report of the said minister for the acceptance of tenders, and any Orders in Council awarding contracts for the building of the said bridge. Presented 19th February, 1912.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier.*

Printed for sessional papers.

105. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all Orders in Council passed during the last ten years relating to the abolition or regulation of tolls on canals. Presented 19th February, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair.. .. ..Not printed.*

106. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all petitions, letters and memorials received by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries since the first day of October, 1911, protesting against the issuing of a fish-trap license to Captain John T. Thorburn, Sand Point, county of Shelburne, Nova Scotia. Presented 22nd February, 1912.—*Mr. Law.. .. ..Not printed.*

106*a*. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 22nd March, 1912, for the production of all petitions and correspondence in relation to the removal of a fish trap at or near McNutts Island, in the harbour of Shelburne.—(*Senate*)... .. ..*Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

107. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated 15th February, 1912, showing the names, position and pay of all persons appointed to the Intercolonial Railway service in the city of St. John, New Brunswick, from 1st September, 1907, to 1st March, 1911.—(*Senate*). *Not printed.*

108. Certified copy of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 22nd February, 1912, referring certain questions to the Supreme Court of Canada in respect to Bill No. 3, of the First Session of the Twelfth Parliament of Canada, intituled: "An Act to amend the Marriage Act." Presented 23ar February, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Doherty..Printed for sesional papers.*

108*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, petitions, memorials or other documents received by the Prime Minister or any other member of the government, relating to the passage of a federal marriage law or legislation in regard to the so-called effect of the Ne Temere Decree. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

109. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all papers, letters, recommendations, petitions, ministerial instructions and other documents in the possession of the Department of Marine and Fisheries relating to the price from 31st March, 1911, of Dog Fish scrap. Presented 23rd February, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair.* *Not printed.*

110. Return to an Address of His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, memorials or communications of any kind between the government of the province of Ontario and the Dominion Government since 1st January, 1908, respecting the extension of the boundaries of the province of Manitoba or the division of the Territory of Keewatin. Presented 23rd February, 1912... .. ..*Not printed.*

110*a*. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 4th December, 1911, for a copy of all papers, letters, telegrams, memoranda or correspondence of any kind had between the Dominion Government and the governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, or with the Government of Ontario, as to the settlement of the boundaries of said respective provinces; and also, of any agreement or memo. containing any terms of settlement of the questions relating to the boundaries of said provinces or any part thereof; and also, of any documents, letters or representations made to the Federal Government by any person or persons relative to said settlement or the questions involved therein. Presented 26th February, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald.* *Printed for sessional papers.*

110*b*. Return to an Address of His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence, memorials or communications of any kind between the Government of the province of Ontario and the Dominion Government since 1st January, 1908, respecting the extension of the boundaries of the province of Manitoba or the division of the territory of Keewatin. Presented 26th February, 1912.—*Mr. Meighen*.. .. ..*Printed for sessional papers.*

111. Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 24th January, 1912, for copies of the contracts betweetn the Government of Canada, and the various steamship companies for the carriage of the mails between England, France and Canada, and all the correspondence relating thereto since the first of January, 1909; also, the agreements, if any, for the carriage of mails via New York. Further, any contracts, subsidy agreements, &c., for the conveyance of mail between Canada and Newfoundland, and the correspondence relating thereto since the first of January, 1909.—(*Senate*). *Printed for sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

112. Memorandum of the Chief Architect to the Deputy Minister of the Department of Public Works relative to the "Forbes Sterilizers" in use in the House of Commons and several departments. Presented 26th February, 1912.. .. ..*Not printed.*

113. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all reports, correspondence and papers relating to the building of the Saint John Valley Railway from Saint John to Grand Falls, New Brunswick. Presented 27th February, 1912.—*Mr. Michaud*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

114. Return to an Order of the House of the 14th February, 1912, for a copy of all documents, papers, correspondence, inquiries, evidences, reports, &c., relating to an accident sustained by Alphonse Madore, employed on the Intercolonial at Ste. Flavie, in 1888 or 1889, and to the settling of the claim then made by the said Alphonse Madore to the Department of Railways and Canals. Presented 27th February, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*... .. ..*Not printed.*

114*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all inquiries, correspondence whatsoever relating to the death of the late Absolon Lavoie, of Amqui, accidentally killed on the Intercolonial Railway at Metis, county of Rimouski, during the summer of 1911. Presented 18th March, 1912.—*Mr. Boulay*..*Not printed.*

114*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, letters, &c., connected with an inquiry made by the Intercolonial authorities on the loss of a horse killed on the Dalhousie branch, belonging to Mr. Xavier St. Laurent, of Causapscal since 1905. Presented 26th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Kamouraska)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

115. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1912, for a copy of all papers, statements, letters, telegrams, statement of claim and application, minutes of the evidence taken on any investigation held, with all reports thereon, and all other documents in any way relating to a claim of Earl Ash, for damages caused by and resulting from the destruction by fire of property owned, occupied and passessed by the claimant, alleged to have been caused by fire and sparks from a locomotive of the Intercolonial Railway of Canada, and operated by said railway. Presented 27th February, 1912.—*Mr. Emmerson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

115*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, evidence taken under investigation by Superintendent Sharp, reports and other documents connected with a claim for damages occasioned by fire to the property of Angus J. McAulay, of Tracadie, Prince Edward Island, on the 16th day of July, 1911. Presented 1st March, 1912—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

116. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers, documents, &c., concerning the incorporation and operations of the Fidelity Trust Company of Montreal. Presented 28th March, 1912.—*Mr. McKenzie*.....*Not printed.*

117. Return to an Order of the Senate, dated the 31st January, 1912, for copies of Acts, documents, correspondence, &c., concerning the expropriation of the properties of F. Turgeon and F. Gunn, in the city of Quebec for the purpose of a Central station.—*(Senate)*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

118. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers and correspondence relating to the incorporation and operations of The Provident Trust Company, of Montreal. Presented 1st March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux.*

Not printed.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

119. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 10th January, 1912, for a copy of all Orders or Minutes of Council relating to the appointment of commissioners under the treaty with the United States relating to boundary waters, and questions arising along the boundary between Canada and the United States, signed at Wshington, 11th January, 1909; together with a copy of all despatches, letters and telegrams between the Governor General, or the Government of Canada, or any member thereof, and the British ambassador at Washington, or the British Government, or any member thereof, upon that subject; and also, of all letters and telegrams between any member or department of the government and Sir George Gibbons, Mr. Aimé Geoffrion and Mr. Alexander Barnhill, or either of them, relating to their appointment as such commissioners. Presented 1st March, 1912.—*Mr. Pugsley*.. .. .. *Printed for sessional papers.*

120. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 29th November, 1911, for a copy of all correspondence since the first of July, 1896, to the present date, between the Government of Canada and the governments of the several provinces on the subject of assistance to provincial railways and other provincial public works. Presented 1st March, 1912.—*Sir Wilfrid Laurier*..*Printed for sessional papers.*

121. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers and documents in the case of Rex *vs.* Sheldon and others. Presented 5th March, 1912.—*Mr. McKenzie*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

122. Return to an order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers, correspondence and documents in connection with the case of D. Raymond, petitioner, the Queen's Hotel Company, Limited, respondent, and Guillaume Narcisse Ducharme and others, party defendants. Presented 5th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux.*

Not printed.

123. Return to an Order of the Senate dated 9th February, 1912, showing the terms of lease to the whaling company or companies for whale fishing on the coast of British Columbia, giving the extent of sea over which exclusive rights are given, rent paid, and restriction as to close season, and all other particulars relating to this subject.—(*Senate*).. .. .. *Not printed.*

123*a*. Return to an Address of the Senate dated 9th February, 1912, for a return showing the term of lease by the government to a company giving rights to exclusive fishing in the fresh water lakes of the Dominion; with all conditions as to time, rent, subletting and close season, and any other information relating to this subject.—(*Senate*).. .. .. *Not printed.*

124. Return to an Address of the Senate, dated 22nd February, 1912, for all correspondence respecting the inefficient postal delivery service at Rothesay, N.B.—(*Senate*).

Not printed.

125. Laid before the House, by command of His Royal Highness the Governor General,—Copy of agreement between His Majesty the King on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, His Majesty on behalf of the province of New Brunswick, and the Saint John and Quebec Railway Company, for the leasing under terms and conditions specified, of the line of railway when completed, of the company, between Grand Falls and Saint John, N.B. Presented 11th March, 1912... .. ..*Not printed.*

126. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, or a copy of all correspondence and papers referring to the granting of special aid to the tobacco growers of La Société Co-opérative de la Vallée de Yamaska. Presented 13th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. .. *Not printed.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 24—*Continued.*

127. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, correspondence, reports or other documents relating to the proposed winter harbour at Sarnia, Ontario. Presented 13th March, 1912.—*Mr. Pardee*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

127*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all reports, petitions and correspondence in the possession of the Department of Public Works, relating to the improvement of Port Dover harbour, in Norfolk county, Ontario; together with all papers or documents relating to the connection of the Grand Trunk Railway Company therewith. Presented 29th March, 1912.—*Mr. Charlton.*
Not printed.

127*b*. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all reports, petitions and correspondence in the possession of the Department of Public Works, relating to the improvement of Port Dover harbour, in Norfolk county, Ontario, together with all papers or documents relating to the connection of the Grand Trunk Railway Company therewith. Presented 1st April, 1912.—*Mr. Charlton*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

128. Certified extract from the Minutes of a meeting of the Treasury Board held on the 4th March, 1912, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council on the 9th March, 1912, respecting the term of service and pay of the constables of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. Presented 13th March, 1912... .. .. ..*Not printed.*

129. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all reports, correspondence and papers, relating to the building of a breakwater at Port Richmond, Nova Scotia. Presented 14th March, 1912.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

129*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all reports, correspondence and papers relating to the building of a breakwater at Charles Forests Cove, Richmond county, Nova Scotia. Presented 18th March, 1912.—*Mr. Kyte.*
Not printed.

130. Return to and Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence between the Intercolonial authorities, the Minister of Railways and the Department of Justice, and all other persons, relating to a claim of the Metapedia Waterworks Company against the Intercolonial, including therein all plans, designs, inquiries, evidences and other reports concerning this matter; also a copy of all plans, designs, notices and correspondence between the Intercolonial authorities and M. P. Laberge, the Dominion Lumber Company and John Fenderson & Co., relating to the placing of an aqueduct pipe on the land No. 170 of the cadastre of St. Pierre du Lac. Presentd 15th March, 1912.—*Mr. Boulay*.. .. ..*Not printd.*

131. Statement of the affairs of the British Loan and Investment Company, as on the 31st December, 1911. Presented 18th March, 1912.. .. ..*Not printed.*

132. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, complaints, charges, and other papers and documents in the possession of the Post Office Department relating to Tracadie Road Post Office, Guysborough, N.S. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

133. Return to an Order of the House of the 6th March, 1912, for a copy of the news sent up to date to Magdalen Island by the weekly correspondent appointed by the Postmaster General; also for a copy of the instructions given said correspondent at the time of his appointment. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. ..*Not printed.*

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134. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions, reports and documents relating to the notice of cancellation of mail contract between Scott Junction and the station in the county of Beauce. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Béland*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

134*a*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, correspondence, reports and other documents in relation to the mail contract between River John Railway station and the post office, and between River John and Hodson, respectively, since 1st October, 1911, and as to the cancellation of the contract for said service with Logan and the making of a contract for the same with one Gannon. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

134*b*. Return to an Order of the House of the 31st January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports and other documents in relation to the mail contract service between Stellarton station and the post office since 1st October, 1911, and as to the cancellation of the contract for said service with the present contractor. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

134*c*. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a return showing all the contracts for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails, in which notice of cancellation has been given under the terms of the said contract, between 10th October, 1911, and 1st February, 1912, and also the name and address of each contractor and the amount of each contract. Presented 27th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

135. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of the Parcel Post Convention between Canada and France, and all papers connected therewith. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux.* *Not printed.*

136. Return to an Order of the House of the 22nd January, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, reports, recommendations applications and other documents, relating to the appointment of a post office inspector at Moosejaw, Saskatchewan. Presented 19th March, 1912.—*Mr. Knowles*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

137. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General, on the 4th March. 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams and petitions, sent to the Government, or any of His Majesty's ministers, praying for the establishment of a separate school system in the Keewatin Territory. Presented 20th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*...*Not printed.*

138. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 28th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers, recommendations to Council, Orders in Council, or any other papers in connection with or having reference to the promotion of Mr. Binks to be Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office. Presented 28th March, 1912.—*Mr. Henderson*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

139. Return dated 12th March, 1912, for a copy of all correspondence between the Anglo-Canadian Chemical Company, and the Department of the Inland Revenue from 1st of January, 1911, to date.—(*Senate*)... .. .. *Not printed.*

140. Return to an Order of the House of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all papers on file with the Government and of all letters, telegrams and correspondence between the Labour Department and the Board of Conciliation in relation to the strike now and for some time past existing on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg. Presented 21st March, 1912.—*Mr. MacNutt*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

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141. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all rulings or decisions made by the Minister of Customs, or the Tariff Board of the Department of Customs, since the 10th of October last, in reference to the duty payable in respect to Jute cloth, traction engines and partially dressed lumber, respectively; and likewise in reference to any other articles imported into Canada concerning which there has been any change in the rate of duty exacted at any time since the said date, as compared to the rate of duty exacted on such articles respectively immediately prior to said date. Presented 21st March, 1912.—*Mr. Turriff*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

142. Return to an Order of the House of the 5th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, telegrams, petitions or other papers relating to any change or proposed change of postmasters at Powassan between 1st January, 1906, and 1st January, 1912. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Arthurs*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

143. Return to an Order of the House of the 13th March, 1912, for a return showing the rural mail routes established by the present Government; the number of requests received by the Post Office Department for the establishment of rural mail routes; the number of applications granted; the number not granted, and the reasons therefor. Presented 22nd March, 1912.—*Mr. Lemieux*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

144. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 12th February, 1912, for a copy of all Orders in Council, petitions and memorials, passed or received by the Government of Canada, respectively, since 1se July, 1908, relating to foreign shippings engaged in the coastwise trade in Canada; and also a copy of all correspondence between the Government or any departments thereof and any person, company or corporation relating to the same. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Kyte*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

145. Return to an Order of the 26th February, 1912, for a return showing the various loans made by the Government of Canada since the year 1900; the periods for which they were made; where contracted; rate of interest; commissions paid and to whom; net proceeds per cent of each loan; will future loans be asked for by public tender, if so where? Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Lapointe (Montreal)*.. .. .. ..*Not printed.*

146. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a return showing the number and capacity of cold storage establishments in each of the principal cities of Canada; the kind and quantity, approximate value of food stuff and produce contained in each of these establishments, during the months of November and December, 1911, and January, 1912. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Verville.*

Not printed.

147. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of the Judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the King *vs.* The Burrard Power Company, and of all Orders in Council for the transmission to the government of the province of British Columbia of the administration of all water rights in the Railway Belt; together with a copy of all correspondence between the Government of British Columbia and the Government of Canada with regard to the same. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Sir W. Laurier*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

148. Return to an Address to His Royal Highness the Governor General of the 26th February, 1912, for a copy of all letters, documents and memoranda from the government of British Columbia, and all other papers relating to negotiations affecting the exportation of salmon, the boat rating in canneries, the system of issuing licenses and the restriction of licenses to Asiatics in the province of British Columbia, and all Orders in Council made in regard to any of these matters since 1st October, 1911. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Macdonald*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

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149. Return to an Order of the House of the 19th February, 1912, for a return showing the date of the appointment of Mr. H. P. Duchemin to investigate complaints against government officials in Nova Scotia; the remuneration he is to receive for his services, the daily allowance specified for his travelling and living expenses, full detail of his remuneration and expenses, the amount paid him so far; any account or statement presented which has not been paid, the gross amounts for which accounts have been paid. The names of any other parties conducting investigations in Nova Scotia, their remuneration, the number of the commissioners appointed in all the provinces by the present government or any department, to investigate charges of political partisanship on the part of officials, their names and addresses, and the dates of appointment and remuneration, including allowance for expenses. Presented 27th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

150. Return to an Order of the House of the 4th March, 1912, for a copy of all letters, petitions, requests, memoranda, ministerial or departmental instructions in the possession of the Government or any department thereof, relating to the alleged change of name of Blind River Post Office, in the province of Ontario. Presented 25th March, 1912.—*Mr. Sinclair*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

151. Report from the Department of Labour on Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1911. Presented 28th March, 1912.—*Hon. Mr. Crothers*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

152. Résumé of General Elections, 1911. Presented 30th March, 1912.. .. ..*Not printed.*

153. Return to an Order of the House of the 12th February, 1912, for a return showing the amount paid since 15th October, 1911, for making and repairing mail bags, and for the metal parts thereof including locks; the names and addresses of the companies, firms and individuals to whom payment has been made, and the amount in each case. Presented 29th March, 1912.—*Mr. Kay*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

154. Return to an Order of the House of the 17th January, 1912, for a copy of all documents relating to the purchase and repair of the post office at Berthier-en-haut. Presented 1st April, 1912.—*Mr. Barette*.. .. ..*Not printed.*

155. Names of Commissioners appointed under 'Inquiries Act."—(*Senate*)...*Not printed.*

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1911

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
1911

[No. 27—1812]

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, &c., &c., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK OLIVER,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, August 3, 1911.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, August 2, 1911.

The Honourable FRANK OLIVER,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1911, embodying reports from various officials and agents, together with statistical statements, which furnish information concerning the present condition of the Indians.

The winter of 1910-11 was a severe one in all sections of the country; but I am happy to state that the Indians did not suffer unduly. This is a matter for congratulation, as it shows that there is considerable reserve force to meet these unusual climatic conditions and that, while in the nature of things some degree of hardship must result from a severe winter season, the majority of the Indians are able to provide themselves with food and shelter.

The summer season was not uniformly propitious in all parts of the country, but in hardly any district was there a complete failure of crops, and in several places, particularly the southern part of Saskatchewan, the yield was larger than usual, owing to the greater area under cultivation and the favourable harvesting conditions. The total crop was smaller than that of the previous season, but this is referable to unfavourable weather and not to a falling off in the extent of the agricultural operations.

The observation of law and order has been as usual very general, and wide adherence to the moral code must be recorded. From their peculiar and separate position in society, Indians are open to ignorant censure from a class of the community that stands aloof from all efforts to improve their condition; but, considering their proneness to be sought out and influenced by the less desirable members of the white communities, who tempt them with their own vices, the Indians stand well as moral and law-abiding citizens. Their native code of morals is not, clause by clause, the same as that of the white race, but they are capable of practising Christian morals,

and do so after education and experience. The great bar to moral progress from our point of view is the craving for intoxicants, which brings many other evils in its train and a certain license in the relation of the sexes which varies in objecitonable features in different sections of the country.

The illegal liquor traffic is vigorously fought by the agents, police and detectives of the department, and many offenders are brought to justice annually and sentenced to fine or imprisonment. The marriage customs and sexual morality of Indians can be raised only by education and christianization and the gradual creation by these means, upon the reserves and their borders, of a strong public opinion that will operate as a check upon irregularity of all kinds.

As the settlement and development of the country proceeds, this department extends its area of influence. There remain but few of the aborigines—and these in remote regions—who are not under direct supervision.

A notable extension of this influence during the past year has occurred by the appointment of two Indian agents in the district north of Alberta. One of these is located at Fort Smith and the other at Fort Simpson. Fort Smith is just north of the 60th parallel of latitude, situated on Slave river, at the end of the long portage of 14 miles that begins at Smith's Landing. Fort Simpson is near the 62nd parallel of latitude, on the Mackenzie river.

The former place is within the confines of Treaty No. 8, and the Indians in that district and farther north have been visited annually by Inspector H. A. Conroy. The Indians of Fort Simpson and the Mackenzie river are beyond the limits of the territory ceded by Treaty No. 8 and have not yet been taken into treaty. They are entirely dependent upon the fur trade and the natural food-supply for their subsistence, and any needed relief to prevent suffering has been issued in past years by the Hudson's Bay Company. Other traders have now penetrated to this remote district, and it was deemed advisable to appoint local representatives of the department who could deal at first hand with the question of relief, which at any time might become a pressing one owing to the failure of the natural food-supply.

It was deemed advisable, also, to endeavour to carry on some experiments in farming and to ascertain what crops could be grown in that latitude. The experience of the department's officers would then become available for the Indians, who might be able to cultivate small areas. The establishment at Fort Simpson consists of an agent, an interpreter and a farmer. Supplies of dressed lumber, sashes, doors, &c., have been sent in, wherewith to erect the necessary dwellings and farm buildings. Each agent has been clothed with the full authority of a magistrate, coroner and mining recorder.

Two portable saw and shingle mills have been sent to both points, with a competent mill-wright to install them.

The purpose of the establishment at Fort Smith is the same as that at Fort Simpson with a like staff. A meteorological station has now been established there, as had already been done at Fort Simpson, from which point for some time past meteorological returns have been received. The department looks forward with much interest to the result of the establishment in this faraway portion of the Dominion of these two new Indian agencies.

The gradual extension of responsibility has also to be noted in the case of the Eskimos, who have in past years not received any attention from officers of this department. Parliament has provided a small appropriation for the assistance of destitute

Eskimos, and a portion of this has been administered through the Anglican missionaries for the needs of the Eskimos at Blacklead Island and Ashe Inlet. The extension of Treaty No. 5 to Fort Churchill has also brought the Eskimos of that place into closer relations with the department. These interesting and self-reliant people make but few demands upon the government, and, owing to their situation and manner of life, it is difficult to assist them when they most require it; but it is hoped that not infrequently suffering and loss of life may be prevented by the timely issue of relief supplies.

I am happy to record that the difficult negotiations for the removal of the Songhees Indians from the city of Victoria to a more suitable location have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The province of British Columbia purchased the old reserve and provided the band with a new one at Esquimalt, the fee simple of which was conveyed to the Superintendent General in trust for the Indians. The removal of the dead, together with all monuments and tombstones from the old reserve to the new one, was also undertaken by the province. The money consideration for the old reserve was a payment of $10,000 to each family and the public and private improvements. This made a total payment to the Indians of $434,344. As the terms of the agreement exceeded anything for which statutory authority had been previously provided, a special Act of Parliament was passed to legalize the arrangement. The difficulties that were brought into prominence by this vexed question led to careful consideration as to how they might be avoided in the future. Contiguous to several large towns and cities there are Indian reserves which, owing to the growth of these communities, may become completely surrounded by them; indeed several reserves are now in that position. In view of the fact that such a situation, apart altogether from its accompanying irritation, is fraught with great danger to the Indians, and taking all the circumstances into consideration, at the last session of Parliament it was enacted that under certain restrictions, in which the interests of the Indians have been most carefully guarded, such lands may be sold and the Indians removed from them. A reference to the statute will show the extent and purpose of the legislation and the manner in which the rights of the Indians have been protected.

POPULATION.

The number of Indians in the Dominion is always a subject of interest. The prevalent notion that the Indian is gradually disappearing is not sustained by statistics, and in any locality where the Indians have passed through the period of exhaustion that must be met by any aboriginal race in contact with civilization, it is found that the population is either stable or upon the increase. The following comparison of the population of the Six Nation Indians for five year periods since 1880, is a notable record and proves that the recuperative force of the race is remarkable. The word 'recuperative' is used advisedly, as the gloomiest prophecies were made in the middle of the last century as to the speedy and total extinction of the people of the League.

Six Nations,	1880	3,204
"	1885	3,216
"	1890	3,425
"	1895	3,629
"	1900	3,988
"	1905	4,267
"	1910	4,402

The number of Indians in this country is being gradually ascertained with accuracy, and it is hoped that after the figures of the decennial census of 1911 are available the statements of Indian population can be revised.

The total Indian population is shown in this report to be 103,661, and the Eskimo population to be 4,600. The net increase of births over deaths in those portions of the country where returns have been made is 346. The following statement gives the population by provinces and districts:—

Alberta	8,088
British Columbia	24,581
Manitoba	6,104
Nova Scotia	2,026
New Brunswick	1,802
Prince Edward Island	292
Ontario	22,496
Quebec	11,462
Saskatchewan	9,439
Northwest Territories	12,625
Ungava	1,246
Yukon	3,500
	103,661
Eskimos	4,600
Total	108,261

HEALTH.

While in the main the health of the aborigines throughout the year has been well maintained, the prevalence of epidemics of small-pox should be mentioned. These outbreaks were not of a virulent nature, but rendered quarantine necessary, and no serious results in the loss of life occurred. Tuberculosis continues to be the greatest foe of the Indian race, and the difficulty of combating it successfully is also still existent. Indians dislike the restraint necessary for hospital treatment, and the experiments that have been carried out with tent hospitals have, owing to this reason, not been very successful; but it can be asserted that the nature of this disease and the means of preventing its spread are gradually becoming disseminated amongst the Indians. The use of a text-book on hygiene, in which special chapters on tuberculosis are incorporated, which has lately been adopted for use in the schools, will familiarize the Indian children with the nature of the disease and the steps that should be taken to prevent contagion, and most beneficial results can confidently be expected from the knowledge thus imparted.

One active source of disease is the unsanitary condition of dwellings and premises, and the improvement of health will go hand in hand with the improvement of houses and their surroundings. If it were possible to use the tribal funds of Indians who have moneys on deposit with the government for the purpose of building better houses or putting those already erected in a more sanitary condition, the result would be most beneficial; but, as a rule, Indians guard their interest moneys with a jealous eye. They are influenced to improve their dwellings with such funds, and as an example of the good work that may be done when the conditions

are favourable, the case of the Moravians of the Thames may be cited, where, with the consent of the band, the sum of $20,000 was lately expended in the improvement of their houses.

DWELLINGS.

The note of advance that has been distinct in all reports from Indian agents and other officers during the past few years, continues. The dwellings now erected by the Indians conform more and more to civilized usage. The Indian houses in the western provinces begin to compare very favourably with those erected by the first settlers. The reference to buildings under the 'Health' subdivision of this report will show that the department is keen to improve the dwellings of the Indians and to ensure measures of sanitation. It is only when Indians have grasped the fact that comfortable and sanitary surroundings mean greater enjoyment of life that we can hope to find permanent improvement. In this they differ in no way from white people, and, owing to the influence of education and example, there is year by year a gradual increase in the number who are comfortably housed.

AGRICULTURE.

As it is the aim of the department to promote agriculture amongst the Indians, a special interest is attached to this subject. In the older provinces of the Dominion there is no doubt that the methods of cultivation employed by Indians have improved. They have access to valuable periodical literature on the subject, and no doubt the knowledge disseminated by the Experimental Farm stations of the government has had a beneficial influence.

Ontario, with its output of over one-half a million bushels of grain and root crops and a general agricultural yield valued at $435,000, is as usual the leading province. British Columbia follows with a crop valued at $350,000; but the most interesting items of progress are to be found in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The returns for the harvest of 1905 showed that Alberta produced 38,264 bushels of grain and roots, and Saskatchewan 193,071 bushels. Last year in Alberta 72,459 bushels were harvested, and in Saskatchewan 299,851 bushels. The number of acres under cultivation also shows a remarkable increase. In Saskatchewan five years ago the acreage was 8,355. In this year's return it is 14,562. In Alberta it was 1,843 in 1906, and now it is 5,266.

This increase is the direct result of the promotion of farming, and the assistance given to ex-pupils of boarding and industrial schools to establish themselves upon the soil immediately after their graduation. Last year the demand made upon these young men that they should break at least 25 acres with the outfit furnished by the department, part of which is to be paid for by themselves, was well met.

An effort is also being made to promote agriculture amongst the Indians of the maritime provinces. The Micmacs of these provinces are not inferior in intelligence or in development to Indians of other parts of the country, and the experiments by which several reserves have been assisted has been sufficiently gratifying to determine the department in the continuance of the policy.

The following condensed statement showing the population of the provinces engaged in agriculture with the acreage, yield and value of the crop, will be of interest in this connection:—

Province.	Population.	Land under crop.	Grain and roots.	Hay.	Value.
		Acres.	Bush.	Tons.	$ cts.
Alberta.	8,088	5,266	72,459	16,506	162,105 00
British Columbia	24,581	9,039	373,720	14,158	350,654 00
Manitoba	6,104	7,447	100,478	13,831	94,917 55
New Brunswick	1,802	460	10,347	239	6,222 00
Northwest Territories (part of)	3,000	123	9,040	2,509	17,210 00
Nova Scotia	2,026	233	10,727	911	15,020 00
Ontario	22,496	16,618	511,886	27,704	434,698 86
Prince Edward Island	292	62	2,495	76	1,500 00
Quebec	11,462	4,740	103,449	5,721	124,241 65
Saskatchewan	9,439	14,562	299,851	41,543	253,893 40
Total, 1911	89,290	58,550	1,494,452	123,198	1,460,462 46
Total, 1910		54,366	1,583,579	122,046	1,374,815 00
Increase		4,184		1,152	85,647 46
Decrease			89,127		

LIVE STOCK.

A review of the reports on the live stock industry leads to the conclusion that it has been prosperous under some adverse conditions. In southern Alberta and some parts of Saskatchewan the hay crop was light, owing to drought, and, as an abundant supply of hay is necessary for the successful wintering of cattle, much apprehension was caused by the shortage. However, the stock in the western provinces survived the winter in good condition, and only upon the Sarcee reserve was there any greater loss than usual.

The standard of the herds is well maintained and the co-operation of the officials of this department with those of the Department of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of the Animal Contagious Disease Act on the reserves has brought beneficial results. As the Indian cattle and horses form a growing proportion of those in the market, it is necessary that they should be free from disease. The prices obtained for cattle sold have been high, in some cases above the average, and the Indians begin to realize what a valuable asset their stock and pasturage has become.

The tendency to kill cattle without the authority of the agents and, therefore, in a wasteful manner, has to be overcome before herds can show a steady natural increase.

In the older provinces the stock industry shows fair progress and the outlook is encouraging.

WAGES AND VARIOUS EARNINGS.

It will be noted from the following table that there is an increase in the revenue from both wages and various industries, and it is in fact worthy of attention from economists that the Indian is a sufficient factor in the labour market to account for a million and a half dollars annually as a reward for his labour. In the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, where the Indians were a few years ago following their aboriginal mode of life, it is found that many are now engaged as farm labourers and their services are sought after. These are for the most part boys trained

in the industrial and boarding schools. While the labour of Indians so occupied does not go to improve the reserves to which they belong, their absorption in the industrial life of the country will tend more to the solution of the Indian problem than any other cause.

Agriculture	$1,459,962 46
Beef	236,753 36
Wages	1,540,021 10
Fishing	691,629 60
Hunting and trapping	819,424 25
Various industries	852,944 63

Province.	Wages.	Various Industries.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	38,217 00	234,055 18
British Columbia	477,655 00	206,414 00
Manitoba	49.390 00	18,613 50
New Brunswick	51,850 00	22,250 00
Northwest Territories	27,070 00	7,650 00
Nova Scotia	45,280 00	37,973 00
Ontario	605,058 10	142,504 95
Prince Edward Island	50 00	14,480 00
Quebec	184,757 00	89,055 00
Saskatchewan	60,694 00	79,949 00
Total, 1911	1,540,021 10	852,944 63
Total, 1910	1,344,599 00	727,905 00
Increase	195,422 10	125,039 63

HUNTING AND TRAPPING.

As will be seen by the following statement of receipts from fishing, and hunting and trapping, the revenue from the former industry was considerably increased over last year, while that from hunting and trapping shows a decrease. This of course is an index of the actual state of both industries. The season was a poor one for hunting and trapping; very few agents report even a fair return, and the prices received for pelts were not above the average. Large game seems to have been plentiful and from this source many of the Indians were able to provide food during the severe winter. The agent for the Stony reserve reports that the Indians of that reserve object to taking out the licenses for big game, which are issued by the government of the province of Alberta, and in consequence they have very little revenue from the sale of heads, which would otherwise be appreciable.

The larger proportion of the increase of $89,169.60 in the fishing revenue is referable to the increase of the industry in British Columbia. The fishing on the Skeena and some parts of the coast is said to have been exceptionally good. On the Skeena the agent reports that it was the best known for nearly 20 years; but in other sections of the country the reports were not so favourable, though everywhere the Indians were able to secure sufficient of this food staple for their own consumption.

In the West Coast agency, where the sealing industry forms an important source of revenue, those who went to Behring sea in the schooners did well, as the catch was much larger than formerly. The total revenue from this source was probably 50 per cent higher than last year.

Province.	Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	3,240 00	25,226 50
British Columbia	424,515 00	169,600 00
Manitoba	24,355 00	39,299 00
New Brunswick	9,390 00	3,295 00
Northwest Territories	36,050 00	90,300 00
Nova Scotia	5,715 00	10,475 00
Ontario	106,628 60	154,228 75
Prince Edward Island	1,410 00	35 00
Quebec	5,250 00	141,075 00
Saskatchewan	75,076 00	185,890 00
Total, 1911	691,629 60	819,424 25
Total, 1910	602,460 00	828,221 00
Increase	89,169 60	.....
Decrease	.....	8,796 75

EDUCATION.

In the report of the Superintendent of Indian Education, accompanied by statistical statements and reports from day school teachers and the principals of residential schools, will be found much information on the subject of education. A fact of first importance is there mentioned, that is, the plan under which the boarding schools are to be conducted in the future. Parliament having placed larger appropriations at the disposal of the department, it has been possible to allow the schools an increased per capita payment. While giving this increased financial assistance, greater demands are made upon the management of the boarding schools and, hereafter, the buildings, dietary and administration are to conform to the standard established. The facts are set forth fully in the report and need not be referred to here in greater detail.

There was a total of 324 schools in operation during the year. Of this number, 251 are classed as day schools, 54 as boarding schools and 19 as industrial schools. This is an increase of ten schools in the day school class and a decrease of one school in the industrial class; the Regina industrial school having been closed.

There is a total enrolment for the year of 11,190 pupils; 5,607 boys and 5,583 girls. This is an increase of 565 pupils, as compared with the number enrolled during the preceding year. The percentage of attendance is 60·44 per cent of the enrolment.

There was an attendance of 7,348 pupils in the day schools; 2,269 in the boarding schools and 1,573 in the industrial schools.

The careful supervision of ex-pupils and the care now taken to select only those children who are best fitted for the training given in these residential schools, will result, it may be confidently stated, in obtaining a much higher percentage of useful graduates.

In the remarks made under the heading of health, reference will be found to the issue of a text-book on hygiene. This book has been welcomed by many of our teachers and principals, and there is no doubt that the greater attention now paid

to physical culture and sanitation in the schools and the knowledge therein acquired of the nature of tuberculosis and the ordinary means employed to prevent contagion, will before long have its beneficial effect on the general health of the Indians.

The character of the buildings now being erected for day and residential schools will also have its due effect. The former are being properly ventilated and sufficient air space is being allowed for the number of pupils to be accommodated, and the latter have the best modern sanitary appliances and outdoor sleeping apartments where children of tubercular tendencies may have the advantage of the fresh air cure.

The endeavour to make the day schools more attractive by the granting of prizes and giving of a mid-day meal where possible, and the conveyance of children between the home and the school, has been attended with gratifying results.

SURVEYS.

Prince Edward Island.

In order to settle some disputes, the limits of certain Indian holdings were defined by survey, in the Lennox Island Indian reserve.

Nova Scotia.

The north and west limits of the Whycocomagh reserve were retraced to ascertain the extent of the trespasses reported to have been committed.

The east boundary of the Chapel Island reserve was re-defined.

A road leading from the main road to the Cariboo Marsh reserve was defined by survey.

A block of forty acres of woodland near Truro, purchased for the Indians, was surveyed.

The limits of the Gold River reserve were ascertained and surveyed.

New Brunswick.

A re-survey was made of lots 29 to 33 in the Pokemouch reserve.

Quebec.

A block containing twenty-five farm lots was surveyed for Indian occupation in the Timiskaming reserve.

A survey was made for a drainage ditch in the northwest part of the Caughnawaga reserve.

Pelo island, a part of the St. Regis reserve, was surveyed and subdivided between the different Indian claimants.

Ontario.

The Mattagami and Long Lake reserves, in Treaty 9, have been surveyed.

The boundaries of a number of reserves in the Kenora and Savanne agencies having become practically obliterated from the effects of fire and the lapse of time, the work of retracing them has been commenced.

A survey was made to ascertain the areas of the improved lands in the recently surrendered portion of the Tyendinaga reserve.

Certain concession and side lines in the Gibson reserve were retraced, and certain blind lines were run and posted to mark lots for Indian occupation.

Manitoba and Keewatin.

The boundaries of the Brokenhead reserve and of the River lots in the reserve were re-surveyed and re-posted.

At Norway House parts of Fort island, Johnstone island and Mission island and an addition at the Northern end of the Norway House reserve were surveyed, to be received in exchange for 1,474 acres cut off the reserve and surrendered; also the boundaries of the original reserve were re-surveyed.

At Berens River the boundaries of the Indian reserve were re-surveyed and the land leased to the Department of Marine and Fisheries for a hatchery, and a church lot and a school lot were surveyed.

At Fisher River reserve, No. 44, the river lots were re-surveyed and a road was surveyed on the south side of the river from the east boundary to the hay-lands, also on the north side of the river a road was surveyed from the ferry to the said hay-lands, and a connection between the said two roads at the ferry near the Mission.

A re-survey was made of the Turtle Mountain reserve, No. 60.

Saskatchewan.

A re-survey and re-arrangement of the north limit of the town-plot of Kamsack in the Coté reserve was made.

The recently surrendered portions of the Key and the Keesekoose reserves were surveyed and subdivided for sale, and a subdivision of a part of the unsurrendered portion of the Keesekoose reserve was made for Indian occupation.

Portions of the surrendered town-sites of Lestock and Kylemore were subdivided for sale.

Ministikwan (or Island) Lake reserve was surveyed, including a necessary traverse of a portion of the lake; also reserves 112 C, 112 D and 112 E, at Midnight lake, were surveyed.

British Columbia.

Reserves were temporarily defined for the Andimaul and Kitwancool Indians, but not surveyed, owing to the opposition of the Indians.

A survey and examination of a portion of the Bella Coola reserve was made in order to ascertain what might be done to arrest the encroachment of the river.

The surveys of eleven small plots of land in the Railway Belt were made, being a portion of a number intended to be allotted to the Indians owning the improvements thereon.

LANDS.

The sales made of surrendered, surveyed lands are shown in the tabular statement, on page 3 of Part II of this report, and during the past year 52,331.03 acres were sold, realizing the sum of $678,567.71.

During the year 270 Crown grants were issued and recorded under the provisions of the Indian Act. Returns of patents to the number of 78 were prepared and transmitted to the different registrars of counties and districts in which the lands patented were situate, and four returns were made to the Provincial Secretary of Ontario covering lands patented within the province.

The undisposed of surrendered lands on the Moosomin and Thunderchild and the Grizzly Bear and Lean Man reserves, near Battleford, were offered for sale by public auction at Old Battleford on June 1, 1910. On the Moosomin and Thunderchild reserves 3,804 acres were sold, realizing $24,586. On the Grizzly Bear and Lean Man reserves 3,009 acres were sold, realizing $11,656.75.

The undisposed of surrendered land on the Peigan reserve was offered for sale by public auction at Pincher Creek on June 1, 1910; 2,560 acres were sold, realizing the sum of $41,200.

The undisposed of surrendered land on the Fishing Lake reserve was offered for sale by public auction at Wadena on June 8, 1910, and 10,751.18 acres were sold, realizing the sum of $136,782.65.

A number of lots in the townplot of Wabamun situate on the White Whale Lake reserve, which was surrendered by the Indians to be disposed of for their benefit, were offered for sale by public auction at the city of Edmonton on May 11, 1910; 42 lots were sold, realizing the sum of $4,954.

The lands comprising reserve No. 7A, situate in the province of Saskatchewan, which were surrendered by the Indians, were offered for sale by public auction at the town of Scott on May 26, 1910. The whole reserve, comprising 2,403 acres, was sold, realizing the sum of $33,950.50.

The undisposed of surrendered lands on the Kakewistahaw and Cowessess reserves, at Crooked lake, in the province of Saskatchewan, were offered for sale by public auction at Broadview on June 15, 1910. All the land offered for sale was disposed of, amounting to 3,680 acres, which realized the sum of $191,183.88.

The lands remaining unsold that were surrendered some time ago on the Louis Bull, Bobtail and Samson reserves were offered for sale by public auction at Ponoka on June 22, 1910; 4,342.8 acres were sold, realizing the sum of $42, 479.25.

Forty-five lots in the townplot of Lestock, being a subdivision of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 6, Tp. 27, R. 14, W. 2nd, were offered for sale by public auction at Kutawa, Sask., on November 23, 1910; 13 acres were sold, realizing the sum of $6,135.60.

The land on the Key and Keeseekoose reserves surrendered by the Indians was offered for sale by public auction at Kamsack on December 1, 1910; 12, 776.32 acres of land were sold, realizing the sum of $103,301.23.

The lots in the townplot of Kylemore, being a subdivision of L. S. 9, Sec. 9, Tp. 34, R. 12, W. 2nd, which had been surrendered by the Indians, were offered for sale by public auction at Wadena on December 7, 1910; eight lots were sold, realizing the sum of $710.

On December 21, 1910, the Abenakis Indians of St. François and Becancour surrendered to the Crown the Crespieul reserve, situate west of the township of Crespieul in the county of Lake St. John, Que., containing by admeasurement 8,374·85 acres, in order that the same might be sold for their benefit. The reserve was duly examined and valued, and advertised for sale by public auction at the city of Quebec.

MINERALS.

During the year regulations were established under the provisions of the Indian Act by His Excellency in Council for the disposition of petroleum and gas on Indian reserves in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and in the Northwest Territories. Under these regulations the petroleum and gas on the Blood reserve and the petroleum and gas on the unsurrendered portion of the Blackfoot reserve were disposed of.

LOCATION TICKETS.

Location tickets, granting title under the provisions of the Indian Act to individual Indians for land on the reserve, were issued during the past year to the number of 34, and on March 31, last, there were current 1,526 location tickets.

LEASES.

Under the provisions of section 11 of the regulations for the disposal of Indian lands, leases were issued in triplicate, to white men at the request of Indian locatees to the number of 114, and on March 31, last, there were 1,147 leases current.

TIMBER.

The number of timber licenses current at the end of the fiscal year was 32.

FINANCIAL.

At the close of the twelve months ended March 31, 1911, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to $6,283,441.26, had increased to $6,592,988.99. The balance sheet of this fund will be found at page 151 of Part II.

The amount expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund voted by Parliament for the purposes of the department was $1,450,074.88.

On March 31, last, the balance to the credit of the Indian Savings Account for the funding of the annuities and earnings of pupils at industrial schools, together with collections from Indians for purchase of cattle and for ranching expenses, was $61,239.87. Deposits and interest during the twelve months aggregated $27,537.32, and withdrawals $28,899.63.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANK PEDLEY,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS

OF

INDIAN AGENTS

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHAPLEAU AGENCY,
CHAPLEAU, April 29, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911, embracing seven reserves, namely, Ojibbewas, Robinson Treaty Indians, Chapleau reserve; Ojibeways, Robinson Treaty Indians, at Missinaibi reserve; Crees, Treaty 9, at Chapleau reserve; Ojibeways, Treaty 9, Chapleau reserve; Mattagami Indians, Treaty 9, (Ojibeways), Mattagami reserve; Ojibeways, Treaty 9, Flying Post reserve; and the Ojibeways, Treaty 9, at Brunswick House.

OJIBEWAYS, ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, CHAPLEAU.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Kebesquashing river, south of the village of Chapleau, and contains 220 acres. The country is very rocky, only parts being fit for cultivation.

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 79, some of them living most of the year at Missinaibi and Bisco.

Health and Sanitation.—Very few of these Indians are in yet from their hunting, but, so far as I can learn, they have had very little sickness, and have passed the cold winter well. Sanitation is not very good, as they are a roaming lot and never stay long in one place.

Occupations.—They rely solely on hunting, trapping, and fishing. The young men work a little in the summer months, acting as guides and packing, but do not care for hard work. The women make a few dollars with their fancy-work, and are expert canoe-makers.

Buildings.—Very few of them live in houses, mostly all have the teepees, and are very comfortable.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind.

Progress.—These Indians do not make much progress; they are a roaming set, and prefer the bush to civilization.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are very temperate, and their morality has always been very good.

OJIBEWAYS, ROBINSON TREATY INDIANS, MISSINAIBI.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises 216 acres, as well as two small islets, one containing 4 acres and the other half an acre, adjoining the reserve, and is situated near the village of Missinaibi on Dog lake.

Population.—The population of this band is 89.

Health and Sanitation.—They have had some sickness among them this winter, mostly colds and lung troubles; but have pulled through and are now all in fair health. Sanitation on the whole is much improved.

Occupations.—These Indians are much the same class as the Ojibbewas in Chapleau; they live mostly by hunting, trapping, and fishing. They are excellent canoemen and good guides, and as a rule are better workers than the former. Some work for the Hudson's Bay Company as well as the French company, taking in supplies to the inland posts and to Moose Factory.

Buildings.—Some of these Indians live in their own houses; these are very clean and comfortable. Those that have the tents and teepees also have them very comfortable and tidy.

Stock.—One cow and a few fowls are the entire stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements, except a few garden tools; these are well looked after.

Progress.—They are industrious only when they are forced to work; but they do not look ahead and consequently do not make much headway. They are very law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians as a rule are temperate; some few will drink to excess if they can get liquor, and Missinaibi has always been a bad place for liquor-sellers. Their morality is improving, but is far from what it should be.

CREES, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Crees, from James bay.

Reserve.—This reserve contains 160 acres, fronting on the Kebesquashing river.

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 73.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have had no epidemics of any kind during the year past, and are very healthy and robust. They all live in the village and are obliged to keep their places clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—These Indians are of an intelligent class, nearly all speak good English, and can both read and write. The majority work around the village, and for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and make good wages; others rely on hunting and canoeing, and are very successful. The women and girls hire out as servants, and do most of the laundry work for the village.

Buildings and Stock.—Nearly all these Indians live in houses; very few now have the tents or teepees; these are kept very clean and comfortable. They own no stock, with the exception of a few chickens.

Farm Implements.—A few garden tools, such as rakes and hoes, are all the implements they possess.

Progress.—These Indians are progressing, are not indolent, are law-abiding, good citizens, and are getting into better circumstances every year.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians have in former years been bad, both for drinking and immorality—the two usually go together—but the past year I have scarcely heard of a case. This is quite noticeable, and the people in the village are greatly pleased with the change.

OJIBBEWAS, TREATY 9, CHAPLEAU RESERVE.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly south of the reserve owned by the Robinson treaty Indians, and contains 160 acres.

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 60.

Health and Sanitation.—Some few during the past year, especially during the winter, have been sick, and needed medical attendance; but no epidemic or anything very serious has visited them, and at present all are in pretty good health. Sanitation is slowly improving, with plenty of room for advancement.

Occupations.—They live almost solely by hunting, fishing and trapping. Some, the younger men, earn a little in the summer months as guides. They are expert canoemen, but do not like hard work. The women seem more industrious, and make considerable, by selling fancy articles, such as mitts and moccasins. They are very quiet, and mix but little with other Indians.

Buildings.—They have some very good houses on the reserve, and keep them very clean. Many of them live in tents and teepees. These are not so well kept, but are improving in cleanliness.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock, or farm implements of any kind; but are anxious to get some. Whether they would take good care of them or not, is a serious problem.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious in hunting and trapping, and are usually very successful. They take great pride in their reserve, and on the whole are improving.

Temperance and Morality.—They are strictly temperate; I have never heard of a single case of liquor being on the reserve; and their morality has always been good.

MATTAGAMI INDIANS, TREATY 9, MATTAGAMI RESERVE.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Mattagami lake, three-quarters of a mile north of a point opposite the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and has an area of 20 square miles.

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 89.

Health and Sanitation.—Owing to a lot of aged Indians on this reserve, we have been obliged to give them some aid, the past winter being very severe; but no epidemics or serious diseases have visited them, and on the whole they are healthy and happy. Sanitation is not the best, owing to their all living in tents and teepees; these as a rule are overcrowded, and when one contracts any disease, others are sure to follow.

Occupations.—These Indians are above the average in intelligence, and are not lazy, are excellent canoemen, good guides and great packers. A few are employed with the Hudson's Bay Company, and earn good wages. The women earn considerable by making canoes and selling them to the prospectors going into the silver country, as well as mitts and moccasins.

Buildings.—These Indians have only one small house on their reserve. They had great intentions a year ago; but, owing to some misunderstanding over the timber on the reserve, they seem to have become discouraged.

Stock.—They have no stock of their own, the Hudson's Bay Company has several cows, and the Indians derive considerable benefit from these.

Farm Implements.—Of these they own none.

Progress.—These Indians simply live from hand to mouth, they never bother about the future, and consequently make little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as a rule temperate, because they cannot get liquor; but as soon as they come to Bisco, where they can obtain it, many of them get the worse of it, and give me a lot of trouble. Their morality is not very good, as I have had several complaints during the past year.

OJIBEWAYS, TREATY 9, FLYING POST.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Six Mile Rapids, on the east side of Ground Hog river, and has an area of 23 square miles.

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 92.

Health and Sanitation.—Several aged Indians in this band, also, we have been obliged to assist, but no serious diseases have visited them, and their health is very fair. Sanitation in this place has never been very favourable; the Indians all live in tents and teepees, which as a rule are overcrowded. They are more indolent and stupid than any other Indians in my district.

Occupations.—They rely almost altogether on hunting, and trapping. They are good canoemen, and earn considerable in the summer months bringing in freight for the post. The women also earn a little by making and selling fancy articles. They are excellent hunters and trappers, and are generally very successful.

Buildings.—They have only one little hut on the reserve, of no consequence; they have never been satisfied with their reserve, and consequently take little interest in it. They live altogether in tents and teepees, mostly on the Hudson's Bay Company's grounds.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind, or any kind of farm implements belonging to them.

Progress.—These Indians are the most illiterate and ignorant of any in my district; they have no idea of progress, and keep in the same old rut all the time; they are inclined to be indolent, but are very peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are very temperate; I have never heard of a case against them; but their morality is bad, and has always been so. It seems hard to educate them, the fact being that they do not know what the word really means. I always have trouble when there, in these respects, and by reports will have it again, when I visit them this spring.

NEW BRUNSWICK HOUSE INDIANS, TREATY 9, OJIBEWAYS.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of the Missinaibi river, about half a mile southwest of the Hudson's Bay Company's post; and covers an area of 27 square miles.

Population.—The population of this band (including absentees) is 125.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are generally pretty healthy, but during the past year consumption has got into some families, and several have been taken away. With the exception of this dread plague, no sickness of any consequence has visited them. On the whole they are far superior Indians to any others of any of the inland posts in my district. They dress well and keep themselves and their homes very clean and comfortable, and are improving all the time.

Occupations.—These Indians are all good workers, many of them are employed during the summer drawing freight for the post, and anything they can get to do, as they are all expert canoemen and good guides. In the winter they all go to their hunting and trapping, and are very successful, as they are not at all lazy.

Buildings.—These Indians all live on their reserve, and seem to take great pride in it; they have no houses of any consequence on it yet, but they have some great teepees, very warm and comfortable and very clean and decent.

Stock.—They have no stock of any kind, or farm implements belonging to them. What they use all belong to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Progress.—These Indians are progressing in many ways, getting more like the white man every year. They can nearly all speak very good English, and quite a few have money laid away.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are all very religiously inclined, I have never heard of any drunkenness among them, and their morality has always been over the average of inland posts.

Your obedient servant,

H. A. WEST,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS, MUNSEES AND ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES,
DELAWARE, May 11, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the three bands in this agency, for the year ended March 31, 1911.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—The Oneida reserve is situated in the township of Delaware, county of Middlesex, on the east side of the Thames river. It contains 5,271 acres of choice clay farm-land.

Population.—This band has a population of 777.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed during the year. Consumption is the most prevalent disease.

There were several cases of small-pox on this reserve during the winter. These were in charge of Dr. Mitchell, the medical officer for this band. So far no deaths have resulted from this disease, and it is well under control. No other serious disease occurred on the reserve during the year.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the men of this band are day labour, wood-cutting among the whites and flax-pulling. The women make baskets and mats during the fall and winter. In the summer a number of them work in the canning factories, while others pick berries for white people. Several of the men of this band are fairly good farmers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwelling-houses on this reserve are mostly frame buildings, in fairly good repair. There are several brick and cement block houses on this reserve. Those who farm are well supplied with farm

implements and buildings. Most of their land is fenced with wire. These Indians do not raise much stock, but what they have is of average breeding.

Characteristics and Progress.—Generally speaking, the Oneidas are industrious and hard-working. A few of the members of this band are progressing very well, but as a whole their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—It is to be regretted that some of the members of this band use intoxicating liquors, and that the marriage law is not observed as well as it might be.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a part of the Caradoc reserve, county of Middlesex, comprising 8,702 acres, which for the most part, is a beautiful undulating tract of country.

Population.—The population of this band is 481.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary precautions have been well observed, no epidemic having broken out during the year.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are principally farming and day labour. A good deal of money is earned by these Indians from employment in connection with the canning factories, and from flax-pulling and wood-cutting among the whites.

Buildings and Stock.—The dwelling-houses are mostly small frame and log buildings, although there are several frame and brick buildings of fair size. The barns and stables are usually small, but are in fairly good repair. Most of the Indians do not keep much stock, but what they have is of average quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are usually law-abiding, and industrious. There are a few who are making fair progress and are getting along well; but the majority are contented with a bare living.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of these Indians are very temperate, though there are a few who sometimes use intoxicating liqour.

It is to be regretted that the marriage law is not observed as well as it might be.

MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

Reserve.—This band occupies a tract of 2,098 acres, it being a part of the Caradoc reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 112.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitary measures have been well observed during the year. The health of the Indians has been very good, no epidemic having broken out during the past year.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The buildings on this reserve are mostly log and frame; there is one good brick house on the reserve. Those who farm are well supplied with farm implements. Not much stock is raised, but what they have is of good quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may be considered as fairly industrious. Their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians may be considered as fairly moral and temperate, although there are a few exceptions to the rule.

Your obedient servant,

S. SUTHERLAND,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CAPE CROKER,
WIARTON, April 11, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—There is but one reserve in this agency situated in the extreme northeast portion of the township of Albemarle, Bruce county. It contains nearly 16,000 acres, 60 per cent of which is good for cultivation and pasture.

Tribe.—These Indians are nearly all Chippewas.

Population.—There are about 377 treaty and about 30 non-treaty Indians residing on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—Changeable weather and the prevalence of grippe, which in some cases developed into pneumonia, were responsible for an increased death-rate among the Indians, particularly during the winter months.

Occupations.—More attention was paid to agricultural pursuits during the past year. Crops were good. On account of being confined to cull bush, much less timber was cut. The catch of fish was not quite as good as usual, though prices were better.

Buildings.—In addition to other buildings, there are two splendid stone churches on the reserve.

Stock.—Live stock does not show much of an increase; owing to dull times and poor crops during the past three years, the stock had to be reduced. During the past year the Indians purchased a very fine Durham bull.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is little change to report under this heading, except that there is evidence of a slight improvement in agricultural pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—There appears to be less drunkenness, and the tone of morality, generally speaking, is fair for Indians.

Your obedient servant,

C. E. E. PARKE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND,
RANDOLPH, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement, showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ending March 31, 1911.

Name of Band.—This band or tribe is also called the Chippewas of Beauso'eil, the band having formerly lived on the island of that name.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on Christian island, about half way between Penetanguishene and Collingwood, or about 20 miles from either place. The Indian village is situated on the south side of the island, which is a lovely spot, a nice gradual slope to the water's edge. In going up the channel on the passenger steamers, one gets a beautiful view of the village. Looming up to view are two handsome brick churches, Protestant and Roman Catholic, an up-to-date school-house, and a council hall that does not compare very favourably with the other public buildings. There is also a fine Mission house erected by the Methodist body. There are a few very good dwelling-houses; but we hope to have a great improvement in the dwelling-houses in the near future. The reserve contains 9,672·83 acres, made up as follows: area of lots, 8,181·53; village settlement, 711·89; roads, 366·16; lakes, 413·25. The land under cultivation is clay loam, well adapted for raising all kinds of grain and roots, and well adapted for raising stock.

Stock.—The stock—what there is of it—is very good. The cattle are of the Polled Angus breed, well adapted to endure the severe winters, also the poor stabling accommodation that exists here at present. There is pasture enough on the reserve in summer for 1,000 head of cattle, and at present there are not more than 50 head all told. On account of being appointed agent very recently, I am not prepared to say just what amount or percentage of the reserve is suitable for agricultural purposes. Of the 8,181·53 acres, there are not more than 300 acres under cultivation.

Population.—The population according to last year's census having been 231, the births for the term having been 3, and deaths, 6, the present population is estimated at 228. There are about 50 non-treaty Indians residing on the reserve, all law-abiding good citizens, making a total of 278 all told.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has not been very good during the past year. There have been several deaths from that dread disease tuberculosis, and there are several others affected with the same disease at present. Sanitary precautions in the past have not been observed at all, such as disinfecting the houses, cleaning and burning rubbish of all kinds, avoidance of careless expectoration, &c., &c. A great many of the houses are small, the whole family living, sleeping, and eating in the same room. As a rule they appear to have a desire for cleanliness, being warmly and nicely clad. Those who are building houses are building them larger and more roomy, which will make greater ventilation, thereby helping largely in sanitation. I have already suggested to the department to have a sanitary inspector appointed, also to assist in destroying some of those old houses affected with tuberculosis, and erecting better ones.

Occupations.—A few members of the band do a little farming. Twenty-one had some crop in last year, 1910: wheat, 97 bushels; peas, 288; oats, 3,463; total, 3,811 bushels. Farming, the grandest industry in the world, has been greatly neglected on this reserve in the past. We hope to have the number of bushels of grain, and roots, greatly increased in the near future. The Indians have been depending almost entirely on timber for their support. Some of the young men act as guides for the tourists, for two or three months, during the summer, others work in the saw-mills, rafting logs, and loading vessels. Although the band holds a fishing license for two miles around the reserve, which prohibits any interference from outside, the Indians do very little fishing.

Stock.—I have already mentioned cattle. There are about twenty teams of good heavy working horses owned by the Indians, ranging in price from three to five hundred dollars.

There are a great number of Indian ponies on the reserve, some of them seven, and eight years' old, which have never had harness on yet. A few of them do a little light driving in winter.

There are no sheep on the reserve. If about 75 per cent of the dogs could be got rid of, sheep-raising could be gone into with profit, as there is any amount of grass going to waste. Hogs are of a very inferior quality, fully 50 years behind the times. Of course hogs can be improved very quickly. There are not nearly enough hogs raised for the Indians' own use.

Farm Implements.—They have all the most modern implements in use at present, including a steam threshing outfit, with blower attached.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and were they to give more time and attention to the cultivation of the soil, marked results would soon follow. They seem to have come to the conclusion some years ago that clearing and cultivating their land and raising stock was too slow a method for them; and the present high wages offer a great inducement for them to work for other people. They are industrious when they find work they like to do, but as yet have not mastered the art of saving their hard-earned money, still there is a marked improvement the past winter, they have paid a lot of their old debts, and are determined not to make any fresh ones.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a great many people on this reserve who are strictly temperate and sober, but still there has been too much liquor drunk by Indians in the past, though mostly by a few well-known characters. Still, they are entitled to some praise in consideration of their ready access to town, where there is no lack of unscrupulous men ready to find means to supply them with liquor. The morality of the band is very good, comparing favourably with some communities of white people. They are law-abiding and kind to each other. Undesirables have been allowed to frequent the island altogether too much in the past.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this band do not farm as much as they did some years ago. The men who did the work years ago are either dead or too old to work, and a great many of the younger men do not take to farming at all. There are hundreds of acres of land that were under cultivation 20 and 30 years ago, now a commons, some grown up with second-growth timber 25 feet high. There are some apple-trees standing on some of the old clearings, 35 or 40 years old, nursery stock, which goes to prove that the older men were more progressive than the younger men. as there have not been more than 100 trees set out in orchard in the past 25 years. The location is one of the very best in Ontario for all kinds of fruit. Just across the water at Collingwood they grow peaches very successfully, or at least they are in the experimental stage, and mature nicely. There are no fungus diseases on the island yet, such as apple canker, brown rot on plums, black knot on cherry, &c.

Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON TODD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF GEORGINA AND SNAKE ISLAND,
SUTTON WEST, April 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the twelve months ended March 31, 1911.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Chippewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is located in the southern waters of Lake Simcoe, Georgina island being 2 miles from the main shore, 3 miles east of Jackson's Point, a summer resort, where a large number of cottages have been erected for summer use, it being the terminus of the Stouffville branch of the Grand Trunk railway. The Metropolitan Electric railway passes the Point and terminates at Sutton West. Snake island is a part of the reserve and is 12 miles to the west of Georgina island, 1 mile from Morton Park, another summer resort. The reserve contains 3,497 acres and is a good clay soil and well adapted for raising grain and roots, and well adapted for stock-raising. There is plenty of pasture for summer use, and wild grass might be, and sometimes is, cut to help to winter the stock.

Population.—This band numbers 99. There are also about 25 non-treaty Indians and those of illegitimate birth.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band has been very good during the past year. There have been no epidemics prevalent during the year, except influenza among the children, which only lasted a few days in March. The Indians guard against contagious diseases as well as can be expected; when a death takes place from consumption or other contagious disease, the clothes and bedding are burnt and the house either fumigated or destroyed. The Indians submit to vaccination when the band doctor, H. H. Pringle, deems it necessary. Most of the premises are kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians farm; most of the rest raise vegetables. The young men do not seem to like farming, they work out where they can get high wages, such as river-driving, lumbering, acting as guides for hunters and fishermen. The old men make axe-handles for sale, and assist the women in making baskets. There was a large quantity ot baskets, especially for picking apples, made by the Indians last year; a good price was obtained for them. Burning lime is an industry that would be profitable for the Indians to take up, as all the material is plentiful and convenient.

Buildings.—The buildings are pretty good; they are all of wood; some of the dwellings are very good, also some of the barns and stables.

Stock.—The stock on the reserve is pretty good and is well fed, both winter and summer; but there is not enough in quantity. Some of the Indians have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—There are plenty of farm implements on the reserve for the use of the Indians, and most of them are pretty well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of the Indians are fairly industrious and make a little progress; but the majority of them will not work much, and some of them are very lazy and indolent. The Indians have been fairly law-abiding until recently. I regret that a number of them planned and committed perjury and caused a liquor case to be dismissed, and then laid a charge of perjury against the informant, an Indian, in the liquor case. He was tried and honourably acquitted, and the leader of the plot is now under indictment for perjury.

Temperance and Morality.—All the old men except two or three do not drink liquor so far as I can find out. Some of the young men drink, but none of the women do that I know of. A few of the young men give some trouble with their drinking habits. A few of both sexes are inclined to be immoral in other ways.

General Remarks.—It seems impossible to induce the Indians of this reserve to farm as they might. A few of them are enlarging their farming operations by renting cleared land from other Indians and are doing well, and own most of the stock on the reserve. The young men want the cash for their labour at once in order that they may travel round, and they are never absent from places of amusement and are usually well dressed.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN YATES, *Indian Agent.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA,
RATHBURN, April 2, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of Rama reserve belong to the Chippewa tribe.

Reserve.—Rama reserve is situated in the northern and western part of the county of Ontario, bordering on the eastern shore of Lake Couchiching. It has an area of 2,000 acres. The southern section is for the most part cleared and suitable for agriculture. The northern part approaches the formation of Muskoka regions and is for the most part fairly well timbered.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 242, being an increase of 6.

Health and Sanitation.—In general the health of the Indians has been good. There has been no epidemic during the year. The homes and surroundings are clean. The number of births has been greater than the number of deaths.

Occupations.—A few of these Indians are engaged in farming. Quite a number of them rent their land for pasture. In the summer months the young men work at the mills and chemical works near by; some act as guides to tourists or work with the farmers in the vicinity; in winter the men work in the lumber woods, and river-drive in the spring. Some trapping and fishing are done. The Indian women do basket and bead work, for which they find a ready market. These Indians could do more farming if they had horses and implements to work with.

Buildings.—The greater per cent of the buildings are frame. The dwellings are fairly good and comfortable, and in general are kept neat and clean. The outbuildings are not so good; but it is not necessary that they should be, as the Indians keep very little live stock.

Stock.—These Indians do not own much live stock. They have a few very good milch cows and some horses of medium grade. They take fairly good care of their animals.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient implements for their requirements. Not having very good outbuildings, what farm implements they have are not very well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The older Indian usages are gradually disappearing and the members of this band are slowly becoming like the whites in manners and customs. Generally speaking, they are peaceable and law-abiding. The majority of the Indians are anxious to send their children to school.

Temperance and Morality.—The general sentiment of the band is against the use of intoxicating liquor; still we always have a few who will drink whenever they get an opportunity. They live fairly good moral lives.

Your obedient servant,

MURDOCH MACKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA,
SARNIA, April 24, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical returns for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Tribe.—The Indians residing on the reserve in this agency are all of Algonquin stock, and form one band. They speak the Ojibbewa language and are mostly of Ojibbewa and Ottawa descent; although on the Kettle Point reserve a considerable number are descendants of Shawanoo Indians from Ohio, and Pottawattamie Indians from Wisconsin, both of which tribes belong to the Algonquin race.

Population.—There are in all 437 Indians belonging to the band; 277 live on the Sarnia reserve and 160 at Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves.

Reserves.—There is only one agency, but the band occupies, as shown above, three reserves, which are known as the Sarnia reserve, the Au Sable or Stony Point reserve, and the Kettle Point reserve. The Sarnia reserve lies along the east side of the St. Clair river, immediately south of the town of Sarnia. It contains 6,259 acres, and is all inclosed by either rail or wire fence.

Some of the land is under excellent cultivation, and the Indians disposed to farm, raise good average crops. But far too much of the land, all of which is rich and would yield good returns to the farmer, especially the Sarnia reserve, is uncultivated and used only as pasture-lands either by the occupants themselves, or is rented for that purpose to the adjoining whites. As a rule the pasture-lands are only poor, being in many parts overrun with undergrowth and shrubbery; consequently comparatively small returns are realized as rents.

Occupations.—As a rule the men spend most of their time in the employ of the whites, working for the farmers, or at the oil refinery, on the docks and railroads. Some, however, give nearly all their time to farming, and are by far the best off, having comfortable houses and outbuildings and are fairly well supplied with agricultural implements. There are quite a few mowers and binders owned by these Indians. There is one good steam-thresher on the Sarnia reserve, owned by a company of eighteen or twenty of the Indians, which does all the threshing on the reserve. Many of the women still engage in making baskets, mats and other fancy-work, which they sell principally at the various summer resorts on both sides of the river. Some of the young women are employed by whites as domestic servants, and as a rule give good satisfaction.

At Kettle and Stony Points the land is not nearly as well cleared as on Sarnia reserve, and but little land is fenced, except what is under actual cultivation. There are a few very good farmers, however, who have comfortable, fairly well furnished dwellings and good barns and other outbuildings, together with a good supply of farm implements. Quite a few of the Indians, however, prefer to work for neighbouring white men on farms, and as guides and boatmen for those who are attracted to Kettle Point bay by the black bass fishing.

Characteristics.—The Indians belonging to this agency are, as a rule, quite intelligent, many of the younger men and women being fairly well educated. Some are quite clever and able to enter into discussions on the various subjects engaging public attention with comparative freedom.

Temperance.—There is an organization on the Sarnia reserve known as the United Temperance Society, to which a majority of the Indians belong, and I am sure it has a very salutary influence upon the people; but, notwithstanding this, I am sorry to say quite a few Indians on each of the reserves indulge in the use of strong drink, and it is a regrettable fact that too many white men are quite ready to take advantage of their natural appetites for liquor, and for the sake of a few shillings or a share of the liquor secured for them, join with them in the violation of the law. Several cases have been before the courts during the year, and I am very hopeful that decided improvement will be noticeable. I am resolved on doing all in my power to that end.

Buildings.—There are two churches on the Sarnia reserve.

There is a brick council-house on this reserve worth about $3,000, also a brick school-house, worth about $1,600. There is a frame council-house at Kettle Point worth about $600, and school-houses on Kettle Point and Stony Point reserves, worth about $500 each.

General Remarks.—My appointment to the agency is of very recent date, but I am encouraged to believe that persevering efforts will elevate the Indians in every respect, and I am very hopeful that I shall be able to induce many more to undertake the cultivation of the land in a husbandmanlike manner. When addressed on the subject, they become interested and show a disposition to respond.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

R. C. PALMER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
KILLALOE STATION, April 6, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern end of Golden lake, Renfrew county.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Algonquin tribe.

Vital Statistics.—There is an increase on this reserve. I think this is the first time I have succeeded in getting the full number. I spent two days in getting the right number; it is pretty hard, as very often there are some of the Indians away, but I am sure I have the correct number now. There were 6 births and 4 deaths, leaving a population of 139.

Health and Sanitation.—The band is free from any contagious disease, but many of the Indians had grippe this winter. One man, Joseph Partridge, died from appendicitis; the other deaths were due to summer complaint. These Indians are trying to keep their houses as clean as white people do.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are working in the camps in winter and on the river in spring. They are good rivermen and get good pay. Quite a few work in the lumber company's mill on the reserve in summer.

There are some old men who could make a living if they were allowed to hunt when they please as they were accustomed to. Two of them were fined lately and all their stuff taken from them.

Temperance.—All the Indians of this band are not temperate, but there are quite a few hard-working men who do not drink. The white people are more to blame; if they would not give the Indians liquor, they would be all right. This is a bad place; they can get liquor at every point. However, they respect the law pretty well.

Your obedient servant,

MARTIN MULLIN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
GORE BAY AGENCY,
GORE BAY, May 20, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

COCKBURN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Northwest side of Cockburn island, which lies immediately west of Manitoulin island. It has an area of 1,250 acres.

Tribe.—These Indians are Chippewas.

Population.—The population of this band is 53.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is generally good; and the past year has been free of epidemics. The sanitary regulations are observed and appreciated.

Occupations.—Forest, farm and stream are the resources of these Indians. They farm on a small scale, and have very good garden and root crops. Their principal occupations are working in the lumber woods, making ties and posts in the winter, and loading boats and peeling ties and posts in summer. They have some good timber, none of which has been marketed yet.

Buildings.—Their buildings are neat, clean and comfortable, and fairly well furnished; the construction shows considerable skill and adaptability to requirements.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have some horses and cattle and other stock. The implements and vehicles they buy are modern and of good quality and are being fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are sober, industrious, law-abiding, and make a good living by their thrift.

Temperance and Morality.—The absence of liquor on the island has a good effect, and the isolation of the Indians has kept them in their primitive state of morality above the average.

WEST BAY BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas and Ottawas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Billings, at the head of Honora bay, Manitoulin island, and comprises in all 13 square miles. The land is

sandy clay and clay loam, producing good crops; it is timbered with hardwood, patches of cedar and other soft woods.

Population.—This band has a population of 337.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is poor. Sanitary measures are fairly well carried out. The houses are neat, clean, and whitewashed outside and in. The deaths are due principally to tuberculosis, no fevers or other contagious diseases made an appearance.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is farming, in which they make good progress. Some thirty odd families reside permanently on their farms, and are doing well. Others work in the saw-mills and peel ties and posts and load vessels in summer. In winter the resident farmers cut and market timber off the reserve. The others work in the lumber camps. Berry-picking, sugar-making, basket-work and fancy wares, are also sources of revenue.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly of hewn logs and are neat and clean. There is a marked improvement in the furnishings of the houses during the last few years: sewing-machines are in nearly every house, and organs and other musical instruments are in many homes. Timber has been got out during the winter for additions to several barns.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Their horses and cattle are improving, and the implements purchased are modern and being fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, take an interest in their reserve, and do their statute labour, and are law-abiding generally. They are copying the white settlers and workmen that they mingle with, and are doing away with their old tribal customs, and are gaining in wealth, are well dressed and drive good horses and vehicles.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been few complaints for infractions of the law, except for intemperance; the authorities are enforcing the liquor clauses of the Indian Act very strictly, and many arrests are being made through the co-operation of the New Ontario police force.

OBIDGEWONG BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Wolsley, in Mills and Burpee townships, Manitoulin island, and comprises 800 acres of land with some good timber.

Population.—The population of this band is 7.

Occupations.—They depend on the soil largely for maintenance, and work in the woods, peeling bark, making ties and posts; they also load vessels.

Buildings, Stock and Implements.—These Indians are poor, have poor buildings, very little stock, but some good implements.

SHESHEGWANING BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the township of Robinson, Manitoulin island. Its area is about 5,000 acres. It is fairly well timbered with cedar, spruce, and other soft woods.

Population.—This band has a population of 174.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been poor, but is improving. The sanitary regulations are fairly well carried out.

Resources and Occupations.—Farming and gardening are the chief occupations. Sixteen families reside permanently on the farms, cultivating the soil and raising stock. Others are employed in the mills, loading vessels, getting out timber, and fishing.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly of logs, hewed outside and in; they are kept clean and neat, some of them being furnished with sewing-machines and musical instruments and other luxuries.

Stock and Implements.—Their stock is well cared for. Horses cattle and pigs are numerous. The implements are modern; covered buggies, democrats and wagons are numerous, and a threshing-machine is owned by members of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—Those who are farmers are doing well, but need more cleared land. The insufficiency of water has always been a drawback until the department drilled wells and secured a good supply. The farmers' children are the healthiest, best educated and more inclined to steady pursuits, and are improving their system of agriculture.

A large school and dwelling combined will be erected during the ensuing year, the upper flat of which is a sewing-room, but can be converted into an hospital if any serious epidemic breaks out.

As a whole the band has not increased in wealth; but individually the farmers have made more than ordinary gains.

Temperance and Morality.—Outside of the infractions of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act, there have been no convictions registered. Intemperance does not appear to be worse than usual, but the administration of the liquor clauses of the Act have been rigidly enforced, and many convictions registered through the co-operation of the Ontario police.

Your obedient servant,

R. THORBURN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MANITOWANING AGENCY,
MANITOWANING, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

WHITEFISH RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated near the mouth of the Whitefish river on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of about 10,600 acres. A goodly portion of this reserve is land suitable for agricultural purposes, the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band is 74.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been up to the average. No contagious disease has visited them, and all necessary precautions have been observed in respect to cleaning and whitewashing their dwellings. The majority of these Indians have been successfully vaccinated.

Occupations.—The following occupations are engaged in by these Indians: farming, lumbering, hunting, berry-picking, fishing, making mats and baskets and sugar-

making. Some of them work at the lumber mills during the summer season, which occupation the Indian as a rule appears to take to kindly.

Buildings.—They occupy neatly built houses, which are, for the greater part, of log construction and are kept neat and clean and in good repair.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle, hogs and poultry, which they take very good care of.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band who engage in farming principally for their living are well supplied with farm implements and sleighs for winter driving and working.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve who devote their time to tilling the soil are sober and industrious and are progressing favourably; but on the whole the progress of this reserve is slow, which state of affairs is due to the majority of these Indians preferring a nomadic life, and being the greater part of their time off the reserve, spending their wages as they earn them from day to day.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians generally are up to the average in temperance, and their morals are good.

POINT GRONDIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is located east of Collins inlet, on the north shore of the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 10,100 acres. Quite a large portion of this reserve is well adapted for farming purposes; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band, counting residents and non-residents, is 46.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians is good, and the sanitary condition of their dwellings is quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are gardening, hunting, fishing and working in the saw-mills and lumber camps.

Buildings.—They have very comfortable dwelling-houses and outbuildings, which they keep neat and clean. Some of their dwellings are very well furnished with modern conveniences.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and pigs, which receive good attention from their respective owners.

Farm Implements.—As these Indians devote very little of their time to tilling the soil, they are possessed of very few farming implements, except hand tools, of which they have an ample supply.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a steady and fairly industrious people, and, would they but give the desired attention to agricultural pursuits, their advancement would be marked.

Temperance and Morality.—On the whole they are up to the standard in both temperance and morality.

WHITEFISH LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated about 12 miles from the town of Sudbury on the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, where there is a station called Naughton. It contains an area of about 43,755 acres. Quite a large portion of the reserve is land suitable for farming purposes; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—The population of this band according to the last census, counting residents of the reserve and non-resident members of the band, is 168.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health for the past year has been about average; quite a percentage of these Indians are afflicted with tuberculosis, but those who are

free of this disease may be considered a healthy and robust lot of Indians. All the resident members of the band have been successfully vaccinated.

Occupations.—They engage in gardening and hunting, planting small gardens of potatoes and corn, fish, act as guides to prospectors and surveyors, and work in the lumber camps and mines.

Buildings.—Their dwellings and outbuildings are constructed mostly of logs, and are generally whitewashed.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses, cattle and pigs, which they take the average care of.

Farm Implements.—As these Indians do not take very kindly to farming in a general way, they have very few farm implements. They have a good supply of hand tools, such as hoes, shovels, rakes and spades.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are steady, fairly industrious, law-abiding and fairly well-to-do, but as yet only in a very small degree do they appreciate the advantages to be derived from giving more attention to agriculture.

Temperance and Morality.—Temperance and morality are well observed, as is evident by the absence of any complaints under these heads.

General Remarks.—To sum up, therefore, evidence shows that these Indians are fond of hunting and averse to agriculture. Were they to adapt themselves to the latter, I am sure they would advance rapidly and their general health would improve.

TAHGAIWININI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—They have a reserve at Wahnipitae, on the north shore of the Georgian bay; but they nearly all reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island. The reserve at Wahnipitae contains an area of 2,560 acres, which is all wild land.

Population.—This band has a population of 211.

Health and Sanitation.—To my knowledge there have been no epidemic diseases during the year. The general health of these Indians is good and they keep themselves and their premises neat and clean, observing the sanitary precautions prescribed by the department.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians is farming. Some of them work in the saw-mills, while others engage in loading lumber during the summer season and in the lumber camps in winter. The women of the band pick large quantities of berries and make baskets and fancy bark-work, for which they find a ready market.

Buildings.—Their buildings are for the greater part constructed of logs with shingled roofs. The dwelling-houses are kept clean and tidy and in a good state of repair.

Stock.—They have a good assortment of horses, cattle and pigs, which they care for as well as the average farmer.

Farm Implements.—They are fully equipped with a good supply of up-to-date agricultural implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding, well-behaved people and are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are up to the standard in both temperance and morality.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

The members of this band who reside on the Manitoulin island number 39. They live mostly on the unceded portion of the Manitoulin island and at West Bay. This reserve, together with the affairs of its Indians, is under the control of the Parry

Sound agency. The general conditions applying to these 39 Indians are identical with those of the reserves on which they reside, with whom they are included in the statistical report.

SPANISH RIVER BAND, DIVISION NO. 3.

The members of this band number 382. They nearly all reside on the unceded portion of Manitoulin island, where they successfully farm and garden and are generally contented.

They are of the Ojibbewa tribe and their condition generally is identical with that of the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

SUCKER LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—The reserve of these Indians is situated in the fourth concession of the township of Assiginack, on the Manitoulin island. It has an area of 599 acres. A goodly portion consists of land very well adapted for farming purposes; the remainder is woodland.

Population.—This band has a population of 13.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed exceptionally good health for the past year. No epidemic diseases have visited the reserve during the year, in fact, I have not heard of a single case of sickness of any kind among them, and the sanitary condition of their premises is quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—Farming is the only occupation engaged in by these people.

Buildings.—They occupy comfortable log dwellings, and their outbuildings are above the average both as to construction and condition.

Stock.—Their live stock, consisting of horses, cattle and swine, is fairly numerous, considering the number of owners, and is well cared for at all times.

Farm Implements.—They have an ample supply of farm implements, of which they take reasonable care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, law-abiding and well behaved, and are making steady progress from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral in their habits.

SUCKER CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the northern part of the township of Howland. It contains an area of 1,665 acres.

Population.—These Indians number 107 souls, which includes both resident and non-resident members.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are generally healthy and strong. No epidemics have ravaged the reserve, and sanitary precautions are encouraged in every respect.

Occupations.—They engage chiefly in farming and stock-raising. Some of them find employment in working in the lumber-mills at Little Current, which town is within easy access of the reserve. They also do a little sugar-making and berry-picking.

Buildings.—Most of these Indians have good dwelling-houses and outbuildings on the farms, which are a credit to the reserve, and in this respect they bear good comparison with their white neighbours throughout the township.

Stock.—They have a fair assortment of horses, cattle and pigs, which receive very good care from their respective owners.

Farm Implements.—They have a full supply of up-to-date farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are as a rule a hard-working and thrifty lot of Indians, and quite up to the standard of advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and up to the standard in morality.

SHEGUIANDAH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Ojibbewa and Ottawa tribes.

Reserve.—The reserve lies in the northwestern part of the township of Sheguiandah, Manitoulin island. It contains an area of 5,106 acres. A fair portion of the reserve is suitable for agriculture; the remainder is principally grazing land.

Population.—According to the last census these Indians number 109.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been fairly good. There have been no epidemic diseases during the year, and the sanitary condition of their premises is quite satisfactory.

Occupations.—These Indians do a little farming. Sugar-making, basket-making, and berry-picking are also engaged in by them at different seasons of the year. Some of them find remunerative employment in loading barges and working at the lumber-mills during the season of navigation.

Buildings.—Their buildings are as a rule well constructed, and in many cases are as well furnished as those of the ordinary white settler.

Stock.—They do not raise much stock, but keep quite a number of very good horses, which they take good care of.

Farm Implements.—The implements used by these Indians are up-to-date, and they have an ample supply to meet their requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious, while some are indolent and improvident; but on the whole they may be said to be progressing favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in both these respects during the past year has been all that could be desired.

SOUTH BAY BAND.

Reserve.—These Indians occupy a portion of the unceded part of Manitoulin island on the east shore of South bay or Manitoulin gulf. They number 73 souls. Their general condition is identical with that of the Indians of Manitoulin island unceded, with whom they are included in the agricultural and industrial statistics.

INDIANS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND UNCEDED.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises the eastern end of the Manitoulin island, east of the township of Assiginack. It contains an area of about 105,000 acres. A goodly portion of this reserve is land well suited for farming, the remainder is woodland and excellent grazing land.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of these Indians for the past year has been about the average. There have been no epidemics, and, were it not for the prevalence of consumption among these Indians, they might be classed as a very healthy and rugged race. The regular sanitary precautions prescribed by the department are fairly well observed by the majority of these Indians.

Occupations.—These Indians have learned to follow agricultural pursuits to a marked degree. A few of them follow fishing for a livelihood, while others work as common labourers at the different saw-mills on Manitoulin island and at points on the north shore of Lake Huron. Those who are progressing most favourably have given up the habit of huddling in the villages, and have located on their farms. This in itself is a sure sign of advancement in agricultural pursuits. During this winter these Indians made and sold a large quantity of cedar ties and posts, for which they realized the very highest market prices. The women of the band are quite skilful in the manufacture of fancy bark-work and grass goods, for which they find a ready sale at the shops in Manitowaning and at Killarney, Ont.

Buildings.—There is a marked improvement in their buildings from year to year. Many of those residing on their farms have very valuable buildings which are in many cases very comfortably furnished and kept in good repair.

Stock.—Their stock is improving both in quality and quantity from year to year, and receives very good attention.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of the most modern farm implements can be found on this reserve, and the Indians take about the same care of these as the average white farmer, some of them having implement sheds and storing their tools carefully; while others are careless and leave them in the fields, where they were used last.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians may, on the whole, be characterized as industrious, law-abiding and steadily advancing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, many of them are teetotalers; while there are others who will indulge in intoxicants at every opportunity. Liquor is prohibited on the reserve, and close vigilance exercised against liquor vendors; but, in spite of all that can be done, some of them manage to procure intoxicants by covert means, though not to any great extent. Their moral character is well up to the average.

Your obedient servant,

C. L. D. SIMS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK,
ROSENEATH, June 5, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I submit my annual statement in connection with the Alnwick Indians for the year ended March 31, 1911. To my former reports I have little to add.

Reserve.—This reserve is in the township of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, and contains 3,536·38 acres, including Sugar island in Rice lake. There are about 1,800 acres rented to white tenants exclusive of Sugar island. The remaining cleared parts are worked by the locatees, and several of them are doing very well.

Vital Statistics.—The population is now 263, being 4 more than last year; there were 6 births, 1 woman married into the band, and there were 3 deaths.

Health.—The health of the members of the band is good.

Occupations.—Nine families of the band are farming and doing well as a rule, selling milk to cheese factories, selling eggs, butter, grain, hay and fat hogs. Many of the young men earn good wages by working for farmers; on the rivers, driving saw logs, and working in saw-mills.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame and many are very well kept. The Indian women are nearly all clean and keep their houses clean and tidy.

Farm Implements.—The machinery used by those farming is up-to-date in every way.

Progress.—The Indians are improving their lands each year by building good fences of the Wertman pattern, and I think that the Alnwick reserve is one of the best fenced reserves in Ontario.

Temperance.—Some of the young men will take liquor whenever they can get it, but few of the old men touch it.

Your obedient servant,

J. THACKERAY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, April 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of my agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 6,000 acres—4,800 in the township of Tuscarora, county of Brant, and 1,200 acres in the township of Oneida, county of Haldimand. The reserve is adjacent to and lies to the south of the Six Nation reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 264.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has not been as good as it was during the previous year, owing mostly to the very changeable weather during the winter months. Influenza, grippe and pneumonia, have been prevalent. There were several cases of measles among children of the band, and two cases of scarlet fever in the family of a white tenant on the reserve. The council acts as a health committee and sees that all sanitary measures are observed. Most of the houses are neat and clean.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal occupation. Nearly one-half of the reserve is cultivated by the Indians. Indian labour is in great demand in the fruit-growing districts of southern Ontario, and a number of men and women from this district spend the summer there, and return to the reserve for the winter. Some of the younger men go to the lumber camps for the winter.

Buildings.—Some new buildings were erected and considerable repairs made during the year. The dwelling-houses are all fairly comfortable, and the outbuildings are sufficient for their stock, but not for their implements.

Stock.—There are several good horses and cattle owned by members of this band, mostly of a mixed breed. This is the first time that I have been able to report any

sheep. The stock now consists of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, all of which are well cared for by the owners.

Farm Implements.—All those working their land are well supplied with modern implements, but do not take proper care of them in some cases.

Characteristics and Progress.—A majority of these Indians are industrious and law-abiding. Those cultivating their land are progressing steadily, improving their holdings by erecting new fences, overhauling and repairing their buildings, &c.

Where land is leased, in many cases, a portion of rent money goes towards building fences and making other necessary improvements on the land. On the whole I can say that the band is becoming better off each year.

Temperance and Morality.—The temperance society that existed for several years on this reserve, and became extinct a short time ago, has been reorganized, and with the assistance of the new missionary, Rev. Geo. T. Shields, who is taking great interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Indians, we look for considerable improvement in the temperance cause.

The morality of the band is good.

Your obedient servant,

W. C. VAN LOON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES,
KEENE, April 30, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of my agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE.

Reserve.—Rice Lake reserve is located on the north shore of Rice lake, in the township of Otonabee, county of Peterborough. It contains about 1,860 acres, of which about 855 is cleared, 130 acres of this is under lease to white tenants, while the locatees cultivate the remainder of said cleared land.

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 96.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been very good, considering the great deal of sickness there was throughout the country. There was one family that suffered from measles, but as the members of the family were not allowed to leave their home until perfectly well again, the disease did not spread to any other home.

Occupations.—A few of the Indians here work their own locations; others hire with the farmers for the summer months; others act as guides to the tourists. In the spring of the year, however, some of them spend all their time trapping.

Buildings.—There is only one brick building here, the remainder being frame.

Stock.—They have some very good horses, cattle and hogs.

Farm Implements.—All implements necessary for farming are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some progress in improving the farms and buildings is being made each year. A good supply of hay and grain was retained by the Indians to bring their stock through the winter fairly well.

With a few exceptions, the women are clean and very good housekeepers.

Temperance and Morality.—I am very glad to say that some of the men here are strictly temperate; but others are very fond of liquor of any kind.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the north shore of Mud lake, in the township of Smith, county of Peterborough. It contains about 2,000 acres, of which over 300 is cleared.

Population.—The total population shown by the present census is 204.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a great deal of sickness during the year; but very few deaths. Some have very clean, tidy homes.

Occupations.—Some are making very steady improvement in agriculture. Some spend all the spring in trapping, then the summer months with tourists.

Buildings.—The hall, church and one dwelling are of brick, while the remainder are frame and log.

Stock.—These Indians have considerable stock,—some very good horses, cattle and hogs.

Farm Implements.—Those working their land are well supplied with farm implements, and take very good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—I think here they are getting more industrious and law-abiding and are trying to improve their locations and buildings.

Temperance and Morality.—Some here, I am sorry to say, are very fond of strong drink and indulge on every opportunity, but the majority are strictly temperate.

Your obedient servant,

WM. McFARLANE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG,
PORT PERRY, April 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Mississagua tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is located at the foot of Scugog island, in Lake Scugog, about 8 miles from Port Perry. It comprises 800 acres, about one-half of which is rented to the whites. The soil is a clay loam, and considered of the best.

Population.—The total population is 33, there having been one death during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians is good. The one death was due to pneumonia. Sanitary precautions have been taken, premises are kept clean, vaccination is not general, and no contagious diseases prevail.

Occupations.—The older members engage in hunting, fishing and trapping; while the younger members farm or hire out to the neighbours.

Buildings.—The buildings are modern, quite comfortable, and in good repair.

Stock.—These Indians have very little stock. What they have is of fair quality, but it is not well cared for.

Farm Implements.—The farm machinery is good, but not properly housed or cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—The band as a whole is not over-industrious, but is fairly progressive. These Indians are law-abiding and are holding their own in earthly possessions.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are fairly temperate, although occasionally one may indulge in intoxicants if tempted.

Your obedient servant,

A. W. WILLIAMS,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE,
DESERONTO, May 3, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the Mohawk Indians of Tyendinaga, for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The Mohawk reserve, in the township of Tyendinaga, county of Hastings, reaches from the town of Deseronto on the east, to the township of Thurlow on the west, and borders on the north shore of the Bay of Quinte, sloping southerly to the bay, containing in round numbers about 17,000 acres, the greater part of which is good tillable land and in a fairly good state of cultivation. The remaining part being pasture-land, and in some parts partially covered with second growth trees and bushes, shallow plains, flat rock and marshes, which are used for grazing purposes, lying as they do along the shores of the bay of Quinté, where stock has access to an abundance of pure water.

Population.—The population of this band is 1,343, being an increase of 17 over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good, there having been only a few cases of measles, grippe, scarlet fever and other minor diseases. These diseases were quickly overcome by the doctors, one of whom has charge of the east part of the reserve, while the other attends to those who require his services in the western part. These Indians as a band appear to be healthy, and I have frequently cautioned the doctors to be careful in diagnosing their different diseases, more especially consumption, and I must say they have done their work remarkably well, and I beg to report that as far as I can learn there are only three cases of tuberculosis on the reserve. The Indians have been frequently warned to guard as much as possible against this dread disease, and appear to have a desire to keep their houses clean and outhouses and surroundings in a sanitary condition, and I am sure will compare favourably with any community of white people, cultivating flowers and having gardens for vegetables, which they keep very clean and tidy.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Indians are farming, gardening, raising small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries and other fruits, and vegetables, which they find a ready market for in Deseronto and other towns. Some of the young men work in the iron smelter, as also in saw-mills, car shops and other factories, and I am informed by the managers of these works that they are some of their best men, being reliable and punctual at their work, and to whom they pay the highest wages. There are 69 who are engaged in farming who are very successful in their operations, as the land when properly tilled is very productive. There are a few, however, who neglect their farms, which when neglected have a tendency to grow up with foul weeds. Some of the land, being flat and level, requires draining; some of the able farmers have commenced draining operations, which when completed will pay them well for this expenditure. In some instances fences are in bad repair and should be replaced with new fences, as some are wholly gone. The Indians, however, see the necessity of having their land well fenced, and during the year have built some 580 rods of new fence with cedar posts and frost steel wire, which is a very noticeable improvement. Those who have their farms leased in nearly every case insist on having a portion of fence built each year, taking a pride in having their land and fences in good condition, as also in providing houses for their stock and implements. There are some 70 farms under lease to white people, the rents from which are applied partly on fences, buildings and other improvements, the remainder going to the living expenses of the locatee. The crops were not as good this year as they were last year, owing to the extremely wet weather after the seeding was completed. The land having baked, some of the seed rotted and therefore did not germinate, the grain being thin on the ground and straw very short. There was, however, a good crop of hay and roots, providing fodder for the stock, which came through the winter in fine condition. The membership of the agricultural society which was established by the Indians some seven or eight years ago is steadily increasing, having held eight very successful fairs in their grounds at the council-house, the interest in this enterprise being well maintained, there having been a larger show of stock and farm produce than in former years with a very noticeable improvement in their stock, their milch cows, and other stock being in fine condition, some of which were fairly well bred Jerseys and Holsteins. There were also a large show of well bred horses and colts, which were in fine condition, all of which will compare very favourably with that of the whites in the surrounding townships and small fairs, which the Indians are very proud of.

Buildings.—There are two fine stone churches on the reserve, comfortably provided with seats, both of which are heated during cold weather by furnaces; they have also organs, one of which is a pipe organ; the organist is a female member of the band. The churches and grounds are kept in a very clean and sanitary condition.

There have been several buildings erected during the year which have been well built, being very comfortable, and up-to-date, as also considerable repairs have been made to old buildings, which were badly needed. This would show that the Indians are gradually progressing and becoming prosperous, making their houses and surroundings more homelike and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle and horses are chiefly a mixed breed, which the Indians are gradually improving, they in many instances having bought well bred Holsteins and Jerseys, which yearly brings their stock to a higher grade. They also have a desire still further to improve their horses, and I may say that they have some fine horses, which when sold bring large prices.

Dairying.—Dairying is carried on to a large extent, as the Indians have gone largely in for cows and are sending their milk to the cheese factories, one of which is located at the western part of the reserve, and the other at the eastern part, which makes it very convenient for this industry. Some, however, have bought separators

and are making butter, which they sell in the surrounding towns, all of which brings them a good revenue. Their cows are well cared for and in good condition. As these factories commence operations early in the spring, the Indians reap a good profit from their cows.

Farm Implements.—All kinds of the latest improved farm implements are used by the Indians, who are well supplied with these articles, some of which are poorly housed. The Indians, however, seeing the necessity of properly housing and caring for these implements, are erecting buildings to protect them from the weather when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—A large percentage of the band are sober and very industrious, thereby bettering their conditions and properties, taking a pride in their stock, keeping their buildings, fences and outhouses in good repair, being good farmers, and are in a very prosperous condition. There are a number of younger members of the band who, seeing the prosperity of those older members who are farming, have commenced farming and are becoming prosperous and comfortable. Those who are indolent are gradually becoming more dissipated, destitute and miserable as they advance in years. I may say, however, that there are very few who are in this condition, and as a whole the band is in a very comfortable, prosperous and contented state.

Temperance and Morality.—Some members of this band use liquor to excess, thereby wasting their means not only for liquor, but in paying fines and costs in cases where they do not go to prison. The majority are temperate, looking with contempt and shame upon those who waste their means on liquor; others are teetotalers. I can report a noticeable improvement in the matter of intemperance, especially among the younger members of the band, who look upon those who are addicted to liquor with disdain and contempt. Intemperance is a curse, it being impossible to convict those who supply the Indians with liquor.

Morally the band is very good, comparing favourably with any community of white people, law-abiding, courteous, kind to each other, always willing to help any member in sickness or distress, the trouble being intemperance and in some cases a distaste for payment of debts, and a desire to evade the truth when testifying in regard to drunkenness.

JOS. R. STAINTON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES,
DUART, April 19, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Moravians of the Thames for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises 3,010 acres of fairly good farming land on the southern bank of the Thames river, in the township of Orford, in the county of Kent, and about equally distant from Bothwell, Thamesville, and Highgate, where the Indians do most of their trading.

Population.—The population of this band is 333, an increase of 6 over last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been remarkably good. Measles of a very light type was the only epidemic. The Indians observe the sanitary regulations very closely, which helps materially to ward off disease. The physician made 91 visits to the reserve during the year and treated 216 patients at his office.

Occupations.—They all do some farming, which is their chief means of making a living. Owing to the scarcity of labourers, a number of the young men work for white people and receive good wages, hence the farms at home are neglected. They still make mats and baskets, and trap and fish.

Buildings and Fencing.—Building and fencing have received a great impetus during the year. Many new houses have been erected, and nearly all the old ones made comfortable by the assistance of loans from the government. Miles of wire fence are taking the place of the old fences, altogether making a great improvement in the appearance of the reserve.

Stock.—More interest is manifested in stock every year, as the Indians find they can make money in that way more easily than working for it.

Implements.—All modern implements required on a farm are used by the progressive members of this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, and those who do not farm get employment off the reserve and make plenty of money. They built 13 new houses, 2 new barns and repaired nearly all the old ones, besides building miles of fence.

They have an agricultural society managed entirely by themselves, which is a source of great revenue to them. More than 6,000 people attended their fair in two days. None but Indians are allowed to compete.

Their roads and bridges are under the supervision of the chief and council and six pathmasters, and are always kept in good repair.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the older Indians are temperate. Some of the younger ones use liquor to excess, but with no serious results. Their morals otherwise are fairly good. Their attendance at church and Sabbath school cannot be improved on.

Your obedient servant,

A. R. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR, WESTERN DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

LONG LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the northwest end of Long lake, and contains 640 acres; the land is sandy loam and is well timbered.

Population.—The band numbers 278 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good during the past year.

Occupations.—Their chief occupation is hunting. Some fishing is also done, but they are too far removed from a market to sell much of their catch. Many of these Indians are employed as packers and canoemen on the Grand Trunk Pacific construction work, and they also find employment with the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Bros. in transporting supplies.

Buildings.—They have very few houses, which they use during the summer months only. The majority live in tents or teepees.

Characteristics and Progress.—They do not cultivate their lands to any extent, but they are good hunters, canoemen, and packers, and support themselves very well at this class of work. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They have little or no opportunity to procure liquor, and their general conduct is good.

PIC BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Pic river, Lake Superior, and contains 800 acres, divided into 25 farms, facing the river. The land is sandy loam, suitable for potatoes and vegetables. Many of the lots are well fenced.

Population.—This band numbers 220 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good during the past year; they keep their houses in a clean and sanitary condition.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are hunting, fishing, and picking blueberries in season. A number find employment as packers and canoemen with the Revillon Bros., the Hudson's Bay Company, and the Grand Trunk Pacific construction and survey parties. They also do considerable gardening.

Buildings.—The houses are principally log buildings, and are clean and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally their conduct is good. They cannot obtain liquor easily, and little complaint is made against any of the members of the band.

NIPIGON BAND.

Reserves.—The main reserve is at the mouth of Gull river, and contains 7,500 acres. The land is sandy clay loam, and is well timbered with spruce, tamarack, poplar and jack-pine.

There are two other divisions of this band: one at Grand Bay, containing 585 acres, and the other at Jackfish Island, containing 286 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 446 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good, although during the past winter a number have been affected with grippe. Their houses are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations. Many of the younger men are employed as packers and canoemen by the Revillon Bros. and the Hudson's Bay Company and on the Grand Trunk Pacific construction work. A few engage in gardening during the summer season, raising potatoes and vegetables.

Buildings.—The buildings are generally made of logs and are clean and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are good hunters, packers and canoemen. They are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are removed from places where liquor can be obtained, and, therefore, little or no complaint is made. Their morals are very good.

PAYS PLAT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Pays Plat river, Lake Superior, and contains 640 acres, well timbered with spruce, tamarack and poplar. Most of the land is good.

Population.—The population of this band is 38.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band is good, and their houses are clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, and fishing are the chief occupations. Some of the Indians find employment as guides for tourists and explorers. Berry-picking affords considerable employment at a profit, as they find a ready sale for their berries. Not much gardening or farming is done by this band.

Buildings.—All the buildings are of log, and are clean and well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and many are employed at the fishing industry, which brings them good returns.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints are made as to the use of liquor, and their morals are very good.

FORT WILLIAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated south of the Kaministiquia river, extending to Lake Superior, and contains 11,550 acres.

A portion of the reserve is well timbered, a very large portion is rocky, but there is considerable good land for cultivation.

Population.—The band numbers 301.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good during the past year, and the houses are kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Occupations.—A number of these Indians engage in gardening during the summer months, and in winter take out cord-wood and timber. Fishing is an important industry with these Indians, and they find a ready sale for their catch of fish. Some of the younger men hunt during the season, others find employment in the lumber camps in the adjacent district during the winter months. A few have learned trades and are good workmen.

Buildings.—The buildings are largely frame, but some are made of logs, and are clean and comfortable.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians are addicted to the use of liquor when they can get it, but the number is relatively small. The presence of a constable on the reserve is a check on this practice and lessens the use of liquor by the Indians. The Jesuit missionaries exercise a very good influence over these Indians and their example is very noticeable. Generally speaking, the morals of these Indians are good.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. F. HORRIGAN,

Acting Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, May 15, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and statistical statement showing the condition and progress of the various bands in this superintendency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

PARRY ISLAND BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shore of the Georgian bay, near to the county seat, the town of Parry Sound. The Canada Atlantic branch of the Grand Trunk railway system has its lake port terminus at Depot Harbour on this reserve. Many of the Indians who are willing to work find steady employment during the season of navigation. The reserve contains an area of 27 square miles. The soil is light, sandy loam broken with rock ridges, 60 per cent being suitable for grazing and agriculture; the residue rocks, marshes and swamps. The pine is about exhausted, and the hemlock will all be cut and removed in a season or two.

Population.—The population is 108. There was one birth this year and one decrease, by marriage outside the band. There are 115 non-members residing on the reserve, Indians, half-breeds and nondescripts, making the total population on the reserve of 223.

Health.—The health of the Indians has been very indifferent during the year. There have been no epidemics or contagion among them; but, like the rest of the Indians in the superintendency, they suffer mostly from rheumatism, indigestion, bronchitis and scrofulous troubles of a lingering chronic nature.

Occupations.—There are a few members of the band that pay closer attention to their farms than others, and the result is that they are better off in every manner than their shiftless, indolent neighbours. They have no ambitious, progressive leader, who would lead in advancing their views on farming and stock-raising. If they had, they would be much better off. Many of the young men find ready employment in loading and unloading vessels. Others during the tourist season find work at guiding and rowing around among the islands more congenial to their natural roving habits. A present of some old cast off clothing, and an occasional swig of whisky enlists many recruits in the guiding business.

Crops.—The crops were above the average; roots and vegetables excellent. The crop of hay and fodder was good. If the Indians could be induced to build barns to hold and save their crops, they would have money in pocket.

Stock.—They have several teams of horses on the reserve and a number of young horses running about. The cattle might be improved by introducing a properly bred sire.

Characteristics.—The old people are a sober, law-abiding lot, retaining a certain sense of honour in paying their debts, a trait which cannot be said of many of the younger members. If they had an exemplary chief who would guide them as an honourable and worthy man, there is no doubt that many would act differently from their present manner. Among some of the young men intemperance is practised, notwithstanding the many convictions during the year.

Morality.—The morals of the band are fairly good.

HENVEY INLET BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on one of the arms or inlets of the Georgian bay, about midway between the Byng inlet and French river. The Indian village is situated at the extreme east end of the inlet and is known as 'Kahbekahnong' (landing place),' beautifully situated on the sloping hillside overlooking the deep, dark waters of the inlet. The reserve contains an area of 30 square miles, 75 per cent of the reserve is rock and marsh. The Toronto-Sudbury branch of the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the northeast corner of the reserve. A branch line from the Canadian Northern Ontario runs through the reserve to Key Harbour.

Population.—The population is 168. There are about 70 members of the band non-residents; they are scattered along the north shore of Lake Huron from French River to Sault Ste. Marie, where many are engaged around the saw-mills during the summer, and in winter they find employment in the lumber camps. The resident members on the reserve do a little gardening, such as cultivating corn, potatoes, beans, and peas.

Health.—The health of these Indians has not been up to the average this year. There has been contagion among them. Bronchial troubles, rheumatism, tubercular taints, ever ready to burst forth with the slightest cold, keep the sick list up. The old and decrepit are dropping off and the younger generations are possessed with the type of health the old stock had at their age.

Buildings.—The buildings owned by the members of the band are neat and comfortable, principally hewn pine logs, whitewashed, warm and clean. The outbuildings—horse and cattle stables—are characteristic of the Indian,—cold, giving little or no protection against wind or snow. The careless treatment of their stock in winter produces a stunted starved-looking stock. In addition to other buildings, there are two churches, a school-house and a teacher's residence.

Farm Implements.—The few implements used by these people are hoes, mattocks, grub-hoes, scythes, axes and rakes, which they store away with care.

Characteristics.—The old people of this band residing on the reserve, are temperate and exemplary, and thrifty and more painstaking in cultivating their corn and potatoes in their garden plots. The young men spend their summer season around saw-mill yards, and in guiding tourists, in which occupation they too often get intoxicants and a liberal supply of old clothing, which suits their vanity and encourages them to lounge around the railway stations.

MAGANATAWAN BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 5 miles from the mouth of the Maganatawan river. Its area is 11,370 acres. The greater portion of this reserve is a barren rock ridge, most of it having been burned bare. There is a narrow strip along the river, near the village of Byng Inlet, where the Indians raise good crops of potatoes. The Toronto-Sudbury branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs across and has a station on this reserve. The Ontario government built a stage road from the station to the village of Byng Inlet over the rocks and swales for the public benefit and to the advantage of the resident Indians.

Population.—There are on the reserve 29 members actual residents. The remainder reside on the Great Manitoulin island.

Health.—The health of the resident members has not been extra good during the year.

Occupations.—The members of this band cultivate gardens, raising potatoes, corn and vegetables, and find a ready market for their products at the many boarding-houses at the mills. The women and children do a thriving trade of berry-picking in season. The men do a great deal of guiding for tourists.

Buildings and Stock.—Their buildings are comfortable, clean and warm. The stables are warm and well sheltered; they have taken a leaf from their French Canadian neighbours in this respect, and their horses and cattle look as if well fed and cared for.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this band are industrious and fairly well behaved when away from intoxicants.

SHAWANAGA BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated 3 miles inland from the Georgian bay, on the Shawanaga river, about 23 miles from the town of Parry Sound—via stage route, or 12 miles by the Canadian Pacific railway, which runs through the reserve, and has a station near the Indian village. The reserve contains an area of 14 square miles. The soil is light and sandy. About 75 per cent of this reserve is rock and swamp, with marshes. The residue is well adapted for farming and grazing. The unburned portion of the forest is well timbered with hemlock and hardwood and some pine, which, if protected from fires, will be a valuable asset to the Indians.

Population.—The population of this band is 114, exclusive of 20 resident non-members who are husbands or children of women married out of the band, making a total of 134 persons.

Health.—The health of this band has been poor during the year. Rheumatism and bronchial ailments seem to be the prevailing health troubles.

Buildings.—They have a Methodist church, and during the year they built a neat Roman Catholic church. The school-house requires a stone wall for a foundation. The teacher's residence is not fit to be used as a dwelling. The dwelling-houses are clean and comfortable.

Stock and Farm.—The horses and cows are very fair, and well kept. The only implements in use besides hoes are ploughs, harrows, &c., as farming is not much in favour with this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the band are abstainers and are industrious and progressive. There are others addicted to drink, and their frequent appearance before the police magistrate for drunkenness has no apparent effect further than enlisting the sympathy of some of their temperance relatives. Their easy access to town by the railway enables them to get liquor through some unprincipled fellows who are ever ready to take their money and provide the liquor.

WATHA BAND (GIBSON RESERVE.)

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Iroquois, having formerly resided at Oka, Lake of Two Mountains, in the province of Quebec.

Reserve.—The Watha reserve is in the township of Gibson, between Muskoka lake and the Georgian bay. It contains an area of 25,582 acres, about 50 per cent of which is arable land; the residue is burnt rocks, swamps and marshes. The prevailing timber in the green woods is hemlock, black birch and maple. During the season of 1910, Ontario Land Surveyor Galbraith surveyed the boundaries and retraced the lines around the several locations on the reserve, destroying a bone of contention and dispute between many of these irritable-tempered and fault-finding people.

Population.—The population of this band is 138.

Health.—The health of the band has been good during the year.

Occupations.—The members of this band depend chiefly on farming. They do considerable lumbering in the winter season. Many of the young men engage in river-driving in the spring, for which they command high wages; others stay on their farms and peel bark, and harvest their crops. Many of the women do a thriving trade with the tourists by peddling bead and basket work at the summer resorts around the Muskoka lakes.

Buildings.—The homes of these people are warm, clean and well ventilated. Their barns and stables are good and warm, and in many instances better than those of their white neighbours. Their church is a fine up-to-date structure. The schoolhouse is a model for neatness and light.

Characteristics.—The band is progressive, and many of them thrifty and industrious with well tilled fields fenced with wire. Their well-fed stock of horses and cattle is evidence of their progress. There are two saw-mills and a shingle-mill on the reserve. Though there are roving and restless characters among them, the majority are well-behaved. Some of the young men when away from the reserve will get drunk if they can get the liquor.

Your obedient servant,

D. F. MACDONALD,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPAWA HILL, April 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Saugeen agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The Saugeen reserve is located in the township of Amabel, county of Bruce, on the east shore of Lake Huron. It comprises an area of 9,020 acres. The soil is principally of a light sandy character. About one half of the total area is still under timber.

Population.—The Chippewas of Saugeen number 427 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the past year. There has been no epidemic, the most prevalent disease having been pneumonia. Sanitary precautions have been fairly well observed amongst the Indians.

Occupations.—The majority of this band cultivate their holdings to some extent, work for white men as hired help in the surrounding towns and country, and engage in basket-making, rustic work, berry-picking, gathering medicinal roots, pulling flax, and taking out dead and fallen timber.

Buildings.—The public buildings are of a good quality. The private buildings are fair, and in most cases comfortable.

Stock.—The stock consists of horses, cattle and hogs. The number is not large and does not vary much from year to year; more are kept than are properly fed during winter.

Farm Implements.—They have all the implements necessary for successfully cultivating and harvesting all the crops grown. The Indians take fairly good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—While some are fairly industrious, the majority are indolent, and with few exceptions they lack thrift. The progress is slow, but each year adds to their home comforts. The Indians of this band are fairly law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Few of the Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but many of them are immoral in other ways.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN SCOFFIELD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SIX NATION INDIANS,
BRANTFORD, April 29, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Six Nations of the Grand river for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises the township of Tuscarora and part of the township of Onondaga, in the county of Brant, and a portion of the township of Oneida, in the county of Haldimand. It contains 43,696 acres.

Population.—The Six Nations consist of:—

Mohawks	1,867
Oneidas	362
Onondagas	367
Tuscaroras	421
Cayugas	1,063
Senecas	219
Delawares	167
	4,466

The number of tribes comprising the Six Nations confederation was not always the same. Prior to 1714 it was the Five Nations, when the Tuscaroras were admitted, since which time it has been called the Six Nations.

Health and Sanitation.—The reserve was remarkably free from contagious diseases during the year. There were three cases of small-pox of a mild type, but these were fortunately confined to two families and were treated and cured at small expense. Measles became epidemic in one section of the reserve in January and February, but of a mild type. During the year 30 patients were treated at the Six Nation hospital, of whom nine were tubercular.

An efficient board of health assists the medical officer in enforcing sanitary measures. The council-house, where large gatherings are held, is regularly and thoroughly cleaned after each meeting, carbolic acid being freely used. The general health has been fairly good. The physician and others have taken advantage of

every opportunity of urging improved dwellings, cleaner surroundings, particularly in regard to drinking water, and the general observance of the laws of health. The log house and open stream, always a menace to health, are gradually giving way to frame, cement or brick dwellings and dug or drilled wells.

Occupations.—General farming is the chief means of making a living. The crops for the past year were a good average. Many of the younger members frequently seek employment off the reserve as farm labourers or domestic help. Cement and concrete work are now largely used on the reserve for foundations and bridge and culvert work, and the work is all done by Indians. There has been a notable growth in the raspberry and strawberry industries. Several Indians have large patches, which yielded a handsome revenue. The land is most suitable for this industry.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in the buildings on the reserve, and also in the fencing, which is now almost entirely of wire. Many new dwelling-houses, barns and fences have been erected with the assistance of loans from the council, which loans are in most cases repaid at maturity. Some barns erected this year are fully as large and durable as any white man's barn in the county.

Stock.—Great interest is taken in the raising of stock. Many of the Indians supply milk to factories off the reserve. A considerable number of hogs and sheep is raised.

Farm Implements.—All implements required on a farm are used by many members of the band, while those who depend entirely upon farming for a livelihood, are well supplied with all the most modern implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are generally industrious. Those who are unable to work land for want of stock or implements seek to obtain employment off the reserve. The Six Nations are most law-abiding and steadily improving. During the year there were built 9 barns, 10 frame houses, 1 brick and 1 cement house, besides fencing and repairs.

A new frame school-house, two concrete bridges, and cement sidewalks around the council-house have been built during the year.

The Farmers' Institute of the South Riding of Brant held an afternoon and evening meeting in January last, both of which were well attended. A Women's Institute was also held at the same time, in which much interest was manifested. The Six Nation Agricultural Society, wholly under the management of Indians, held its usual three days' annual fair and was as successful in attendance and exhibits as any of its predecessors. The quality of horses and stock is improving. None but Indians are permitted to compete. Daily and weekly newspapers and agricultural papers have a large circulation on the reserve.

The public roads are kept in good condition under the direction of 45 pathmasters, who are appointed by the chiefs in council at their January meeting.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are generally temperate in their habits and assist any effort to prevent the use of intoxicants on the reserve. Several temperance societies exist and hold regular meetings.

Your obedient servant,

GORDON J. SMITH,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
STURGEON FALLS AGENCY,
STURGEON FALLS, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement concerning the Indians of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

NIPISSING BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the north shore of Lake Nipissing, two miles west of the town of North Bay. It now contains an area of 24,200 acres. This band surrendered all its land north of the Canadian Pacific railway, this portion having been surveyed and subdivided into three townships, viz.: Pedley, Beaucage, and Commando, the last portion of which has not been sold. This reserve is remarkably well situated for navigation, as well as railway accommodation. The Canadian Pacific railway crosses the reserve. These with the big and little Sturgeon rivers, the Deuchane, and their tributaries all combine to make Nipissing an exceptionally picturesque and convenient reservation. This tract is the most valuable agricultural land in the district.

Population.—This band has now a population of 285.

Health.—The health of the members of this band for the past year has been good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing for their own use, and acting as guides to tourist and survey parties. A number cultivate small farms along the lake shore, but the majority follow the Indian modes of life. They do not take to farming. During the winter a number find employment in the adjacent lumber camps, and others cut railway-ties and pulp-wood, which they can readily dispose of at good prices. During the summer the women gather berries, and make moccasins and fancy bead-work, which they sell readily in the adjacent towns, and villages. At present a number of the men of this band are employed on construction work of the new Transcontinental railway.

Buildings and Stock.—The members of this band are continually improving their buildings. This is so especially in regard to their houses; while a few years ago they lived in small poorly ventilated cabins and teepees, they now have houses more adapted to sanitary conditions and health, having more space, light, and proper ventilation. During the past year a number of improvements have been noticeable. Their dwellings are kept clean and comfortably furnished, and in this respect would compare favourably with the white settlers in the vicinity.

They have few barns, as they do not farm to any extent. Their stables for live stock are kept in fair condition. They have considerable live stock, comprising horses, cattle, pigs, and poultry. This is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—The Indians of this band have a number of ploughs and harrows, but not any machinery. They are well supplied with garden tools, such as shovels, spades, hoes, and rakes. All the cultivation is done with these implements.

Characteristics.—A number of the Indians of this band are industrious and are showing improvement in regard to their home life and general surroundings. They are intelligent and are not easily taken advantage of in their business dealings with the various traders they come in contact with. A number prefer the roving life of river-driving, for which they receive good remuneration, but which they spend as they go along, and they do not express any intention of becoming tillers of the soil, of which marked results would follow. The women of the band in this respect are more industrious than the men, and appear to be content in their present state of living.

The members of this band can always get good outside employment at remunerative wages, which tends to take them from agricultural pursuits.

Temperance and Morality.—There are always a few of this band who will get intoxicated whenever an opportunity occurs; but on the whole in this respect a marked improvement is readily noticeable. The situation of this reserve with the adjacent towns and villages where liquor is sold, makes it convenient for the Indians if they can secure some person to purchase it for them. During the past year some heavy penalties have been imposed upon the persons supplying them with liquor. This, while it does not altogether stop the traffic, has a good effect, not only on the persons penalized, but upon the Indians themselves. The morality of these Indians is good.

DOKIS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve belonging to this band is situated at the head of the French river where it leaves Lake Nipissing. It contains an area of 39,030 acres, consisting of the large Okickindawk island and peninsula. These Indians were formerly the owners of a valuable tract of pine timber, which was sold by the department for them at a good price, thereby securing a large amount of money to the credit of the band, and during the past season they have received a large amount of interest on their capital. This money, with some exceptions, has been wisely invested in savings bank accounts, while a number have erected comfortable dwellings and outbuildings.

Population.—The population of this band is 89.

Health.—The health of this band for the past year has been good.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are hunting and fishing for their own supply, acting as guides to tourists during the summer months, while a few work in the lumber camps upon the reserve, and as rangers during the summer. Those who live upon the reserve cultivate gardens, but do not farm to any extent.

Buildings and Stock.—This band has recently built several new houses upon the reserve that would compare favourably with many found in the adjoining towns in the district, some of which are of good size and well finished. The stock comprises chiefly horses and cattle. A number of each has been purchased by the band recently.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are not as industrious as they should be, considering their position; but appear to be contented. They do not take to farming.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions the members of this band are not addicted to liquor; and morally they are all that could be desired.

TIMAGAMI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Reserve.—No reserve has yet been given to this band. The members live around the shores of Lake Timagami, while quite a number live on Bear island, near the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Lake Timagami is situated 72 miles from North

Bay, and is reached by the Timiskaming and New Ontario railway operated by the Ontario government. This lake is noted for its clear water and numerous islands and is a prominent tourist resort.

Population.—This band has a population of 89.

Health.—The health of this band has not been as good as formerly, a number of children having died during the winter while the families were away in the woods hunting. This, together with the lack of facilities to attend to their illness, no doubt was largely the cause. Several have been furnished hospital attendance with good results.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is hunting during the winter months. In summer they all return to Timagami and act as guides to tourists, who frequent this place in large numbers each season. The Indians receive good wages for this employment, and there is abundance of work for them all.

They do not farm, as they have no land or reserve selected for them yet. Some cultivate small gardens along the lake front.

Buildings and Stock.—The buildings of this band are very limited, a few of the Indians have houses on Bear island, while others live in cabins around the lake.

Characteristics.—The members of this band are a bright intelligent body, and take very rapidly to the mode of living of the white people. They are noted canoemen and find ready employment at this work from people visiting this vicinity. They are industrious and make good wages when at work, and they appear to put their savings to good use.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band are improving in respect to intoxicants, which is quite noticeable in their manner of living, while there are a few who will not miss an opportunity to get liquor. They are also very reticent in giving the necessary information to convict the persons supplying. During the past year a number of fines have been imposed upon the persons who supplied them with liquor, which shows a beneficial effect. With a few exceptions they are moral.

MATATCHAWAN BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated north of Fort Matatchawan on the Montreal river, and contains an area of 16 square miles. This was given to the band under the new treaty, No. 9.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Ojibbewa tribe.

Population.—This band has a population of 88.

Health.—The health of this band has not been as good as formerly. Some of the children died of measles.

Occupations.—The occupations of these Indians are confined entirely to hunting and fishing for their own supply. Their hunting grounds are not as remunerative as formerly, owing to a large increase of prospectors in that portion of the country.

Buildings.—A few members have houses on the reserve, and during the past year some new houses have been erected.

Stock.—These Indians have no stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are a happy, contented body and appear to be well satisfied with their surroundings. The department last spring supplied the members of this band with a small quantity of seed-grain, and vegetables, in order to assist them to make a start upon their new reserve. During the summer I visited their various plantings and found that the assistance supplied had been made good use of. The Indians devote their time to hunting, and dispose of their furs to the Hudson's Bay Company at Matatchawan Post.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. P. COCKBURN.

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
THESSALON AGENCY,
THESSALON, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the several bands of Indians in the Thessalon Indian agency for the year ending March 31, 1911.

THESSALON BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, six miles east of the town of Thessalon, and contains about 2,307 acres.

Population.—The population is 110.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of this band have been very healthy during the year, I have not heard of any disease among them.

Occupations.—They work in the summer on the drives, in and about the saw-mills, and in the lumber woods in the winter.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fairly good, and they are kept clean.

Stock.—Their stock is not as large as might be, but is kept in fairly good condition.

Implements.—A few hoes, rakes, and axes are all they have. When they have any ploughing to do, they employ a farmer to do it.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are mixing with white people and are learning to speak English, and act generally the same as their neighbours.

Temperance and Morality.—Some are total abstainers, others drink all they can get. They would be moral if the lower class of white people kept away from them.

MISSISSAGI RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of the Mississagi river and west of the Penewabekong river, and comprises about 3,000 acres.

Population.—The population is 94, with several families under Agent H. West.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good, excepting slight colds

Occupations.—These Indians work in the lumber woods, on the drives and around saw-mills.

Buildings.—The buildings are clean and warm.

Stock.—They have very little stock, and it is not of a very good class.

Farm Implements.—They have few implements, as they do not work the soil.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not progressing as well as expected.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a little given to drinking, but have improved since last year

SERPENT RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve lies east of the Serpent river and is bounded on the south and west by Lake Huron and on the north by the Serpent river, and has an area of 27,282 acres.

Population.—The population is 110.

Health and Sanitation.—They have fairly good health. There were no epidemics during the past year.

Occupations.—They have plenty of work in mills during the summer at Cutler, Spragge and Spanish, and in winter in the lumber woods.

Buildings.—Their buildings are fairly good and kept clean.

Stock.—They have very little, but what they have is kept in good order.

Implements.—They do very little farming and therefore have very few implements.

Temperance and Morality.—They are not addicted to drink to any great extent, and their morals are fairly good.

SPANISH RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Ojibbewas.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north shore of the North channel of Lake Huron, along the south bank of the Spanish river. It is bounded on the south and west by the waters of Lake Huron and on the north by the Spanish river, and contains about 28,000 acres.

This band is divided into three divisions. The first and second divisions are living on the reserve and are in my charge; the third division is on the Manitoulin island and is in charge of Indian Agent C. L. D. Sims.

Population.—There are 252 Indians under my charge, some are at Biscotasing under Indian Agent H. West.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy; there were no epidemics during the past year.

Occupations.—They work at the saw-mills and loading vessels during the summer, and in the lumber woods in winter.

Buildings.—They have good buildings on the Point, where they live during the summer, and they keep them clean and tidy. They have log houses, which they occupy in winter, built on low land, which I do not think is healthy, I have tried to get them to live in their summer houses all the time.

Stock.—They have good horses and cows, pigs, and poultry. They also have farm implements. They have ploughs, harrows and small implements of the general sort.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and are trying to follow along the same lines as the whites, and are accumulating a quantity of necessary articles and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate; some of the younger ones drink whisky at times. They are fairly moral.

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL HAGAN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALPOLE ISLAND, April 27, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report on the Chippewa and Pottawattamie bands of Walpole Island reserve.

The reserve is bounded on the west by the St. Clair river, on the north and east by the Chenail Ecarté, and on the south by Lake St. Clair. It has an area of 40,480 acres, most of which is first-class farming and grazing land.

Population.—The population of the Chippewa band remains the same as last year, 564. There is a decrease of 1 in the Pottawattamie band, which now has a population of 173.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the past year. There has been no contagious disease amongst them. The sanitary conditions of the reserve were improved last year on account of the improvements in their homes and the amount of drainage that is being done.

Occupations.—There are quite a number that are farming and making a comfortable living; but the majority work away from the reserve amongst the farmers and in factories.

Buildings.—There is a steady improvement in their houses, quite a number have built additions and have more room. There has been quite a lot of new fencing done during the past year, which makes an improvement in the look of their farms.

Stock.—There is no pedigreed stock on the reserve, but the Indians have a good grade of cattle, which do well and command good prices. The horses are mostly ponies, but are heavy enough for the work and bring good prices. There are not so many pigs kept on the reserve as formerly, but they are of a better grade.

Farm Implements.—The Indians keep all the implements that they require to work their farms with.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are law-abiding and fairly industrious. Instead of working for themselves, they work away from the reserve among the farmers and in factories. They make good wages, but live up to them, and at the end of the year are not as well off as those that stay at home and work their land.

Temperance and Morality.—There are a number of young Indians that use liquor, and it is almost impossible to stop them as long as they can get it across the border. The Indians as a whole are temperate and moral. They will compare favourably with the people whom they associate with.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. McDOUGALL,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR,
BECANCOUR, April 10, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Tribe or Nation.—The majority of these Indians belong to the Abenakis tribe, although a few are Iroquois and two are Hurons or Algonquins.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the west side of the Becancour river, in the county of Nicolet. Its area is exactly 135⅔ acres.

Population.—This band numbers 27, including absentees.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is very good, and the laws of hygiene are observed to the letter.

Occupations.—Farming, log-driving and working in the shanties are the occupations of the men. A few women make baskets.

Buildings.—Their houses are small, but comfortable. No new buildings were erected this year.

Stock.—They own some horses, several cows, a few pigs and some hens. They take very good care of their stock. Their cows are well fed during winter.

Farm Implements.—They have some machines, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good workers. They seldom drink, and they are very economical. A few are becoming rich.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians as a whole are very temperate. They are Roman Catholics, and are often seen at church. This is a very moral band.

Your obedient servant

V. P. LANDRY, M.D.,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS,
ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC, April 18, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Abenakis of St. François de Sales is composed of several pieces of land situated in the seigniories of St. Francis and Pierreville. The total area is 1,819 acres and 52 perches. The portion of the reserve occupied by the Abenakis is designated as No. 1217 on the official plan of the cadastre of the parish of St. Thomas de Pierreville, and contains 1,228 acres. The village lies on the bank of the St. Francis river, about 6 miles from its discharge into Lake St. Peter, and it has a very picturesque site

Population.—The population of the band at present residing in the village is 313; but in addition to this there is a fairly good number of families residing temporarily either in the United States or in other parts of the province.

Health.—There has not been any epidemic disease during the course of the year, but there are always some cases of tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the Abenakis is the making of baskets and fancy-work. They make baskets all winter, and about the month of June most of the families go to the White mountains and to the seaside resorts of the United States and Canada, where they sell their merchandise. They return in the fall. This industry is their chief source of revenue.

There are also some families that hunt as well as make baskets; but what they realize from the former source is decreasing each year in proportion as game becomes scarcer.

Agriculture is only a secondary occupation for the Abenakis of St. Francis. Some do not cultivate at all; others cultivate a few vegetables. Some families cultivate a little more, but the sale of their baskets, which compels them to be absent a large part of the summer, prevents their giving the necessary attention to the former occupation.

Buildings.—The Abenakis build good houses, and several of these are very pretty and very comfortable.

Stock.—They possess some horses, a fair number of good cows, some pigs, and some poultry.

Farm Implements.—The Abenakis have few farm implements, and what they own are of little value.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule the Abenakis are industrious. The making and sale of their baskets brings them in sufficient revenue to enable them to live comfortably. and some of them are rich. Each family that returns in the fall is in possession of a good round sum, and, if they were more economical, they would be able to put something aside for a rainy day. However, several build good and comfortable houses, and the village presents a very pretty aspect.

Temperance and Morality.—There have been only few disturbances, caused by the abuse of intoxicants, and the moral conduct of the Abenakis is good as a rule.

General Remarks.--The Abenakis of St. Francis are as civilized as the white people who surround them, and they live in harmony with the latter. I believe that there are no longer any who are full-blooded Indians: all have more or less white blood in their veins. A large number of them have lost the characteristics of the race, and it is very difficult for one seeing them for the first time to recognize them as Indians. They speak English and French, and use one or other of these languages in their dealings with white people; but in the family and their council meetings they speak Abenakis. which they preserve with zealous care.

Your obedient servant,

A. O. COMIRE,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ALGONQUINS OF RIVER DESERT,
MANIWAKI, April 19, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The Maniwaki reserve is situated in the county of Wright, on the banks of the River Desert, at its confluence with the Gatineau river. The Maniwaki branch of the Canadian Pacific railway runs through the reserve from south to north, terminating at Maniwaki; the village of Maniwaki, with a white population of about 2,000 inhabitants, is situated upon what was formerly a portion of the reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 421.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness on the Maniwaki reserve during the past year. Grippe, measles and chicken-pox were prevalent, but no fatalities occurred directly from those diseases, with the exception of one young girl, who contracted tuberculosis after measles, and died after a few months' illness. Everything possible is being done to instruct the Indians in the necessity of keeping their premises clean; a liberal supply of lime is furnished them each year by the department for whitewashing. No Indians have been vaccinated on the reserve during the past seven years, as they were unwilling to submit to vaccination while there was no danger of small-pox; but, as the disease has now appeared in Ottawa and Hull, they are anxious to be vaccinated this spring.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are not inclined to agriculture, with the exception of a few. They are in close proximity to a vast hunting country, and from this source they earn a considerable amount each year. This and working in the lumber woods and river-driving form their chief occupations. Of those engaged in farming there is only a small number of them who are living by it.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are chiefly log. Many of the Indians still live in shanties, but nearly every year there is a new house erected.

Stock.—There is very little change in stock. A considerable number of the Indians do not keep any stock, as they are absent during the winter months. The Indians who reside permanently on the reserve are fairly well supplied with horses and cattle.

Farm Implements.—The Indians who are engaged in farming are well supplied with farm implements and vehicles for winter and summer use, and they take good care of their implements and vehicles.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this reserve are fairly industrious in the work that they like best: bush hunting, fire-ranging, and acting as guides in the lumber woods or river-driving; but the greater number of them are opposed to engaging in farm work. There is a small number of them who are making fair progress at farming and to this number there are some added each year. The Indians of this band in general are living fairly well. The few who are sick and the aged are receiving pensions from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—The past year has been marked by a great change in the matter of temperance amongst the Indians, as the village of Maniwaki, together with the two adjoining townships, is under local option law, and intoxicants are not so easily obtained. One case of immorality came to my notice during the year, but the culprit is an old-time offender.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. McCAFFREY,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
AMALECITES OF VIGER,
CACOUNA, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement in regard to the Amalecites of Viger for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The present reserve of the Amalecites of Viger is situated on the St. Lawrence river near the village of Cacouna. Most of the Indians are scattered over various counties; those who remain at home suffer much from cold and hunger during the winter. The government distributes provisions to the poorest from time to time and they are very thankful. It is a great act of charity on the part of the government. The majority who reside on the reserve are widows and they are in utter destitution. The other members of the band are scattered here and there.

Vital Statistics.—The population of this band is 107, including absentees. During the year there was one death and two births.

Health.—There was no epidemic on the reserve this year. One old man has been paralyzed for several years.

Resources and Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians during the summer is the making of baskets of all kinds and other articles of fancy-work, which they sell to strangers who come to spend the summer at Cacouna. Often the men act as guides to sportsmen who go on small trips on the water or who go fishing. They also make snow-shoes and moccasins. The greater number of the men are in the shanties during the winter, and do not engage in agriculture during the summer.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions these Indians are temperate and moral.

General Remarks.—The Indians of this band are not making much progress, and the majority of them are very poor.

Your obedient servant,

EDOUARD BEAULIEU,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
HURONS OF LORETTE,
JEUNE LORETTE, June 8, 1911,

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Hurons of Lorette, also of other Indians settled in my agency. At the same time I transmit a statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The reserve of the Hurons of Lorette is the only one that the band now possesses. It contains an area of 26·75 acres. Most of the Indians of Lorette still reside near their ancient chapel, which always attracts the attention of strangers. There are also three Huron families, owners of lots, who reside on the former Quarante Arpents reserve, which was sold in October, 1904.

Population.—There has been an increase of only 2 this year; the population at the present time is 488, instead of 486 as it was last year. This number does not include the Indians who reside outside of the Lorette reserve. Thus, there is a family of Amalecite Indians who reside at Laval; and another, at Charlesbourg, in the county of Quebec. At St. Urbain, Charlevoix county, there is a group of Abenakis and Montagnais, amounting to 38 souls.

Resources and Occupations.—I observe that the chief business, which consists in the making of snow-shoes and moccasins, is again a little improved. This industry is in a more prosperous condition than it was last year. Nevertheless, appearances

for next year are not very favourable. Fishing is nil; but hunting is fairly remunerative to the five or six Indians who follow that occupation habitually.

Health and Sanitation.—The people of the reserve have not in general enjoyed as good health as last year. Although there has not been any epidemic, what has been called grippe has affected a large part of the population. I may say that sanitary regulations have been well observed and that every means of cleanliness has been put into effect in order to prevent disease.

Temperance and Morality.—All the Indians residing on the reserve of Jeune Lorette conduct themselves very well. In respect to morality, no exception can be taken. I regret not to be able to say as much for temperance, as there have been some rare exceptions, but without any serious disorder. Two prosecutions for the sale of liquor to the Indians have been instituted.

Your obedient servant,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA,
MONTREAL, June 6, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The Caughnawaga reserve is on the south shore of the St. Lawrence river, distant about 9 miles from Montreal, and contains an area of a little more than 12,000 acres.

Population.—The native population is 2,199.

Health.—The Indians are in fairly good health. Those who were sick were looked after at the Sacred Heart hospital here.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, driving logs, erecting structural iron bridges, also manufacturing lacrosse-sticks and snowshoes. The female portion make bead-work.

Characteristics.—The Indians are prosperous and becoming more and more self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

Your obedient servant,

J. BLAIN,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS,
ST. REGIS, June 13, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The St. Regis reserve is situated on the bank of the St. Lawrence river, in the province of Quebec, and includes islands from Prescott, Ont., to Lancaster, Ont.

Population.—The population is 1,550.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of Indians has been good and no epidemic has occurred. The sanitary conditions are being improved.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, fishing, trapping, farming, manufacturing lacrosse-sticks, baskets and snow-shoes. Many of them do daily and monthly labour on farms and in various other works.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are gaining yearly, many taking up farms, making general improvements to farm-lands and also to the buildings. Many own farm machinery. In fact they are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the Indians are temperate; those who do drink are in nearly every case young men. Most of the Indians observe the laws of morality.

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS E. TAILLON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report in connection with the Oka Indians for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The land occupied by these Indians is situated on the Lake of Two Mountains, Ottawa river, province of Quebec; but the title is not vested in the Crown.

Population.—The population of this band is 501, consisting of 434 Iroquois and 67 Algonquins.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed fairly good health during the past year. There was no serious epidemic. The disease that carries off most of the Indians is consumption; generally they are careless about it. Sanitation is not very well observed and several do not keep their houses and surroundings in order.

Occupations.—The greater number of these Indians cultivate the soil and some engage in dairy work. Others make staves. Some work for the white farmers by the day, and in the shanties. Several this year have made axe-handles and lacrosse-sticks for sale. Two or three have hunted muskrats and fished, but there was no great progress made at farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are better workers for others than for themselves. For a year or two some of them have not worked on their land; they found employment elsewhere.

Buildings.—Some are constantly improving their buildings and erecting new ones according to their needs; but many of the houses are old and neglected.

Stock.—These Indians have good horses and others of less value. They have also some good milch cows and other stock, but the greater number are not well kept or fed.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well provided with farm implements. They do not take good care of them. The implements and vehicles are exposed at all times of the year, with the result that they do not last long.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians do not improve. Especially the young generation are fond of liquor. This is one of the chief causes of their poverty, and it also makes them immoral; their conduct leaves much to be desired in this respect.

Your obedient servant,

JOS. PERILLARD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF MARIA,
GRAND CASCAPEDIA, April 7, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report with statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the shores of the Grand Cascapedia river and of Chaleur bay. This reserve has a splendid aspect. It contains 416 acres, 136 of which is cultivable, and has a good fertile soil.

Population.—The population is 110 this year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good. There was no contagious disease.

Occupations.—The Micmacs of Maria have many ways of making a living. There is a little farming done and some hunting and fishing. In summer-time sportsmen employ them as guides and canoemen on the Grand Cascapedia river. Some of them work in the shanties and at stream-driving in the spring; others are employed by farmers or work at home, making snow-shoes, shovels and baskets. They tan green skins, with which they make many shoe-packs for winter wear. These articles afford them their chief income.

Buildings.—Their buildings are generally small, but comfortable and clean. Five or six houses on the reserve are large and well finished inside.

Characteristics.—The Indians of Maria reserve are generally skilful and industrious, but they are always poor, owing to their lack of economy and their improvidence.

Temperance and Morality.—The Micmacs, like other Indians, are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but generally they do not make fools of themselves. Their morality in sexual matters is good and they observe Christian principles.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MORIN, *Priest,*
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MICMACS OF RESTIGOUCHE,
RESTIGOUCHE, May 18, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Tribe.—The Indians of Restigouche are all of the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the beautiful Restigouche river, in the township of Mann, in the county of Bonaventure, facing the town of Campbellton, N.B.

Population.—The population is now 513, an increase of 7 since last year. There have been 28 births and 21 deaths in the course of last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been fairly good during the year, with the exception of a few cases of small-pox, which, however, was stamped out pretty quickly. The houses and premises are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians have many ways of earning their living; some do fairly good farming, others work for the tourists, load vessels, and work in the lumber woods. Some of the women make snow-shoes and moccasins, baskets, &c.

Buildings.—Their houses are fairly good in general, some of them have good houses well furnished; they have some good barns and stables.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock. They have good horses, cows, and other cattle.

Farm Implements.—These Indians have all the farm implements they need. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are, in general, industrious, good workers. A few of them are still improvident, but I am happy to say that they are getting ahead every year.

Temperance and Morality.—I am sorry to say that a good many of these Indians are still addicted to the use of intoxicants. However, I am happy to observe that there is an improvement in this respect. The suppliers who have done so much harm in the past are well watched.

The morals of these Indians are fairly good.

Your obedient servant,

J. PITRE,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LAKE ST. JOHN,
POINTE BLEUE, May 23, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

POINTE BLEUE BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this reserve are all Montagnais.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the northwest shore of Lake St. John, Chicoutimi county, Que., 5 miles from the town of Roberval. The reserve comprises the whole of the township of Ouiatchouan, 22,423 acres, but the Indians have surrendered 19,525 acres, which has been sold for their benefit. What remains is admirably situated. From the heights and even up to a few feet of the shore the view takes in all the lake, the banks of which are surrounded by flourishing parishes. The soil is first-class and the climate suitable for the cultivation of grain and vegetables.

Population.—The population of the band is about 583.

Health and Sanitation.—This year an epidemic of small-pox raged in the county. Thanks to compulsory vaccination ordered by the department, not a single Indian has been attacked. Typhoid fever and measles have also had a number of victims among our white neighbours; but not a single case of typhoid has appeared here, and although all or nearly all the Montagnais children have suffered from measles, there has been no mortality caused by this epidemic. It ought to be added, in order to be fair, that the intelligent and energetic care given at the time by Dr. Constantin, physician to the band, contributed much towards diminishing the evil in the latter case, and in eradicating it in the former. In conclusion, in spite of all the contagion with which the reserve has been surrounded and threatened during the course of the present year, there has been less mortality than during preceding years.

The houses are well ventilated and generally kept with as much care inside as outside. There is in them even a certain amount of display. The Indians take care of their yards and the surroundings of their dwellings, and all rubbish is burnt on the place in spring. Sanitary regulations are as a rule observed in a suitable manner.

Occupations.—Hunting and the cultivation of the soil are the two chief occupations, about half the people following one of these pursuits, and the other half the other. The hunters spend the winter in the forests of the north, for the most part, and in the spring bring back rich furs, superb trophies of an adventurous life, full of dangers and hardships without number. As compensation, the skins always sell very high; they have reached even a fabulous value this year. On return to his reserve, the Montagnais, after having exchanged his furs for articles necessary to his existence, builds bark canoes, makes snow-shoes, moccasins and mitts, either for his own use or for sale to his suppliers or other persons who order them from him.

Those who engage in agriculture devote all the time required during the season, and there are among them some sensible and hard-working farmers, trying to copy what they see of good among the white men, following modern methods to advantage. When the work of the farm permits them, if an opportunity of earning money in any other way offers, they do not fail to make use of it. They become in turn teamsters, guides or wood-cutters. Thus in winter they go to the shanties and cut timber, engaging in the floating of the logs in spring; then when the season for fishing and hunting arrives, they are all appreciated as guides by the sportsmen who come each year to the different clubs having quarters along the Lake St. John railway.

Buildings.—The houses and other buildings belonging to the Indians are well kept up and are improved every year.

Stock.—There is certainly improvement in the selection and quality of the stock on the reserve, and our herds will compare advantageously with those of the surrounding white farmers. The owners take good care of their stock, and I have never known, nor even heard, that an animal has suffered in any way on the reserve.

Farm Implements.—The farmers have all modern farm implements necessary and suitable for the working of their land. They know how to use them, and take great care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—I should say that the manners and customs of most of the inhabitants of Pointe Bleue are nearly the same as those of the people of the surrounding country, and that in many cases it would be impossible for a visiting stranger to distinguish between the latter and the former. The work, the kind of life, the housekeeping, the food and clothing resemble in all points those of their white neighbours. They dress here with as much taste and like as much to follow the fashion as in the large villages. There are no longer any but the most pure-blooded and oldest Montagnais who have kept up the Indian head-dress, who

still wear with pride the large silver cross of the first missionaries hung from the neck with ribbons of startling colours, who still clothe themselves in the brightest plaid shawls, and smoke a pipe as much at their ease while walking about as if under the folds of the tent.

There are little gardens that beautify, and some of the Indians are beginning to make the ground in front of their houses pretty with little flower beds.

The houses are well furnished, comfortable and suitable. All the Indians have a taste for music and several of them have either a piano, a harmonium, a violin, or other instrument of less value. It is a young Montagnais woman that plays the organ in church. Their social life is improving and becoming more polished every day. The Indians take an interest in reading newspapers and from them get a good deal of information and some practical ideas (eighteen take weekly papers and three daily editions). Some have deposits in the bank, others do business by notes, just like white people. Fourteen houses are under fire insurance to the extent of from $500 to $2,000. Five Indians have their lives insured for amounts of from $1,000 to $3,000, and pay their premiums faithfully. Others belong to mutual benefit societies; some of them have even received the benefit this year of assistance in case of illness. Three Montagnais carry on a prosperous business here, and their trade amounts to several thousand dollars a year. Three Indian farmers take their milk every day to a cheese factory in a neighbouring parish, and make a good return. At present the Indians are considering the project of establishing a cheese factory on the reserve. In several places the picket fences have been replaced by wire fences, and the Indians are beginning to give a little more care to the maintenance of the roads.

In conclusion, one observes that the reserve has made considerable progress all along the line in the course of the last few years. A good number of Indians who not long ago depended only on their hunt have by their intelligent work acquired a number of important stock, horses, farm implements, and other personal property. The fact is evident that these Montagnais are advancing rapidly and surely in the way of civilization, progress and independence.

Temperance and Morality.—Formerly sobriety was a very rare thing on this reserve. Now intemperance is diminishing every day and progress in this respect is marked and considerable. The private behaviour of the Indians is good, and one has not had to reproach them this year for serious abuses.

LAKE MISTASSINI BAND.

Tribe.—This group belongs to the Mascapee tribe, a branch of the Cree nation (Swampy Crees).

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve, properly speaking, but they have taken up their general quarters near the Hudson's Bay Company's establishment on the southeast shore of Lake Mistassini, about 260 miles from Lake St. John. There they gather and spend three or four months each year.

Population.—The population is composed of about 33 families, making an approximate total of 170.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians generally enjoy good health, are endowed with much endurance, and live longer than any other tribe. As for notions of hygiene, perhaps they do not have any; but whether by instinct or by nature they are cleaner than many of the Montagnais, and if they had, like them, the same advantages and the same means, they would be much their superiors.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the chief occupations of these Indians and also their sole means of subsistence. The fur animals that they hunt are principally the otter, the weasel, the martin, the beaver, the muskrat and the bear.

The fishing in all the lakes and rivers of this region is remarkably good. The Indians exchange their furs for provisions at the Hudson's Bay Company's post. They make bark canoes, moccasins and snow-shoes. The very rigorous climate will never permit of farming being carried on at this place. However, potatoes can be cultivated advantageously. The officers of the Hudson's Bay Company have tried the experiment, and have had a small crop every year. A good supply of this root would greatly improve the food of these poor Indians of the interior, and it would, perhaps, be easy to inculcate in them the idea of cultivating the same by providing them with seed, at least for the first trial.

Buildings.—The Indians of the most modern habits live in tents, while primitive huts made of bark are still inhabited by a large number of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—Not long ago I made three trips in this region and I was astonished each time at the intelligence and I might say the degree of refinement of these poor children of the forest, living hundreds of miles in the interior, far from all civilization, spending their life miserably in the bosom of the great forests of the north. What should one expect of them if they were transplanted into full civilization, if they could enjoy fully the benefits of education, and if they were to dispose of a little more of their material resources? But no, poor people, they are there, working at times very hard, suffering great fatigue and hardship, often having nothing but starvation in view, but never complaining, believing that nothing better exists. A good number of them speak English sufficiently well to conduct their business, and they have been converted to Christianity by the missionaries of the Church of England. Eight or ten families of this band come down nearly every year to Pointe Bleue, Lake St. John, where they spend about a month in tasting and admiring the marvels of civilization, while the rest of their comrades have not the least idea of it. While they keep themselves a little apart, they are on excellent terms with the Montagnais. They are distinguished by their good behaviour and politeness. I always take advantage of the visit of these Indians to my reserve to obtain the fullest information in regard to the Lake Mistassini band.

Temperance and Morality.—It is very seldom that intoxicating liquor gets as far as Lake Mistassini, and to tell the truth, these Indians do not yet know drunkenness by alcohol; this no doubt, explains their superiority, moral, intellectual, and physical. In the matter of morality it happens sometimes, perhaps, that some of them offend; but I have never had to reproach them with anything serious.

KISKISSINK GROUP.

Tribe.—The Indians of Kiskissink are Montagnais who have nearly all come from Pointe Bleue and established themselves at this place in order to be nearer their hunting grounds and at the same time that they may take advantage of the opportunity of acting as guides for the numerous sportsmen who move about this region during the hunting and fishing season.

Reserve.—There is no reserve at this place, and the Indians occupy unceded lands belonging to the Crown.

Population.—The population varies often, but the average is about 40.

Health and Sanitation.—These poor people have been tried by misfortune, and in consequence some of them have had a hard time, their chief trouble being that they were not able either to hunt or work. But these troubles are passed, and good health now reigns.

Occupations.—The Montagnais of Kiskissink are nearly all good hunters, and without their having to go away from the place, their furs easily find purchasers at high prices. Being very experienced and very skilful as guides, this occupation is still a source of good revenue.

Buildings.—Some live in log huts, while others reside all the year in cotton tents.

Characteristics and Progress.—With about two exceptions, this group of Montagnais is composed of workers who do not neglect anything that will provide for the food and welfare of their families. They are intelligent and sufficiently educated to attend to their little business affairs.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects I have not very much to complain of. There may be here and there some shadows on the picture—they have also as much facility and opportunity to procure intoxicating liquor—but nothing serious has been noted.

STE. ANNE GROUP.

Tribe.—This group is composed of Montagnais Indians who have come from the Pointe Bleue and Bersimis reserves.

Reserve.—There is no reserve at Ste. Anne; but the Indians occupy lands leased or purchased from private owners even in the middle of the village on the bank of the Saguenay river, about 75 miles from Pointe Bleue.

Population.—These Indians follow a wandering life, and the population varies often; but the average is about 70.

Health and Sanitation.—The medical care of this group is entrusted to Dr. E. A. Claveau, of Ste. Anne, who discharges his duty with devotion. The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the course of the year. Sanitary regulations are not at all, or almost not at all, observed, in spite of the repeated exhortations of their physician on this subject. They live in an overcrowded manner in the little houses, ill ventilated and ill kept.

Buildings.—The houses are neat enough outside; but inside in the matter of cleanliness much is left to be desired.

Occupations.—These Indians live only on the results of their hunt, which have generally been good this year. None of them engage in agriculture. Sometimes they make canoes, snow-shoes, moccasins, and other small articles of fancy-work, which they dispose of easily. It would be much more to their advantage if, instead of losing their time in attending weddings, they would spend it in work.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are going backwards instead of progressing, and the active civilization that surrounds them is far from being of benefit to them.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects this group is a hard task in the midst of the Montagnais tribe under my charge. Men, women and children, with rare exceptions are all drunkards, and absolutely brutalize themselves in the abuse of alcohol, which leads them into veritable orgies. It seems too easy for the Indians of this place to procure whisky, and consequently perhaps a day does not pass during the months of July and August that is not marked either by a grave spectacle or a scandal in the village of Ste. Anne caused by one of these Indians, thirsty and insatiable for alcohol. These people make a good hunt; but, unfortunately, all the proceeds are used in the purchase of intoxicating liquor. All the summer they think only of drinking and becoming intoxicated. The practical and efficacious means of eradicating the evil and putting a stop to the sale of alcohol to the Indians would be to send to the spot a Dominion policeman to perform secret service at Ste. Anne and Chicoutimi from June 15 to September 1. It would be necessary to be without mercy and to punish with severity those who engage in this infamous business, and they are numerous in this region. It is by rigorous measures such as these that the department has succeeded in a short time in making the Indians of Pointe Bleue a peaceable and progressive band.

Your obedient servant,

ARMAND TESSIER,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, BERSIMIS AGENCY,
BERSIMIS, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911, in regard to the Bersimis agency, which comprises the bands residing at Escoumains and Bersimis.

ESCOUMAINS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the west side of the Escoumains river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, Saguenay county, and has an area of 97 acres. The land is not all suitable for cultivation.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this band are Montagnais.

Population.—The population of this band is 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been bad this year, there having been cases of small-pox and other diseases.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of these Indians is hunting fur-bearing animals in winter, also killing some seals. Several of them work in the shanties. In summer some are employed as guides by sportsmen and explorers.

Progress.—This band is making progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are fairly temperate and very moral.

Buildings.—These Indians have good houses and keep them in very good order.

BERSIMIS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the east bank of the Bersimis river, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the county of Saguenay. It has an area of 63,100 acres.

Tribe.—The members of this band are all Montagnais.

Population.—The population of this band is 550.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been bad; there has been a kind of cholera, galles, small-pox, and consumption, which always makes great ravages and it is difficult to make the Indians observe the most elementary rules of health.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are hunting fur-bearing animals during the winter, and fishing for salmon in summer, acting as guides to sportsmen, also working in the shanties of the St. Lawrence Lumber Company, cutting pulpwood for that company, also loading steamers that come here in search of wood.

Progress.—I do not observe much progress in this band; the Indians are always indolent and improvident; consequently they are always poor.

Temperance and Morality.—In respect to liquor the Indians are improving and beginning to be a little less addicted to its use.

Your obedient servant,

A. GAGNON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
MONTAGNAIS OF LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, MINGAN AGENCY,
MONTREAL, April 13, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency, viz.: Seven Islands, Mingan, Natashkwan, Romaine and St. Augustin.

Population.—The population of Seven Islands reserve is 402; Mingan, 198; Romaine, 239; Natashkwan, 73; and St. Augustin, 183; and the population of the whole agency, including Indians at Shalloop river, is 1,115.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this agency as a whole was good. An epidemic of small-pox prevailed amongst the Indians at Shalloop and Seven Islands during the course of last fall, but no deaths occurred.

Buildings.—The majority of the Indians of Seven Islands and Mingan live in comfortable houses.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the Indians is fur and game hunting. The catch of furs was very good last winter except in Romaine, where it was a total failure. Prices obtained for fur were good.

Morality and Temperance.—The morals of these Indians are good. They are all very religious. The use of intoxicants has been greatly diminished, if not totally stopped.

Your obedient servant,
J. E. TREMBLAY, M.D.,
Ex-Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
TIMISKAMING AGENCY,
NORTH TIMISKAMING, April 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The Timiskaming reserve is situated in the county of Pontiac, province of Quebec, at the head of Lake Timiskaming, on the north side of the Ottawa river. It formerly comprised an area of 38,400 acres, but 24,082 acres have been surrendered to the Crown, leaving 14,318 acres for the band. Of the above quantity the Indians have located 3,010 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 241 persons, being a decrease of 4 during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good during the past year, although an outbreak of small-pox has confined a few to their homes, and six houses were quarantined for some time. Great precaution was taken and the spread of the disease was soon checked, and all patients have recovered.

Occupations.—The majority of this band are engaged in farming, but on a small scale, and none rely entirely upon farming for their subsistence. During the winter some members of this band take out fire-wood, which they sell in town; others hire out to work in the lumber camps, and in summer act as guides for tourists and prospectors. A few still do some trapping and hunting, but the majority do not.

Buildings.—One shanty has been erected during the past year.

Stock.—There has been a small increase in stock during the past year, but none care to keep a large stock, and the majority have always a large quantity of feed to winter their stock.

Progress.—Not much progress has been made during the past year. The majority have land easy to work and do nothing, and depend too much on assistance from the department.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate in their habits. There has been no case of immorality, although a few have succeeded in getting liquor.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. RENAUD,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHERN DIVISION,
ANDOVER, April 30, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911, on the condition of the Indians in my jurisdiction, viz.: the Edmundston band, near the town of Edmundston, in the county of Madawaska, and the Tobique band, one mile and a half north of the village of Andover, the shire town of the county of Victoria.

EDMUNDSTON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve comprises a block of land containing 700 acres, fronting on the St. John river and adjoining the town of Edmundston, which is now a divisional point of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. About 500 acres of this reserve is forest land, consisting of a small growth of spruce and fir. An attempt was made last spring to enforce the law against the illegal cutting of timber and wood on this reserve, and if it should escape the ravages of fire, these lands would increase in value. The highway road leading to the town of Edmundston from the south passes through this reserve. The Department of Indian Affairs spent $100 in the improvement of this road. The work was done under the supervision of the Highway Board, making use of Indian labour when possible.

Population.—The population of this reserve has been reduced from 51 to 44 by removal. There have been no deaths nor births during the year.

Occupations.—The Indians on this reserve may be called farmers; although they do not get their living exclusively from the land, they all do more or less farming. Having received a larger appropriation for seed last spring than usual, there was an increase in their grain crop, and about the usual quantity of hay. It is to be regretted that the young men are not inclined to help the old folk on the farm, but look for employment in mills, stream-driving and working in the woods. The live stock on the reserve has wintered well and one cow and two yearlings have been added to the stock. Seven flocks of hens came through the winter in good condition. The older Indians do more or less at basket-making and other Indian work to help them live.

Health.—The conditions in respect to health are very favourable, as their dwellings are not too close to each other; but, unfortunately, a case of tuberculosis has lately developed.

Temperance.—Of those who have acquired a liking for the use of liquor, occasional sprees are to be expected. For the Indian not to touch it is the only safe way, but, unfortunately, few are able to do this. During the past year there have been less complaints in this respect. Sprees have been less frequent and of a milder character. Recently an Indian school has been started on the reserve where instruction will be given in temperance and hygiene, which will tend to mould the habits of the young, and have a restraining effect upon the old. One young man on the reserve has the reputation of being strictly temperate and others use liquor in moderation.

TOBIQUE BAND.

Reserve.—This band is situated on the point of land formed by the junction of the St. John and Tobique rivers. It is separated by these rivers from the villages of Andover and Perth. The Indian village has connection with the Plaster Rock branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, by a steel bridge over the narrows of the Tobique river, and it has connection with the Andover side by a wire ferry over the St. John river. Canoes are still much used by the Indians. During the year the approach to the ferry on the reserve side of the river was improved by widening the road and lowering the grade. The road leading to the narrows siding on the Canadian Pacific railway which was referred to in my last report as receiving the favourable consideration of the department, was improved by changing its course, making it possible to haul full loads to the railway siding, where potato houses are located. The improvement made in this road will bring additional travel to the ferry, thus helping to keep up an efficient ferry service. The work on this road and the approach to the ferry was done by the Indians, under the supervision of their chief, Joseph Ellis, at an expenditure of $450. This reserve consists of about 5,800 acres of forest and farming land, of which 1,500 acres is on the north side of the Tobique river, and is under the control of the band as to settlement, which is confined to the Indians. Much of this land is of excellent quality for farming purposes.

Population.—The population of this band has increased during the year from 157 to 180 by the return of those living in other parts of the province or in the state of Maine. During the winter all the houses have been occupied. There have been 3 deaths (all from consumption) and 2 births. There have been no contagious diseases among the Indians; but unfortunately one young woman became insane and is now a patient in the provincial hospital at St. John. During the past winter, which has been very cold and unusually long, there has been a good deal of sickness from colds and grippe and, as many were living in small houses, it was difficult to maintain sanitary condiions, and the result has been a large drain on the relief fund.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band are very industrious, both men and women. Many of the men command good wages at farming and working with lumber, and also as guides. A farmer in Aroostook county, Maine, U.S.A., who employs a number of men, told me that one of the Indians from the Tobique Point had been in his employ for three summers and was the best man he had and commanded the highest wages. During the fall and early winter a large number were employed in making snow-shoes for an American firm.

There was also a good trade carried on in tanning hides and making moccasins. It is remarkable in how short a time a hide can be tanned and made into moccasins. The demand for Indian tanned moccasins seems to be increasing. The work in the woods stopped long before the winter was over, and in order to fill in the time until driving should commence, they made baskets under the arrangement made by the department whereby I was able to store the baskets until they were sold. Indian craft and farming, I think, will be the combination that will improve the conditions on this reserve. Last spring the Indians made an extra effort to put in some crop. They all had gardens and took very good care of them during the summer. I am inclined to think the school garden stimulated them by some remarks I heard them make as to their intention of having as good a one the coming summer. Many raised fair crops of oats, buckwheat and potatoes. Two men raised some wheat. Several cleared some land during the summer as a start on their farm, intending to crop it the coming spring, and considerable ploughing was done last fall with the intention of putting it in crop this spring. It has been years since a similar effort has been made at getting their living from the land. Acting on the experience of the department that best results are obtained by giving timely assistance to individual Indians rather than promoting any general scheme of improvement, several Indians have received generous assistance in their efforts to cultivate the land. If three or four can make a successful start at getting their living mainly from the soil, it will stimulate others to follow their example, and, if they would work half as hard for themselves as they do for others, they would soon make an easier living than they do at present, which is largely a hand-to-mouth method.

Temperance.—The law relating to the use of intoxicants upon the reserve has been judiciously enforced and the community has enjoyed the safeguards the law provides; but where the desire to obtain liquor exists, they find ways of getting it, and there are a few who periodically indulge, regardless of the consequences. The prevailing sentiment is that it is wrong to get drunk and lay oneself open to the action of the law, but few are total abstainers. Some find assistance in giving their pledge to the priest for a stated period, and gradually a sentiment in favour of total abstinence may more generally prevail. The Indian cannot drink liquor in moderation. The tobacco habit is very common among them and makes it very difficult for the teaching of the school and the church to protect the young from acquiring the habit, and being injured by it. It is also a very expensive habit. The following from the text-book on Hygiene that is now used in the school deserves attention: 'Its bad effects upon other people in the same house are often overlooked. Tobacco smoke in houses is hurtful to young children and a great annoyance to those who do not smoke. If several men are smoking in a small room, the air soon becomes quite unfit for anyone to breathe. Much less is it fit for a delicate person or a child to live in. No person has a right to spoil the air which others have to breathe.'

General Remarks.—In my last report I referred to the musical talent possessed by many of the band, which if developed might add much to the social life of the village. No organized effort has yet been made in that direction. The social life of these people is very narrow and restricted. During the long winter evenings there is little in the way of entertainment or amusement going on among them. They read few papers, and never hear a lecture of a scientific or literary character. The

social dance that they enjoy so much is restricted to money-making entertainments and it is little wonder that they look for pleasure in unlawful methods. The amusements of a community have much to do with their social and intellectual development. As well try conducting a school without recesses as to have a contented community without social intercourse and healthy amusements. In the development of their social relations they should be allowed a reasonable measure of self-government. They should be encouraged to organize and manage, under proper restrictions, their social dances and other entertainments of a harmless character, thus giving them not only occasions of social enjoyment, but a sense of responsibility as well.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. E. BAXTER,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
NORTHEASTERN DIVISION,
BUCTOUCHE, April 12, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency.—This agency is in northeastern New Brunswick, and embraces all the reserves in the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland.

EEL RIVER BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is in Restigouche county, about four miles from the town of Dalhousie, and about the same distance from the Intercolonial railway. It contains 220 acres, of which but a small portion is cleared, the remainder being woodland and bog-land.

Population.—The population is 96, an increase of 6. There have been 3 births and 3 migrations during the year.

BATHURST BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have two reserves: Pabineau reserve, about seven miles from the town of Bathurst, in Gloucester county; and St. Peter's island, about half a mile from Bathurst. The Pabineau reserve contains 1,000 acres, chiefly woodland, and St. Peter's island, 16 acres, nearly all of which is cleared. The island is separated from the mainland by a passage about a mile wide. All the Bathurst Indians were formerly settled at Pabineau, but now most of them have removed to the island.

Population.—The population is 28, a decrease of 5, caused by migration.

BURNT CHURCH BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north side of the Miramichi bay, about 30 miles from the town of Chatham, in the county of Northumberland. At this point the land is high and dry and the reserve pleasantly located. It contains 2,058

acres, of which about 250 acres is occupied by the Indians; the remainder is woodland with some timber.

Population.—The population is 222, a decrease of 1. There have been 9 births and 10 deaths during the year.

EEL GROUND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the northwest branch of the Miramichi river in the county of Northumberland, about 6 miles above the town of Newcastle. It contains 2,682 acres, of which about 225 is cleared, and occupied by the Indians; the remainder being woodland and timber-land. The soil is fertile.

Population.—The population is 155, the same as last year. There have been 6 births and 6 deaths during the year.

RED BANK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Little Southwest Miramichi river, in the county of Northumberland, about 15 miles above Newcastle. It contains about 5,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 50 acres. The remainder is woodland and timber-land.

Population.—The population is 58, a decrease of 1. There have been 2 births, 1 death, and 2 migrations during the year.

BIG COVE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Richibucto river, in Kent county, about 10 miles above the village of Rexton. It contains about 2,000 acres, of which the Indians occupy about 300. The remainder is woodland, with a considerable tract of bog-land. The soil is generally fertile.

Population.—The population is 328, an increase of 5. There have been 15 births and 10 deaths during the year.

INDIAN ISLAND BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the mouth of Richibucto river, in Kent county, and contains 100 acres of dry, sandy land. About 25 acres are cultivated by the Indians; the remainder is covered with small spruce and fir trees.

Population.—The population is 31, a decrease of 1. There has been 1 death during the year.

BUCTOUCHE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is on the north side of Buctouche river in Kent county, about 3 miles above Buctouche village. The shore at this point is high, and the reserve is pleasantly located. It contains 350 acres. The Indians occupy about 50 acres, the rest being woodland. The soil is very fertile.

Population.—The population is 20, a decrease of 2. There have been 3 deaths and 1 birth during the year.

OTHER RESERVES.

The remaining reserves in this agency are not occupied by Indians, except Fort Folly reserve, in Westmorland county, on which a few Indian families reside. Pockmouche reserve, in Gloucester county, and Tabusintac reserve, in Northumber-

land county, belong to the Burnt Church band; the former contains 2,477 acres of woodland, chiefly growing small pine and spruce, with some bog-land; the latter reserve contains 8,070 acres of woodland and timber-land, growing spruce, pine, cedar, hemlock and hardwood. Half of the Big Hole reserve, in Northumberland county, belongs to the Red Bank band and half to the Eel Ground band. It contains 6,303 acres, part of which is covered with wood and timber and part with scrub pine. The soil of the northern part of this reserve is good, but the remainder is sandy and unfit for agriculture. There is a valuable fishing privilege in connection with this reserve, and also one in connection with the Pabineau reserve, in Gloucester county. Renous reserve, in Northumberland county, contains 100 acres of woodland and belongs to the Eel Ground band. Indian Point reserve, also in Northumberland county, belongs to the Red Bank band, and contains 100 acres of woodland. Fort Folly reserve, on the Petitcodiac river in Westmorland county, contains 62½ acres; only a strip of which, along the river, is fit for agriculture, the remainder consisting of high, stony land covered with spruce bushes.

INDIANS NOT SETTLED ON RESERVES.

There are a number of Indians in this agency, not settled on reserves, who are settled at points near towns and villages. In Westmorland county, there is an Indian settlement near Dorchester, another near Painsec Junction, on the Intercolonial railway. They number in all 61, including the families at Fort Folly reserve. They reside in shanties and pay no attention to the education of their children nor to agriculture.

REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL THE INDIANS IN THIS AGENCY.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Population.—The total population of the agency is 999, an increase of 1.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been much sickness among these Indians during the past winter, chiefly grippe, consumption, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases; and a few deaths have been caused by pneumonia. The year has been marked by several small-pox outbreaks in bands in Restigouche, Northumberland, Kent and Westmorland counties, where this disease has prevailed in counties bordering on reserves. Several cases, fairly severe, occurred; but no deaths were recorded. Prompt vaccination and strict quarantine prevented the further spread of the disease. At present, all the different reserves are free from the disease, with the exception of Burnt Church reserve, in Northumberland county, where the epidemic still exists. An epidemic of diphtheria also broke out among the Indians of Eel River reserve, in the county of Restigouche, in November last, but no deaths were recorded and the disease was promptly stamped out. At Big Cove, in the county of Kent, the entire band was quarantined for a time, but now have been released. As a result of the different epidemics that existed this year in my superintendency, and owing to the fact that a large number of the Indians have been quarantined on account of those epidemics, the relief supplies during the year have been much larger than in the previous year; but I feel that had it not been for the various epidemics, the relief supplies to the Indians this year would have been much less than heretofore.

Occupations.—The Indians residing on the reserves near the sea engage in fishing; those further inland work in the lumber woods in the winter, and, in the spring-time, stream drive, raft lumber and run rafts. In the summer season they work in the lumber mills and in loading vessels, at which work they get good wages. Most of them do a little farming, confined chiefly to the raising of oats, buckwheat, potatoes and hay. They all engage in the manufacture and sale of baskets, tubs

and other Indian wares. Those living off the reserve, live by begging, and selling their wares; they are not so industrious. Very few of them do any hunting, but a number of them get good pay as guides for sportsmen during the hunting season.

Buildings.—The Indians living on reserves generally occupy small frame houses; those residing off the reserves live in camps or shanties. Those who keep stock have small frame barns. The Burnt Church band has a new school-house, which is the nicest and most comfortable school-house in this agency. The band has also a council-house and a lock-up on the reserve. A new church is being erected to replace the church that was destroyed by fire a short time ago; when erected, it will be much superior to the church that was burnt. The Eel Ground band has a church, council-house, lock-up and a new school-house. The church is too small to meet the needs of the Indians, and they are taking steps to have it enlarged. The Red Bank band has a church, which has been kept by the Indians and the neighbouring whites of the same religion, and last year a new lock-up was built, which I think is the nicest building of this kind in the agency. The Big Cove band has a school-house, council-house, church and other buildings in connection. The Indian Island band has a church, as have also the Fort Folly Indians.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Several of the Red Bank, Eel Ground, Burnt Church, Big Cove and Indian Island Indians keep some stock and a few farm implements; but the greater number of the Indians of this agency have neither. At Eel Ground the band has a disc harrow and sulky plough for their own use. As a rule, they do not take very good care of their stock of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are several Indians of the different reserves who are industrious and progressive, but I regret to report that the great majority of them are making no progress whatever. They cannot be induced to look beyond the requirements of the day, and as a consequence they are often reduced to straitened circumstances, especially during the winter months and in case of sickness. They are as a rule peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians are temperate, but there are many who manage to get liquor despite all efforts to prevent it. They are quite as moral as are white people in the same station of life.

Your obedient servant,

R. A. IRVING,

Indian Agent.

NEW BRUNSWICK,
SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION,
CENTREVILLE, April 10, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911.

WOODSTOCK BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated 3 miles below Woodstock. It fronts on the St. John river, and consists of 160 acres, including forest and farming lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 54.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good. There were no deaths during the past year.

Occupations.—The occupations of the band are, working in the lumber woods, stream-driving, and labouring for farmers in the vicinity. Farming is not engaged in to any great extent by any of the band.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are small frame structures. In some cases they are overcrowded and not as neatly kept as they should be.

Temperance and Morality.—Although the members of this band have a hard time to maintain their families, their morals are good, and as a rule they avoid the use of intoxicants.

ST. MARY'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated directly opposite the city of Fredericton. It consists of 2 acres of land fronting on the St. John river.

Population.—The population of this band is 120.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been fairly good. There are several old people on this reserve.

Occupations.—A few of this band engage in hunting and guiding. Others work in the lumber woods, stream-drive, and in the saw-mills. The older people manufacture Indian wares.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians are fairly good, and the use of intoxicants is gradually becoming less.

KINGSCLEAR BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the parish of Kingsclear, 11 miles above Fredericton, and consists of 460 acres of forest and farming lands, fronting on the east side of the St. John river.

Population.—The population of this band is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good for the past year. There was no contagious disease.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are on a hill, sloping down to the river, and are quite well kept.

Occupations.—These Indians engage chiefly in making their native wares, working in the lumber woods, stream-driving and farming.

Stock.—They own a few horses, which are well taken care of, but they have very few cattle.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this reserve avoid the use of intoxicants, and their morals are good.

OROMOCTO BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Oromocto, 11 miles below Fredericton, and consists of 125 acres of forest and farming lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good for the yast year. The reserve has a good supply of spring water.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are, working in the lumber woods and mills, and for the farmers near the reserve. Owing to the scarcity of ash, very little is done in manufacturing Indian wares.

Temperance and Morality.—Their habits and morals as a general rule are good.

General Remarks.—All the Indians in this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WHITE,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RIVER BOURGEOIS, April 25, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following general report for the year ended March 31, 1911, on the state of affairs among the Indians of the territory under my supervision.

Health.—From personal observation, I have come to the conclusion that Indians are not more subject than other people to the ordinary ills that afflict humanity, or to more serious maladies, such as small-pox, typhoid, &c., which make their appearance from time to time; but they seem to be the special victims of tuberculosis in all its forms. It would appear that the disease is contracted in early life from exposure and hardships due to want of comfortable clothing, to poor housing and worse living. I think, in the majority of cases, it becomes chronic, those afflicted with it living for years, though seldom beyond middle age, in indifferent health, and, as a rule subject to hemorrhages which always terminate fatally.

But besides the cause mentioned above for the presence of tuberculosis, always among Indians to an alarming extent, a custom religiously observed and practised by them recently came to my notice, which surprised me, and which, no doubt, has much to do with the propagation and perpetuation of the disease. I have reference to the fact that on the death of an Indian, whether from consumption, or otherwise, his personal effects—clothing, bedding, &c.—are sold by auction to the highest bidders among members of the band to which the deceased belonged, and are afterwards worn and used by the purchasers. I think there can be no more ready means of conveying and nursing tuberculosis than this custom affords, and I think also that steps should be taken to have it abolished.

One inference to be deduced from the foregoing observations is that, if our Indians generally could be placed on a prosperous footing, their chances of escape from what may be considered their natural enemy, tuberculosis, would be very much improved. That, at least, is my view of the situation, and anything tending to bring about such result should be heartily encouraged. The special effort made by the department last year to promote farming operations among the Indians of Nova Scotia had that tendency. It proved distinctly successful, as may be learned from statistical reports on the subject already in the possession of the department. If persisted in and made more comprehensive as time advances, I venture to say that, coupled with the department's system of education, it will be the means of permanently improving circumstances generally among those people, and of making them in the end more healthy, intelligent and useful citizens.

Sanitation.—Under the well directed efforts of agents and teachers, Indians are beginning to acquire an intelligent knowledge of sanitary principles, and of their useful application according to instructions contained in the literature on the subject issued by the department. Progress in this respect has been slow on account of their backward state in the matter of education, but that condition is happily giving place to a more enlightened situation, and, as a consequence, they can be made to understand more readily why it is that pure air is essential to good health, while a vitiated atmosphere is often responsible for physical disorders and distress.

Spring house-cleaning is coming in vogue with quite a few, and in time will no doubt become the rule. In such cases, the first step is always the most difficult to take; but once a beginning is made, an example set, the work seems to grow more or less infectious, and begins to expand until active interest in the matter becomes general.

Occupations.—No class of people occupy themselves in more varied ways than the Indians of the maritime provinces. Besides work for which they seem to be naturally adapted, such as hunting, trapping, coopering, &c., they may now be found employed, in company with their white neighbours, in the various industries of the country requiring manual labour. Thus, in winter and early spring many of them are occupied in lumbering operations; in spring and summer a goodly number are engaged as fishermen; while quite a few work on railroads and in factories the year round.

But the occupation getting to be of much interest to the large majority of Indians is farming, and I hope to see it become of most importance in the near future, as I feel sure that it will, if the special effort made by the department last season to promote farm operations on the reserves be persisted in for a few years. As intimated above, this effort was fruitful of good results; for example, at one of the reserves to which the movement was extended, the yield of potatoes was 2,000 bushels (aggregate); of oats, 50 bushels per acre; of barley, upwards of 40 bushels per acre; and of other crops comparatively as good. Results obtained at other points were equally satisfactory.

Race, Religion, Morality.—The Indians of the maritime provinces are chiefly Micmacs; and all are Roman Catholics, not only in name but in fact, taking pride in their religion and zealously practising its devotions. Their church at Lennox Island reserve, Prince Edward Island, is a model of neatness, and would be a credit to any rural community. The same may be said of their churches at Bear River, Salmon River, and Eskasoni, Nova Scotia; and of a few in New Brunswick. As a rule, they are honest, sober, and law-abiding. Their respect for law and authority approaches to reverence. Some people are disposed to question their honesty, but I am altogether differently inclined. One may be found occasionally who is slow, or unwilling to settle an account with trades-people, but a whole band should not be condemned for the shortcomings of one or two individuals.

I beg leave to refer the department to statistical returns and the reports made by the various local officials for detailed information with reference to particular localities or reserves.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. BOYD,

Indian Superintendent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF ANNAPOLIS COUNTY,

ANNAPOLIS, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this agency, one situated on the Liverpool road, 8 miles from the town of Annapolis, containing 572 acres. The land is not

valuable for agricultural purposes, and no Indians live on it. It is fairly covered by a growth of small timber, which, if properly protected, would in time become valuable. The Fairy Lake reserve, situated on the boundary line between Annapolis and Queens counties, containing 400 acres, has been leased for a term of years, and there have been extensive improvements made on it without detracting from its natural advantages. The land is fairly good, and the situation from a sportsman's point of view is ideal. On the expiration of the lease it ought to yield a sum sufficient to meet the necessary expenditure of this agency.

Population.—The population of this agency is 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been good. There were two deaths: one from tuberculosis and one from old age. There have been quite a number of minor diseases, but the Indians seem to have wonderful recuperative power in overcoming disease. Sanitary regulations are fairly well observed. The Indians make an effort to comply with instructions.

Buildings.—The houses are all frame buildings and are kept reasonably neat and clean.

Occupations.—Some of them make an effort to grow farm products, but the majority of them care little for farm work. Their occupations are varied: chopping for lumbermen in winter, stream-driving, acting as guides to sportsmen, basket-making, coopering, hunting, fishing, and trapping.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are industrious at the kind of work they like, but naturally want to get along with as little as possible. There is no reason why strong healthy men and women cannot make a comfortable living in this agency; and they should be encouraged to be self-reliant. It is not their nature to save, and when sickness or accident comes, there is no reserve to fall back upon; then they need assistance. Progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good and will compare favourably with those of their white neighbours. They are improving in temperance.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN LACY,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBOROUGH COUNTIES,
HEATHERTON, April 15, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in Antigonish county, one at Summerside, one at Afton and one at Heatherton. There being no reserve in Guysborough county, the Indians of Guysborough are located on land taken up by themselves at a place called Cook's Cove.

Population.—The population of this agency is 219, an increase of 2 over last year. There were 13 births and 11 deaths during the year.

Health and Sanitation.—A great deal of sickness prevailed during the year, and

tuberculosis seems to be on the increase. Two cases of small-pox occurred on the reserve during the year; but, as the Indians were obedient to the county health officer, Dr. W. F. McKimm, due precautions were taken by them and the doctor to prevent the disease from spreading. Sanitary measures have been observed as far as possible.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are farming, making tubs, baskets, axe and pick handles, and trapping, and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of frame excepting a few shanties, and are kept in good repair, and the Indians seem to be very thankful to the department for the same.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of the Indians are industrious, but a good many of them are always poor and need aid, especially in the winter months.

Temperance and Morality.—They are of temperate habits, and are a good moral class of people.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,

MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY, ESKASONI RESERVE,

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report with statistical statement for the year ending March 31, 1911.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Bras d'Or lake, and comprises about 2,800 acres, 400 of which is under actual cultivation, 400 cleared, but not under actual cultivation. The remaining 2,000 acres is under forest.

Population.—The population of the Eskasoni band is 127.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health throughout the reserve was fairly good up to January 1, when an epidemic of small-pox broke out among the Indians. There were no deaths from the disease, and all necessary precautions were taken to prevent its spread, such as general vaccination and isolation of those infected. It is now entirely suppressed. There were two deaths from tuberculosis, and several others are infected. Tuberculosis is on the increase on this reserve, and although everything is done that can be done, such as keeping the premises clean, and other precautions, still it is almost impossible to teach the Indians the recognized methods of to-day in combating tuberculosis.

Occupations.—The Indians on this reserve follow a mixed occupation, such as farming, fishing, lumbering, making axe-handles and baskets. Some of the young men are employed part of the time at the industrial centres, but none of the tribe devote their whole time to one particular occupation.

Buildings.—Nearly all the buildings are of frame, and some of them are quite comfortable.

Stock.—The majority of the Indians keep stock of some kind, and it is well taken care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a rule, the Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and I feel that there is an improvement in their condition.

Farm Implements.—The Indians are supplied with such implements as ploughs, harrows, mowing-machines, and small implements, and they take good care of them.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians are very temperate and moral.

Your obedient servant,

A. R. McDONALD, P. P.,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CAPE BRETON COUNTY,
SYDNEY AGENCY,
SYDNEY, May 4, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The Indians of this band own about 642¾ acres of land, consisting of two reserves. The larger one, which contains about 640 acres, is situated on Caribou Marsh road, about 6 miles from the city of Sydney; the smaller, containing 2¾ acres, is in the city of Sydney, between the harbour and King's road. All the Indians of the band live on the Sydney reserve and have permanent residences. A few of them camp on the Caribou Marsh reserve during the summer and engage in woodcraft.

Tribe.—They are all Micmacs.

Population.—The population at the taking of this year's census was 99.

Health and Sanitation.—The general state of health has been good, but measles and dysentery carried away a few of the young children during the hot spell last summer. The sanitary conditions are quite satisfactory. The interior of their houses and the surroundings are kept quite clean and free from germ-producing garbage.

Occupations.—They are industrious and have had a very successful year, labour being easily procured by both men and women.

Buildings.—Only one new house was built during the year, but several were finished interiorly, either by being plastered or finished in wood. Nearly all underwent some repairs, and conditions have been greatly improved.

Temperance and Morality.—They are all temperate, the majority being total abstainers, and their morals are good.

NORTH SYDNEY BAND.

Reserve.—There is no Indian reserve at North Sydney. The Indians there live on property belonging to the Nova Scotia Coal and Steel Company, and only very few make their permanent homes there. They come from the different reserves, stay a few months at North Sydney, and return again.

Buildings.—Owing to the various moves they make, their buildings are not very permanent nor comfortable. Those who spend only the summer months there live in camps or small shanties.

Tribe.—They are all Micmacs.

Population.—The population this year is 44, an increase of 17 over the population of last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians as a rule is not as good as that of the Indians on the Sydney reserve. Their moving about so often makes them careless as to sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—Labouring around the mines and in the town of North Sydney, coopering and basket-making, are the occupations of these Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects I have heard no complaints.

Your obedient servant,

D. K. McINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF COLCHESTER COUNTY,
TRURO, April 8, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Tribe.—All the Indians in this county are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The only reserve in this agency, known as Millbrook reserve, is located on the Halifax road, 3 miles south of Truro, and contains an area of 35 acres, with a wood lot of 120 acres, one-half mile from the reserve.

Population.—The population is 102. There have been 3 deaths and 2 births. An immigration of 10 accounts for the increase in the population, as compared with last year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good during the past year. The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been observed as far as possible.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band hire out in summer on the farms, on the railway, and in the town. In winter they work in the lumber woods and sawmills; in season they fish, trap, hunt, and pick berries. The Indian industries, coopering, basket-making, also engage their attention.

Progress.—The Indians are industrious, but improvident, and with one or two exceptions, make little material progress from year to year. Large families of children, and at times considerable sickness, will, of course, account for some of the poverty.

Temperance.—Liquor is difficult to obtain, and there is little drunkenness among them. They are a religious and moral people.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. SMITH,

Indian Agent

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
PARRSBORO', May 12, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement in connection with the Indians of this county, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—Franklin Manor, the only reserve in this agency, is situated near Halfway river. It is far removed from any city or town, being about 14 miles from Parrsboro' and 35 or 40 from the town of Amherst. It consists of 1,000 acres, mostly good land. Less than half the Indians belonging to the county reside on or near this reserve. The rest are scattered more or less over the county. There is quite a settlement at Springhill Junction, a few at River Hebert, and a few near Parrsboro' town.

Population.—The total number of Indians residing in this county on March 31, was 90. Of these, 14 are men above the age of 21 years, 18 women, and 58 children and young people. During the year there were 6 births and 2 deaths. Through migration the population decreased by 17, so that at the end of this year there are 13 less Indians in the county than at the end of last year.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of two very severe cases of small-pox, there has been very little sickness during the past year. Except a very few who would not submit to vaccination, all were vaccinated or revaccinated when it was discovered that small-pox was in their midst. By carefully isolating the family in which the sick ones were, and afterwards fumigating the premises, no other Indians took the disease. The sanitary precautions recommended by the department were as far as possible carried out.

Occupations.—Nearly all those who live on or near the reserve farm more or less. Of the others some make pick and axe handles, baskets, mast-hoops and tubs. Some work in the lumber woods during the winter and stream-drive logs in the spring, and work in the saw-mills during the summer. All hunt and fish more or less. In the autumn some catch more or less game in traps, or act as guides for hunting parties. The women and children pick and sell berries and mayflowers, and beg more or less food and clothing from the white people.

Characteristics and Progress.—A few of these Indians are industrious and try to make a living; some are poor and shiftless and have to be helped more or less.

Temperance and Morality.—All are temperate. Morally they are much improved as compared with a few years ago.

Your obedient servant,
F. A. RAND,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF DIGBY COUNTY,
BEAR RIVER, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ending March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The reserve is 1½ miles from the village of Bear River, and contains 1,600 acres, of which 8 is cultivated, 200 natural pasture-land, the remainder is forest, second growth.

Population.—The population is 95, of which 12 reside in Weymouth. During the year there have been 5 births and 10 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the year has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of consumption and grippe. Sanitary measures have been observed and quite an improvement has been made in and outside of their dwellings.

Occupations.—The Indians have made some advancement in farming this year. They act as guides, some work in the lumber woods in winter, they river-drive and make axe-handles, peevie-stalks, canoes, baskets, and fancy-work of different kinds.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly frame and are in good repair, with few exceptions.

Characteristics.—Some are industrious and make a good living, others are poor and indolent, and need aid, especially in the winter months.

Temperance and Morality.—With a few exceptions, they are temperate, moral and law-abiding.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES H. PURDY,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HALIFAX COUNTY,
SHEET HARBOUR, April 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Population.—The present population is 212.

Reserves.—There are six reserves in this agency, comprising 2,269 acres. No Indians reside on them, due to the isolated situations, which make it prohibitive for the Indians to live on them. The Indians are mostly squatters or residing at dif-

ferent points, viz.: Bedford, Dartmouth, Elmsdale, Enfield, Fall River, Harrigan Cove, Sheet Harbour and Wellington.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fairly good. A mild form of small-pox has been prevalent; but, as strict measures were taken, the disease is about stamped out. Most of the Indians are clean and particular about their premises.

Occupations.—Farming, lumbering, hunting and sundry Indian industries are the principal sources of revenue. Some are very poor and cannot get along without government aid.

Buildings.—The buildings are mostly frame. The rovers adhere to the camp or shanty.

Stock.—Those who keep horses and cattle take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—With very few exceptions they are law-abiding, and those given an opportunity to work pride themselves on their progress and independence.

Temperance and Morality.—While many of the Indians will drink liquor, yet the law restricting the selling or giving of liquor to them is sufficient in itself. Many are teetotalers. Their moral character is generally good.

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CHISHOLM,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF HANTS COUNTY,
SHUBENACADIE, May 22, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—The reserve occupied by the Indians of this county is situated in the eastern part and is distant from the Intercolonial railway about 5 miles.

Population.—The population of this agency is now 96.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band in general has been fairly good. Observance of sanitary regulations is strictly enforced.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, basket and cooper work, and making goods for the sporting market, such as hockey-sticks, &c. Quite a number of the younger men work in lumber woods, and saw-mills.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are law-abiding and are industrious to the extent of providing for their immediate needs, but appear to have little thought for the needs of the future.

Temperance and Morality.—They would be addicted to drink if it were possible to procure it. They are, however, morally and religiously inclined. All are Roman Catholics and are attentive on their church services held on the reserve.

Your obedient servant,

ALONZO WALLACE,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF INVERNESS COUNTY,
GLENDALE, April 6, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserves.—This agency comprises two reserves, Whycocomagh, area 1,555 acres, and Malagawatch, 1,200.

Vital Statistics.—With 10 births and 2 deaths on the Whycocomagh reserve during the year, the population stands at 134, an increase of 12, 4 having migrated thither. With 3 births and 3 deaths on the Malagawatch reserve, the population remains the same as last year, 38.

Health and Sanitation.—As heretofore, tuberculosis has been almost the sole cause of death. The poor people take what precautions they can against the spread of the disease.

Occupations.—Some men and girls hire out. Coopering, basket-making, cutting pit timber, and making axe-handles and such like are the ordinary occupations.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of both these reserves are good-living people. Most of them are total abstainers from alcoholic beverages.

Your obedient servant,
DONALD MACPHERSON, P. P.,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF KINGS COUNTY,
STEAM MILLS, May 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this county, one at Cambridge, consisting of $9\frac{3}{4}$ acres of sandy plain, the other, called the Horton reserve, at the extreme eastern end of the county, consisting of 420 acres, about 50 of which is cleared, the remainder being covered with second growth.

Population.—The population is 84.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year; also sanitary conditions are good. Much pains are taken to keep their premises clean. Vaccination was attended to. There were no contagious diseases.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting, trapping, coopering, and basket-making; they also act as labourers and guides.

Buildings.—Their buildings are frame and well kept.

Stock.—Their stock is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians on the whole are temperate and their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

C. E. BECKWITH,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF PICTOU COUNTY,
NEW GLASGOW, May 16, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency are Micmacs.

Reserve.—The Indians of this agency have two reserves. The larger reserve is situated at Fisher Grant near the mouth of the harbour of Pictou. It has an area of 200 acres. A tract of wooded land in the neighbourhood was acquired during the year to supply fuel for the Indians. The other reserve, known as Chapel Island, at Merigomish harbour, is frequented by a few families during the summer months, to which place the Indians make their annual pilgrimage on July 26, St. Ann's festival.

Population.—This agency has at present a population of 161; 13 Indians left during the past year.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in general has been good. Consumption has been the cause of death in persons of adult age. It will not likely be so common in future with the improved knowledge and care.

Occupations.—These Indians cultivate their land more extensively than formerly. They fish, make baskets, moccasins, tubs, pick-handles, and occasionally hire out as labourers.

Buildings.—There is a large well-built church on the Island reserve, and a school-house at the Fisher Grant reserve. The private dwellings are now nearly all frame buildings, rather small, however, for health or comfort.

Stock.—The Indians at Fisher Grant reserve own a few horses.

Farm Implements.—A few ploughs, harrows and wagons are owned by the Indians at Fisher Grant reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are as a rule quiet and inoffensive. They live for the day, seldom providing for a rainy day. Many of them, however, are industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are with few exceptions temperate. They are to be considered on the whole a religious and moral community.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MACLEOD,

Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF QUEENS AND LUNENBURG COUNTIES,
CALEDONIA, May 24, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserves.—There are three reserves in this agency of 1,000 acres each, two in Lunenburg county and one in Queens county. The Indians residing on the reserves make their living mostly by farming. Those not residing on the reserves make their living by fishing, hunting, basket-making, and working in the lumber woods.

Population.—The population of this agency is about 164.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been fairly good, except a few cases of grippe. They observe sanitary regulations about their dwellings fairly well.

Characteristics.—The Indians of this agency are industrious and law-abiding.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES HARLOW,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF SHELBURNE COUNTY,
SHELBURNE, April 5, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—There being no reserve in this agency, the Indians are at present located at Sable river, Shelburne river, Clyde river and Barrington.

Population.—The population of this agency is 37.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year. No infectious diseases prevailed. They observe sanitary regulations about their premises fairly well.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are fishing, hunting, and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings in this agency are of logs and frame, and are kept in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are law-abiding, but make very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and their morals are good.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HIPSON,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF VICTORIA COUNTY,
May 10, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Tribe.—All the Indians of this agency belong to the Micmac tribe.

Reserve.—There is only one reserve in this county, situated at Middle river, about one mile west of the village of Nyanza, on St. Patrick's channel. It comprises 650 acres, 60 acres of which is in a good state of cultivation, 210 acres cleared, but not under much cultivation, and the remainder covered with a second growth of spruce and other timber. The soil generally is fertile, being especially adapted for raising hay, potatoes, vegetables and oats.

Population.—The population of this agency is 88.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians on the reserve for the past year has been fairly good. They observe sanitary regulations about their premises fairly well.

Occupations.—The principal pursuits are farming, fishing, hunting and hiring out as labourers.

Buildings.—The buildings are of frame and are kept tidy and in a good state of repair.

Stock.—Their stock is well looked after.

Farm Implements.—There are very few farm implements on the reserve, but what they have are fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding class and their condition seems to be materially improving from year to year.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of the members of one family, they are temperate and moral in their habits.

Your obedient servant,
A. J. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent.

NOVA SCOTIA,
MICMACS OF YARMOUTH COUNTY,
YARMOUTH, May 19, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserve.—There is but one reserve in this county. It is situated on the north of Starr road, 2 miles from town. It contains 21¼ acres, about 5 of which is cleared, 1¼ cultivated, while the rest is forest growth soft wood.

Population.—The population of this agency is 65.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians is poor; there is a great deal of rheumatism and grippe, from which they do not seem to recover properly. There are two cases of consumption.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are making baskets, mast-hoops, axe-handles, fishing, logging, and a few go as guides.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not making much progress; but they seem more inclined to settle down and remain in one place.

Temperance.—With few exceptions, they are temperate.

Your obedient servant,

W. H. WHALEN,
Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
MICMACS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
HIGGINS ROAD, April 28, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserves.—There are two reserves in this superintendency, viz.: Lennox Island reserve and the Morell reserve. The former is an island in Richmond bay; it contains 1,320 acres. The latter is situated on lot or township 39 in Kings county; it contains 204 acres of good land.

Population.—The population of this superintendency, comprising both reserves and other localities in Prince Edward Island, is the same as last year, 292; for there have been 13 deaths and 13 births.

Buildings.—The buildings are nearly all frame, and in general very well kept.

During the past year a very fine structure was erected on the reserve of Lennox Island to serve as a public hall, and known as the 'Lady Wood Library.' The building was erected by His Lordship Chief Justice Sullivan, the acting executor for the estate of Lady Wood, who was a daughter of Governor Fanning, who was Governor of Prince Edward Island when it was a Crown colony.

The building is 50 x 25 feet with trussed roof, giving a beautiful arched ceiling finished in natural wood. The walls are finished with plaster, and the building has a good stage and a flag-pole. It is furnished with hardwood chairs, and has been supplied with stove, lamps, oil and fuel. About $1,000 was expended on the building apart from the furniture.

One of the aged Indian women has opened a class for the purpose of instructing the young girls in the art of making moccasins and bead-work.

During the past winter the young Indians have given a couple of concerts, and it is hoped that when it is stocked with books, it will be a centre of culture and refinement, as well as a place where they can meet for social intercourse.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians for the past year has been fairly good, with the exception of a few cases of consumption.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of them are industrious, and their condition seems to be improving from year to year, but a good few are poor and need aid in the winter months.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians residing on Lennox Island reserve, with very few exceptions, are temperate, and their moral character is good.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN O. ARSENAULT,

Indian Superintendent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
BIRTLE AGENCY,
BIRTLE, April 11, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report together with agricultural and industrial statistics for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Tribes.—There are five reserves in this agency, four are occupied by the Saulteaux, and one by the Sioux or Dakotas.

The Saulteaux are a branch of the Ojibbewa tribe, and receive annuity yearly. The Sioux receive no annuity. They are part of the band of Sioux who came to the Dominion of Canada after the Minnesota massacre, and who refused to return to the United States. They were given a reserve here by the Dominion government, and some cattle, and farm implements, to enable them to make their own living by farming, and cattle-raising, which they are doing very successfully.

BIRDTAIL SIOUX BAND, NO. 57.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 6,400 acres, and is located at the junction of the Birdtail creek and the Assiniboine river. The land is a light loam on the bench, and in the valley of the Assiniboine, heavy clay, fertile, and suitable for the growing of wheat, corn, oats, and root crops of all kinds. There is a good portion of the valley meadow, which yields a fair average amount of good hay in the rainy seasons. There are about 600 acres in wood, mostly scrub, consisting of oak, elm, maple and poplar. The Assiniboine river borders the south and west portion of the reserve, and the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion. The valley of the Birdtail creek runs through the northwest portion, and is wooded principally with poplar, and in many places there is a great growth of wild fruits. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through the reserve along the valley of the Assiniboine river, hugging the hills, and crosses the Birdtail creek in a northwesterly direction. Beulah is the nearest post office, being 5 miles east, and Birtle 12 miles north.

Owing to the light hay crop, all the wheat and oat straw is saved and fed to stock during the winter.

KEESEEKOOWENIN'S BAND, NO. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is located on the Little Saskatchewan river, and on the base of the Riding mountains, and has an area of 6,660 acres. This includes the fishing station and the east half of section 8, township 20, range 19, west, at Clearwater lake, about 20 miles northeast of the reserve, near Elphinstone, Manitoba. The soil is a black loam, some parts of the valley being very stony, and unfit for culti-

vation; most of the cleared land, however, is fertile and suitable for raising grain and root crops of all kinds. The pasturage for stock is getting less each year on the cleared land, as it is being cultivated and fenced. There is good grazing, however, in the wooded sections, as there are numerous small lakes and open places where the animals can feed, get water, and find good shelter. In the valley along the Little Saskatchewan river, which runs north and south through the reserve, there are large meadows, which supply the bulk of the hay required for stock. Around the numerous small lakes and ponds small quantities of hay can also be cut. There are about 3,883 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, willow, with some spruce and tamarack at Clearwater lake. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs southeast of the reserve, and Elphinstone, about a quarter of a mile from the southern boundary, is the nearest post office.

WAYWAYSEECAPPO'S BAND, NO. 62.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 24,960 acres, and is located about 15 miles northeast from Birtle, and is 5 miles west of Rossburn, Manitoba. The Birdtail creek runs through the northeast corner of the reserve. There are about 19,000 acres in wood, mostly poplar and willow. The large poplar is suitable for building houses and stables, and the remainder makes good fire-wood, and the large willows are used for fence posts. In the southern and western portions there are numerous lakes and ponds, and hay meadows, which furnished sufficient hay for stock, and for sale. The soil is a rich, heavy, black loam, and is suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain and root crops, also the raising of stock. Most of the north half of the reserve is thickly wooded, and the south open prairie, with numerous sloughs and bluffs of poplar and willow.

GAMBLER'S BAND, NO. 63.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 774 acres, and is situated near Silver creek. The Assiniboine river is on the west side, and Binscarth, Manitoba, a small town on the northwestern branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, is 5 miles northeast from the reserve. There are about 50 acres in wood, mostly small poplar, willow, and scrub oak. The soil is a black, sandy loam, and suitable for the growing of all kinds of grain and root crops.

ROLLING RIVER BAND, NO. 67.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 12,800 acres, and is situated about 8 miles north of Basswood, Manitoba, a small village on the Canadian Pacific railway (Minnedosa and Yorkton branch). The land is undulating, with a great deal of poplar and willow brush. There are numerous lakes and sloughs. Four of the lakes contain fish. The hay-supply is obtained around the lakes and sloughs; but in very rainy seasons the supply is limited, on account of the high water in them. The Rolling river runs through the eastern portion of the reserve, north and south. The soil is a black loam, and suitable for grain-growing and root crops. Owing to the hilly and rough nature of the land, it being heavily wooded with poplar and willow, it is hard for the Indians clearing the land, unaccustomed as they have always been to this sort of work, to make the rapid progress that might be expected of them. The Canadian Northern railway (Clan William branch) runs about 2 miles north of the northern boundary of the reserve. There are about 7,800 acres in wood, principally poplar and willow. The nearest post office is Rolling River, about 3 miles from the reserve.

CLEARWATER LAKE FISHING STATION, NO. 61.

Reserve.—This reserve is part of the Keeseekoowenin's, No. 61, and is located about 25 miles northeast of Elphinstone, Manitoba, and in the timber reserve. The soil is light and stony, and only a small area can be cultivated. The hay-supply is secured on unoccupied lands in the vicinity. The reserve is used as a fishing station. Five families of the band reside there permanently. The principal catch of fish is tullibee and some jackfish. There are about 900 acres in wood, principally small spruce, tamarack, poplar, and willow.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of each band is as follows:—

Birdtail Sioux Band, No. 57	77
Keeseekoowenin's Band, No. 61	94
Clearwater Lake Band, No. 61	24
Waywayseecappo's Band, No. 62	192
Gambler's Band, No. 63	14
Rolling River Band, No. 67	76
Total population	477

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency, during the past year, has on the whole been excellent. There have been 27 births; and 17 deaths, 7 adults, and 10 minors. Grippe was prevalent on all the reserves part of the winter, and was the principal cause of death, pneumonia developing rapidly in most of the cases. The tent hospital in connection with the Birtle boarding school, under the management of Principal McLaren, was closed down three months during the summer, and was reopened in October with nurse Highet in charge. The tents have been replaced by lumber cottages, two for the patients, and one for the nurse. Chas. G. Wotherspoon, M.A., M.B., C.M., is the medical officer, and visits the hospital and schools daily. The greater number of patients are pupils from the school. Very few from the reserves take advantage of it, preferring to stay on their reserves and effect their own cure as best they know how. During the summer months and as soon as the snow disappears, the Indians, with few exceptions, move from their houses into tents, and do not occupy them again until the cold weather sets in. This, of course, is a good arrangement, as it is the best way to keep them in good health, especially those suffering from tuberculosis in its many forms. The refuse that accumulates during the winter months around their houses is raked up and burned, and the manure removed from stables. A number limewash their houses inside and out. This is especially noted on the Rolling River reserve, where the houses on the whole are kept in excellent condition from a sanitary point of view. Dr. Gilbart, the missionary on the reserve, is doing special work amongst the Indians in the way of quiet talks to them on matters pertaining to health, illustrating with magic lantern views the way diseases are carried, and how to prevent the same. The doctor also attends to the medical wants of the band.

It is now a rare thing to see the Indians expectorating on the floors in their houses; all have spittoons, and their houses are better kept in every way than in former years, as they now realize that cleanliness is one of the great factors in preventing disease.

Occupations and Resources.—The members of the Birdtail Sioux band, No. 57, are farmers, who raise considerable wheat, oats, corn, potatoes, and other garden stuff. They also raise cattle, and a few horses, pigs and poultry. The wheat on this

reserve is the principal crop, and is generally of a first-class quality, and grades No. 1 and 2 Northern; 10,026 bushels was raised last season. They also grow Indian corn and garden stuff, which is cultivated by the women, who are experts at raising corn. The women also make bead-work, moccasins, baskets, straw and rag mats. A few of the band earn a little extra money by the sale of fur, fire-wood, senega-root, wild fruits, and working out during the threshing season.

The members of the Keeseekoowenin's band, No. 61, are now settling down to the farm, and raised last year 15,518 bushels of oats, 266 bushels of wheat and 380 bushels of barley, besides their root and hay crops, which were good ones. All have gardens, and a great improvement was noted last season; the owners giving better attention and cultivation to them, and the results were increased yields all round. The members of the band raise cattle, horses, pigs, and poultry, and a few make butter for sale. Some earn their living by hunting, trapping, and fishing, selling fire-wood, senega-root, and also wild fruits. A number work out during the threshing season with their teams and earn good wages. A number of the young women work out as domestics, and give good satisfaction to their employers; and others work at their homes on the reserve, at dressmaking, and plain sewing, a number having good sewing-machines, and in this way make a good living for themselves.

The members of the Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62, farm on a small scale and have made a fair advance during the past season, more new land having been broken up; consequently, the acreage under cultivation for the coming season will be larger. Oats is the principal crop sown, 11,583 bushels having been harvested the past season. Their gardens were better looked after than formerly, with the result that the returns for their labour, especially potatoes, were much above previous averages. The members of the band also raise cattle, but do not take the interest that they should in this industry. They put up 998 tons of hay, leaving a large surplus for sale after having had sufficient for their own stock. Most of the band trap, hunt, gather senega-root, and wild fruits, and make considerable earnings from these sources. A number of the young men work out during seeding and harvest, and command good wages, being good workers, and getting employment readily. The women make bead-work, baskets, straw and rag mats, and tan green hides, and find ready sale for them at reasonable prices. A number of the young women, ex-pupils of the Birtle boarding school, are earning their living as domestics, and from reports received from their employers, are giving excellent satisfaction. One ex-pupil from this school, Annie Claire, is now the teacher for the day school on the Valley River reserve, and I understand is giving good satisfaction.

The members of the Rolling River band, No. 67, farm a little, raise cattle, hunt, trap, fish, and sell the fallen timber on the reserve, making considerable revenue. They also work out as farm labourers, a number using their own teams and wagons, during the threshing season, making from $4 to $4.50 a day. Their grain crop was light, and was not threshed. The root crop was almost a failure. The rain-fall was very light on this reserve in June and July, and accounts for the poor crops. The women make bead-work, baskets, mats, tan hides, gather senega-root, also wild fruits, deriving quite a revenue as a result.

On the Gambler's reserve, No. 63, John Tanner is an up-to-date farmer; he raises wheat, oats, barley, also horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. He has all the up-to-date farming machinery necessary to work his farm properly. He is well-to-do, and is in better circumstances, financially, than the average white farmer. He raised last year 2,543 bushels of wheat, 1,051 bushels of oats, and 100 bushels of barley. He had also a good garden, and raised a quantity of potatoes besides other garden truck. He owns 20 horses, 1 Percheron stallion, 1 thoroughbred Shorthorn bull, and 18 head of cattle. His son Joseph assists him, but prefers to work out, doing odd jobs that he can pick up in the vicinity.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are mostly log ones; the better class houses having shingled roofs, some with dormer windows, with stairways, and bed-rooms upstairs. All these buildings are made with dove-tailed corners, and are well built, with leanto kitchens attached. There are also a number of frame houses, neatly built, two stories; these have kitchens attached, and are painted on the outside. There are a number of shanties, mostly of good size, and comfortable. Stables are of log, fairly good, and suitable for pony class only. Those who have good large work horses have big roomy stables. There are a few frame barns and granaries, but the majoroity are log ones.

Stock.—The past winter was not favourable for stock running out, on account of the deep snowfall and cold weather; consequently all stock had to be stabled the latter part of the winter. As all the bands had large quantities of hay and straw for feed, there was no loss to account for on this head. Stock has come through the winter in good condition, and will be turned out to graze in April this year. The reserve bulls have been well cared for during the winter, and the calf crop last year was a fair one. All the bulls are pedigreed, and calves were good-sized, healthy and strong. Two of the Keeseekoowenin's band have cream separators, and make butter for their own use, and sell a little during the summer months. The Indians on the whole are not interested in raising cattle, their plea being that they are too much trouble in the winter months, and in the summer break into their grain fields and destroy their grain. This is of course a lame excuse, as each reserve has good pastures, well fenced, with the exception of the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, where their animals graze during the growing season. The majority of the Indians take good care of their stock, but some are quite indifferent. The class of work horses now in general use is improving all the time.

Farm Implements.—All the reserves in this agency are fairly well equipped with the necessary farm machinery required for the present time, and as progress is being made, and larger farms become more numerous, the up-to-date implements necessary will be added; as each year now is increasing their appreciation of what they buy with their hard work.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of the Indians are industrious, and are better off than formerly, and are now settling down in earnest, and are vieing with each other as to who shall have the best farm and the largest acreage under cultivation. They have also the necessary up-to-date machinery and good horses to perform the work on the farm. Hunting and trapping is still followed by a number, but not so regularly as formerly. The catch is getting less each year, and to insure any return at all, long distances have to be travelled by the Indians to the unpopulated districts. Owing to the scarcity of farm help, and the large wages offered for it, a number of the young men depend altogether on making their living in this way, rather than work farms of their own. There are a number of course who are indolent and lazy and make very little effort to improve their condition, and depend on the industrious ones to help them when hard up; these are getting less each year, as this assistance is not given now with such good-will as formerly. The progress being made by the ex-pupils of industrial and boarding schools is very encouraging, and the assistance given by the department in the way of farm implements, oxen, lumber and harness, is being made good use of by the majority. They now appreciate this help where formerly they took it as a matter of course.

Temperance and Morality.—During the past year the conduct of the Indians, generally speaking, has been good. They are law-abiding, and it is very rare for serious crimes to be charged against them. The moral standard of the Indians under the conditions in which they live is very good. The large majority of the Indians are temperate, but those who are addicted to the use of liquor seem to have no trouble in procuring it, especially those living on reserves located near towns which

have licensed hotels for the sale of liquors. A number of persons were prosecuted during the year for giving intoxicants to the Indians, and convictions were obtained in nearly all the cases.

Crops.—Seeding commenced in the beginning of April on the Birdtail Sioux reserve, and was general on the other reserves on the 20th. The land was in excellent condition for the work, and wheat was all in in April; oats, barley, and root crop, in May. The growing conditions during May were not favourable, the weather being cool, with high winds, and a snow-storm on the 28th, and light frosts at night. June and July were favourable, and grain and root crops made great advancement. Towards the end of July, however, crops were needing moisture, as the weather had been extremely hot, and were beginning to suffer a little, but fortunately rain fell in time, and with the exception of Rolling River reserve, a bountiful harvest was reaped. The hay crop was an excellent one, some 2,074 tons having been cut and stacked in first-class condition.

The wheat averaged 14·53 bushels an acre, a gain of 4½ bushels over the previous season; oats 30·34, a gain of 2·79 over the previous season.

General Remarks.—The general health of the Indians during the year just closed has been very good. There were no epidemics, although grippe was prevalent, and a few cases of whooping cough in a mild form on the Waywayseecappo's reserve. The progress being made is slow, but a greater number are now showing more interest in the cultivation of the land, especially their gardens, than formerly.

On the Rolling River reserve a chief and councillor have been appointed, and as the councillor is an ex-pupil of the Regina industrial school, and a capable young man, who is taking a great interest in the work on the reserve, good results should follow. Under the very able direction of Dr. Gilbart, the missionary, they are teaching them how necessary it is to keep their premises, houses and themselves clean, so as to prevent contagious and infectious diseases, and if necessary how to combat them.

Your obedient servant,

G. H. WHEATLEY,

Indian Agent.

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
RAINY RIVER DISTRICT, FORT FRANCES AGENCY.
FORT FRANCES, Ont., April 18, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911, together with statistical statement.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2; Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2; Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2; Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix and Sturgeon Lake, being 14 in all, with a total population of 862, being an increase of 1 since my previous report.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

HUNGRY HALL BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserve.—Reserves Nos. 14 and 15 are situated at the mouth of Rainy river, and contain 6,280 acres.

There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, but considerable dead tamarack, which is only fit for fire-wood. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 49.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness amongst the different bands during the year, from colds, dysentery and measles, and the death-rate has been higher than that of previous years, especially in the Manitou Rapids band No. 1, and the Couchiching band.

Occupations.—The Indians work at taking out dry cord-wood in the winter, and for settlers and saw-mills in the summer, besides fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—All the Indians residing along the Rainy river have fairly good log houses.

Temperance.—All the Indians along the Rainy river are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants; but, as it has been more difficult for them to get liquor on the American side during the past two years, there has been less drinking than in former years.

LONG SAULT BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These reserves, Nos. 12 and 13, are situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. Their combined area is 11,413 acres. The land is a rich clay loam. There is very little merchantable timber on them.

Population.—The population of these bands is 69.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out dead timber, in saw-mills, river-driving, steamboats, and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting.

MANITOU RAPIDS BANDS, NOS. 1 AND 2.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserve No. 11, which is situated on the north bank of Rainy river, opposite the rapids of that name. The area is 5,736 acres. The land is a rich clay loam. The forest fires last season did considerable damage to the timber on this reserve; in fact all the reserves on Rainy river suffered more or less from the same, but the damage was greater on this.

Population.—The population is 94, being 5 less than last year.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber, river-driving, saw-mills, and for settlers, besides fishing and hunting. There is one Indian, named Red Hawk, in this band that does a little farming, in fact he is the only one in this agency that does.

Stock.—The members of this and the Little Forks band are the only ones in this agency that show a desire to care for cattle, and they are not taking the care of them that they should. They use the milk and a few make some butter.

LITTLE FORKS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north bank of the Rainy river, 12 miles west of Fort Frances, opposite the mouth of the Little Forks river, and is designated as reserve No. 10. It contains an area of 1,920 acres. The land is a rich clay loam.

Population.—The population of this band is 46.

Occupations.—These Indians work at taking out timber; they work in lumber camps and for settlers. They also fish and hunt.

WILD LANDS RESERVE, NO. 15M.

This reserve consists of 24,358 acres, and is owned in common by all the above mentioned Rainy river bands. There are large quantities of merchantable timber on this reserve, consisting of pine, tamarack, spruce and cedar. The greater portion of the reserve is a rich clay loam.

It adjoins the Hungry Hall reserves, near the mouth of Rainy river.

COUCHICHING BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on Rainy lake and Stangecoming bay, 3 miles north of Fort Frances, and are designated as 16A, 16D and 18B. They contain an area of 15,947 acres. There is considerable good land, but the greater portion is rocky and broken. There is very little merchantable timber on these reserves, owing to frequent forest fires in the past.

Population.—The population of this band is 188, being 8 less than last report.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band consist of making ties, working in lumber camps, river-driving, saw-mills, for settlers, cutting and hauling cord-wood, fishing and hunting. A number of the women get steady work in washing and scrubbing at Fort Frances, and, as the greater portion of this band are smart, intelligent half-breeds, they make a good living.

Buildings.—Their houses are well built, and very comfortably furnished, and are kept neat and clean. Several have good frame houses; the rest are log buildings with shingled roof.

Temperance.—The majority of this band are fairly temperate and moral.

STANGECOMING BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve, No. 18C, is situated on Rainy lake, about 8 miles north of Fort Frances, and contains 3,861 acres, the greater portion being barren rock, and the timber is of poor quality, except at the north end, where there is some good tamarack and jackpine.

Population.—This band has a population of 42.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by working in lumber camps, river-driving, and in saw-mills, and by fishing and hunting.

Temperance.—The Indians of this and the following bands are all addicted to the use of intoxicants, but some improvement in this respect is becoming apparent. In other respects they are moral and law-abiding.

NIACATCHEWENIN BAND.

Reserves.—The reserves attached to this band are 17A and 17B, and are situated about 26 miles northwest of Fort Frances, on the Northwest bay, in Rainy lake. The area of these reserves is 6,201 acres. The greater portion is rocky and broken. There is considerable good timber on 17B, principally pine.

Population.—The population of this band is 62.

Occupations.—The young men get employment in lumber camps and saw-mills, but they principally live by hunting and fishing.

NICKICKOUSEMENECANING BAND.

Reserves.—This band owns 26A, on Red Gut bay, 26B, on Porter's inlet, and 26C, on Sand Island lake. The combined area is 10,227 acres. A large portion of the land is rocky and broken. The soil is light.

Population.—This band has a population of 46, being 15 more than last report, this is owing to 11 being admitted to treaty during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by fishing and hunting. They were paid $20 a head, which is derived from interest money from sale of their timber; this money is paid semi-annually.

SEINE RIVER BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, Nos. 23 and 23A, extending from Wild Potato lake to Sturgeon Falls, on Seine river; No. 23B, at the mouth of Seine river. They contain a combined area of 11,063 acres. There is considerable good timber on these reserves, but the land is sandy and rocky.

Population.—The population of this band is 129.

Occupations.—These Indians live principally by hunting and fishing.

LAC LA CROIX BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve, No. 25D, belonging to this band is situated on Lac la Croix, near the boundary, about 100 miles east of Fort Frances, and contains 15,353 acres. There is considerable good timber on this reserve, but the land is poor.

Population.—This band has a population of 115.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are fishing and hunting.

STURGEON LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve allotted to this band is situated on Kawawiagamak lake, and contains an area of 5,948 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 22.

Occupations.—These Indians depend entirely upon fishing and hunting for their subsistence.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
GRISWOLD AGENCY,
GRISWOLD, April 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of the bands on the three reserves in this agency are Sioux who either migrated from across the boundary line years ago, or are descendants of the same.

OAK RIVER BAND, NO. 58.

Reserve.—Commencing at the point of section where the Assiniboine river crosses the surveyed road running north and south between sections Nos. 34 and 35, township 9, range 23 west of the principal meridian, and going north 6½ miles to the northwest corner post of section No. 34, of township No. 10, the western boundary of this reserve is met; thence from said corner post going easterly 3 miles to the

northeast corner post of section No. 36, of the same township, is the northern boundary; thence going south 3 miles to the intersection of the public road by the Assiniboine river where a bridge crosses over, is the eastern boundary. The western, northern, and eastern boundaries are Dominion land surveyed roads; while on the south is the natural boundary of the Assiniboine river.

Within these boundaries are 9,734 acres of a varied topography. Near the river along the southern boundary are very valuable hay-lands, probably 3½ miles by ½ a mile in width, covering about 900 acres. As one recedes from the river and crosses the meadow, the lands rise abruptly from the flat and form a bold steep ridge the length of the reserve. In this ridge are several deep ravines that have been cut out by great floods at some former period and in which now grow the poplar, scrubby oak and ash, which, together with the timber on the reserve side of the river, form a fair supply of building timber and fire-wood of about 750 acres.

On the southern end of the ridge, and eastern side left bare by these former floods, are thousands of tons of boulders, fit for building purposes; and in plain sight for 6 miles along the ridge and in the valleys are valuable sand and gravel beds. Of this rough country of sand, gravel, and boulders, there are about 2,000 acres. The remainder of the reserve of nearly 6,000 acres is a rolling prairie of rich sandy loam, and 2,200 of this is under cultivation.

Population.—The total number of Sioux on this reserve is 320.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year, considerable attention was given to the prevention of disease by inculcating some of the common laws governing health. There have been the usual losses by death from tuberculosis in its various forms. Three young men and three young women died.

The usual annual cleaning up of the grounds takes place every spring, and is the first work of the early spring. Here we have the Indian ideas agreeing with the agent's instructions. The women rake up and burn all the rubbish that has been accumulating during the winter.

Occupations.—The chief occupation of the band is farming. There are but a few Sioux that ignore this form of making a living. Much attention was given early this fiscal year to increase the acreage under cultivation, with the result, owing to the drought, of getting farther behind. This band had 2,000 acres under crop. Full particulars are given in the agricultural and industrial statistics that accompany this report. The women raise corn, which enters largely into the diet of the band; make baskets, bead and quill-work, moccasins, and fancy dresses. A few milch cows are kept by some of the leading Indians; but, owing to the shortage of pasturage, the band has gradually given up the cattle industry. In lieu of this, considerable more attention has been given to the raising of a better class of colts, and we have some very good teams and a promising string of colts as the result. During the winter months, the band provided for itself by chopping fire-wood, and posts for fencing, and selling to the surrounding farmers.

Characteristics.—The leading traits of this band, and indeed of all the Sioux in this agency, are alertness, endurance, industriousness, with a great gift of scheming and planning, combined with imagination and pride.

Progress.—The progress of the band is seen only in its endeavours in building, and increased acreage broken; the general endeavours were more than nullified by the extraordinarily dry season. Of course it seemed that the greater the exertion, the farther the setback financially; the dollar being the unit of measure when we state the progress. There was progress made in education, which appears elsewhere in a special report which cannot be noted by the dollar exponent.

Likewise more evidence came to the front, showing progress in church matters; for several pagans publicly during the year expressed their determination to follow the teachings of the missionary and forsake the rites and ceremonies hitherto followed by them in their pagan belief.

Even the pagan belief is largely modified and is coming more and more into line with common sense and Christian ideas. In this Sioux band, the members having such strong characteristics, the public announcement of a determination to adopt the Christian religion requires considerable courage and self-will.

This progress cannot be noted, either, by the dollar exponent.

Temperance and Morality.—The band continues to go slowly ahead in temperance and total abstinence. There are always some who need the strong arm of the law to protect them from themselves, and from those who would supply the Indians, for a dollar, with the bottle of intoxicants they seem at times so much to crave. Two such white men were convicted and fined for this offence.

The progress of the Indian in morality is a very difficult matter to judge. It would be natural to suppose that, if the band is going ahead in other lines, then the moral advance would be marching likewise. This can only be judged by the march of time, and future events.

OAK LAKE BAND, NO. 59.

Reserve.—This reserve is 5 miles north of the village of Pipestone, Man., and covers 2,560 acres, or 4 square miles. It occupies part of sections Nos. 33, 34 and 35, of township 7, range 26, and also part of sections 2 and 4 and the whole of 3, and parts of sections 9, 10 and 11 of township 8, range 26. The Pipestone river crosses this reserve from north to south, and upon each side of it is growing timber and fire-wood to the amount of 150 acres.

On the lowlands adjacent are 200 acres of meadow, furnishing in wet years abundance of hay for use and for sale. The remainder of the surface of 2,200 acres is a sandy loam, of which one-fourth is under cultivation.

Population.—There were 2 deaths, and 2 births on this reserve during the year. The total population remains at 91.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past fiscal year, as was shown by the medical officer's report at the end of each quarter, the general health of this band was below the average. I cannot but suppose that the members of the band by their careless habits invite colds and consequent diseases that are deleterious to their own constitutions as well as being very costly to the department.

Occupations.—Seventy-five per cent of this band are engaged in farming. Owing to the drought the past year was one of great disappointment and losses to these Indians. They fortunately kept themselves during the winter by selling fire-wood to surrounding settlers, and the Presbyterian Church also lent its aid in clothing the band.

Temperance and Morality.—This band has a resident missionary, who takes great interest in all things pertaining to the welfare of the band. There has been very little drunkenness on this reserve the past year. In morals I would judge there is ample room for improvement.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND, NO. 60.

Reserve.—This reserve, of one square mile, comprises section No. 31, township 1, range 22 west of the 1st principal meridian, and is 12 miles southeast of Deloraine, and 5 miles north of the international boundary line. The surface is rolling; the northwest quarter contains good meadow-land, and the northeast quarter can easily be brought under cultivation. The south half can be used as a pasture. There are now 8 Indians remaining on the reserve, 2 of these will go to Oak Lake reserve, and the remaining 6 will probably go south, from whence they came.

This reserve, having been surrendered, is now advertised for sale.

Your obedient servant,

J. HOLLIES,

Indian Agent.

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE, KENORA DISTRICT,
KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES,
KENORA, ONT., March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement for the year ended March 31, 1911.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are twelve bands in this agency, viz.: The Dallas, Rat Portage, Shoal Lake Nos. 39 and 40, Northwest Angle Nos. 33, 34, and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabaska, Whitefish Bay and Islington.

Tribe or Nation.—All the Indians of this agency are Ojibbewas.

THE DALLES BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Winnipeg river, about 10 miles north of the town of Kenora; area, 8,009 acres; on which there is a quantity of jack and Norway pine, spruce and poplar, and a few hay meadows.

Population.—This band has a population of 74.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Sanitary measures have been fairly well observed, and all the Indians requiring it have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting and fishing, work in the camps and act as guides and canoemen; a few have small gardens.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are rather of an industrious nature, and are making fair progress, and are law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral, and the majority of them are temperate. A strict watch is kept on them and very few are able to get liquor when they come to town.

RAT PORTAGE BAND.

Reserve.—This band has two reserves, viz.: 38A and 38B, on Clearwater and Matheson's bays, Lake of the Woods, having a combined area of 13,280 acres. On these reserves are found tamarack, spruce, poplar and pine, and a few hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 82.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been a few cases of sickness in this band, resulting in the death of two members; but on the whole the health of the band has been fairly good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, working on the steamers, in lumber camps, and taking out cord-wood are the chief occupations of these Indians. Some of them have nice gardens and patches of potatoes.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are rather indolent; consequently the progress is very slow, but there is a slight improvement each year.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral, but are addicted to the use of intoxicants whenever they can get them.

SHOAL LAKE BANDS, NOS. 39 AND 40.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated on the west and northwest shores of Shoal lake, partly in the province of Manitoba and partly in Ontario and have a combined area of 16,205 acres. On these reserves are to be found a small quantity of cedar, spruce, poplar and pine, with some fine hay swamps, and agricultural land.

Population.—The combined population of the two bands is 140.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the bands has on the whole been good, no epidemic having visited them. There are a few old cases of scrofula and consumption amongst them, for which nothing can be done. They are kept isolated from the rest of the band, and all precautions are taken. Sanitary measures are well carried out, and all the Indians are vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, working for the lumber camps and on steamers during the summer, and picking wild rice and berries are the chief occupations. Some of them have nice gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—The dwellings are built of logs. They are of fair size, clean and neat in every respect, and fairly well supplied with furniture.

Stock.—What stock the Indians have is well cared for, and I am told it has wintered well and is in good order.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the implements they require, as only a little farming is done.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are rather progressive, and are becoming better off each year; they are law-abiding and civil in all respects.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly moral, and the majority of them are temperate, while there are a few who will make use of liquor if it comes in there way.

NORTHWEST ANGLE BANDS, NOS. 33, 34 AND 37.

Reserves.—These bands hold the following reserves, viz.: 33A and 34B, Whitefish bay, 33B, 37B, 34C and 37C, at the Northwest Angle, part in the province of Manitoba and part in Ontario, 34 and 34C on Lake of the Woods; 37A and 34B on Shoal lake; 37 on Big island. The combined area is 20,183 acres. On all these reserves there is a quantity of good merchantable timber and some good hay-lands.

Population.—The combined population of these bands is 125.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has on the whole been good, no epidemic having been amongst them during the year. Chief Powawassin died a short time before the last treaty payments. He was only sick for a short time. All Indians requiring it have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures are well attended to in every respect.

Occupations.—These Indians work in the lumber camps and for the fishery men, hunt, fish, and gather wild rice, and some have nice gardens and patches of potatoes.

Stock.—Their stock is well cared for, as they have only a few animals in one of these bands.

Characteristics and Progress.—But very little progress is made by these bands, they prefer to roam about in the old way, and live by fishing and hunting, while some of them have work with the camps and fishery men, and on boats.

Temperance and Morality.—A number of these Indians are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants. I am, however, pleased to say that there is an improvement, and quite a number of them are now quite temperate, and their morals are good.

BUFFALO BAY BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Buffalo bay, Lake of the Woods, in the province of Manitoba. The area is 5,763 acres. There is a quantity of good mer-

chantable timber on this reserve, and there is also some good agricultural land and hay swamps.

Population.—The population of this band is 37.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. Sanitary precautions have been well observed, and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, wild rice and berry picking, working on steamers and in lumber camps are the occupations. Some of the Indians had nice gardens and potato patches.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, of fair size, with shingled roofs, well ventilated, and are clean and well furnished.

Stock.—The stock is well cared for, and came through the winter in good condition.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of this band are progressive, and are doing well. They are becoming better off each year. There are a number of them who do nothing but roam about from place to place. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band may be considered temperate, while the other part of the band are very much addicted to the use of intoxicants. Their morals are good.

BIG ISLAND BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds eight reserves, viz.: Nos. 31A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, on Big island and Nangashing bay, Lake of the Woods; the combined area is 8,737 acres. On these reserves is a large amount of merchantable timber, agricultural and hay lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 151.

Health and Sanitation.—During the summer and fall the health of the band was good, but during the winter there was an epidemic of measles, which resulted in the death of four. I am pleased to say that at the present time this disease has been stamped out, and all are now doing well. All the Indians have been vaccinated, and sanitary measures are well carried out.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of this band are working in the lumber camps and for the fishermen, on steamboats, hunting, and wild rice and berry picking. Some of them have nice patches of potatoes and gardens.

Buildings.—Several new buildings have been put up during the year, of good size, well built, with shingled roofs, good windows and doors, and they are generally kept neat and clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band being so much scattered over so many reserves, their progress is slow. These Indians are as a rule industrious, and are much better off than they were some years ago. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate, while some of them will make use of liquor if they can procure it in any way. Their morals are good.

ASSABASKA BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds nine reserves, viz.: Nos. 35A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and J, on Nangashing and Obabikong bays, Big and Little Grassy rivers, and Lake of the Woods; combined area, 21,241 acres. On these reserves there is a large quantity of fine timber, and good hay-lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 143.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been several deaths in this band during the year, caused by scrofula and consumption, and during the winter they have had an epidemic of measles, but are nearly all well now, and at the present time the general

health of the band is fairly good. Sanitary measures have been well cared for and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working on steamboats and in lumber camps, hunting, and fishing, are their chief occupations. Some of these Indians have nice gardens and potato patches.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are of an industrious nature, and are becoming better off each year; yet their progress is slow, as they roam about so much during the summer months. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly temperate, and their morals are good. This band will compare very favourably with any of the other bands.

WHITEFISH BAY BAND.

Reserves.—This band has three reserves, viz.: Nos. 32A, B, and C, on Yellow Girl, Assabaskong and Whitefish bays; area, 10,599 acres. On these reserves there is a quantity of fine timber and hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 62.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good, beyond a few cases of severe colds and influenza and kindred ailments, and a few cases of measles, from which all have recovered. Nothing of a serious nature has been amongst them. Sanitary precautions have been well carried out and all the Indians vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the lumber camps, fishing, hunting, and berry and wild rice picking are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, well built, with shingled roofs, of good size, and kept neat and clean.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making fair progress, and becoming better off each year. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are fairly temperate, and their morals are considered good.

ISLINGTON BAND.

Reserves.—This band holds three reserves, viz.: Islington, Swan Lake and One Man's Lake—combined area, 24,899 acres. On these reserves there is to be found considerable agricultural and hay lands, and some fine timber.

Population.—This band has a population of 235.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has on the whole been good. There are two cases of tuberculosis in this band, which have been well attended to and isolated from the others. Sanitary precautions have been taken and all rubbish has been gathered up and burnt. All the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians act as guides to excursionists and any one requiring their services as canoemen and for the Hudson's Bay Company, freighting; while some of them work in the lumber camps and on the railroads, hunt, fish, pick wild rice and berries, build bark canoes and make rush mats and attend to their gardens and potato fields, of which they have some very good ones.

Buildings.—They have some very nice houses, well built of logs, with shingled roofs nicely painted, and kept neat, clean, and well furnished.

Stock.—With one exception, they take good care of their stock, and all have wintered well.

Farm Implements.—They have all requisite implements for the small amount of farming they do.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious, and are becoming richer from year to year. The majority of the band are making good progress in many respects. They are respectful and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the band are temperate, while there are a few of them who will make use of intoxicants whenever they can procure them. Their morals are fair to good, and will compare very well with any of the other bands.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

Agency.—This agency is made up of the following bands, viz.: Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Ignace, Frenchman's Head, Lac Seul, Wabuskang and Grassy Narrows.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency all belong to the Ojibbewa tribe.

EAGLE LAKE BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Eagle lake, area, 8,882 acres. There is very little timber on this reserve, but there is a quantity of good agricultural and hay lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 70.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the year. Sanitary measures have been fairly well carried out, and all the Indians vaccinated.

Occupations.—Cutting cord-wood and working in the tie camps, hunting, fishing, and berry and wild rice picking are their chief occupations. There are a few small gardens and potato patches, which proved a failure this year, owing to the extremely dry season.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, of fair size, comfortable, and generally kept neat and clean.

Stock.—They have only a few cattle, all of which have been well cared for, although they ran short of hay, and I had to purchase some two tons to keep them going. This was caused by the very long and severe winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are fairly industrious, and are making fair progress. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Part of the band is very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, while the other portion of it is temperate. Their morality is good.

WABIGOON BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Little Wabigoon lake,—area, 12,872 acres. On this reserve is to be found a quantity of timber and hay lands.

Population.—The population of this band is 101.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good. Sanitary measures have been fairly well observed and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in hunting, fishing, wild rice and berry picking, and some of the men work in the tie camps and on the railroad, while some have nice gardens.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, small, but comfortable, and kept fairly clean, and well ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made by this band is rather slow, as the Indians roam about so much and are rather indolent, but civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of the members of the band are addicted to the use of intoxicants, while a portion of them are temperate, and their morals are fairly good.

LAC DES MILLE LACS BAND.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves, viz.: No. 22A1, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and 22A2, on Seine river; the combined area is 12,227 acres. On these reserves there is a large amount of good timber and some fine hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 81.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has had very good health. Sanitary precautions have been well observed and all the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working on the railroads and in tie camps, hunting, fishing, and wild rice and berry picking are their chief occupations, while some of them have nice potato and vegetable gardens.

Buildings.—Their houses are of logs, well ventilated, and clean, fairly well furnished, and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are rather industrious, but from the manner in which they live, they are not making very much progress, yet an amount of advancement is noticeable each year. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The principal part of the band is temperate, while a portion of it will make use of intoxicants if it comes in their way. Their morals are not of the best; however, they are not much worse than many of the other bands.

LAC SEUL BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southeast shore of Lac Seul or Lonely lake—area, 49,000 acres—and is occupied by the Lac Seul, Frenchman's Head, and Ignace bands on different parts of the reserve. On this reserve there is a quantity of good timber and hay lands, but very little farm-land.

Population.—The combined population is 688.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these bands has on the whole been good, several cases of accidental drowning have been reported, which could not be accounted for; otherwise they have had very good health. Sanitary precautions have been well observed and all the Indians who required it, have been vaccinated by Dr. Hanson.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are acting as guides and canoemen, working for the Hudson's Bay Company, hunting, fishing, wild rice and berry picking, making canoes and bead-work, and attending to their gardens.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs, well built, and of fair size, well furnished, kept clean, and comfortable, properly ventilated and in general good order.

Stock.—Owing to the long and severe winter, the stock has been short of hay, which has been supplied by the department and all the animals wintered in good condition.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the implements they require for the small work they do.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are on the whole industrious, and are making a good living. They are becoming somewhat better off each year, still there is room for improvement. They are law-abiding and civil.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority if these Indians are temperate, yet there is a portion of them who will make use of intoxicants to excess if they can in any way procure them. Considering their mode of life, they may be regarded as moral.

WABUSKANG BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Wabuskang lake—area, 8,042 acres—on where there is a quantity of good timber and a small amount of farm-lands and hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 54.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has visited these Indians and their general health has been good. Sanitary measures have been well observed, all refuse has been gathered up and burnt, and all Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are as follows: acting as guides for tourists and as canoemen for anyone wanting their services, hunting, fishing, making rush mats, canoes, and picking wild rice and berries, in which way they make a good living.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making but slow progress, owing to the fact that they are moving about so much from one place to another, and now that the majority of the band have located at Grassy Narrows, it is hard to keep track of them; they are, however, making a good living, and are industrious, civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Part of the band is very much addicted to the use of intoxicants, while the remainder is rather temperate. Otherwise these Indians are fairly moral, and compare favourably with the Indians of the other bands, considering the nomadic life they lead.

GRASSY NARROWS BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the English river—area, 10,244 acres—on which there is a quantity of fine timber, and some good farm-lands and hay swamps.

Population.—This band has a population of 138.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good during the year. I regret to say that the Indians do not pay sufficient attention to sanitary measures, although they have had frequent warnings to do so, but they are a rather indolent lot and do not appear to pay attention to anything that is told them. All the Indians have been attended to by Dr. Hanson and vaccinated.

Occupations.—Working in the tie and lumber camps, hunting, fishing, and wild rice and berry picking, are their chief occupations, while some of them have nice gardens.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of logs; small and of an inferior class, but clean and tidy, and well ventilated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The principal part of this band are rather industrious, and are making a good living, and becoming richer every year. Yet there is much room for improvement. They are law-abiding and are civil in every respect.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate, and their morals are as fair as could be expected under the conditions they live in.

Your obedient servant,

R. S. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY,
NORWAY HOUSE, KEEWATIN, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my fifth annual report for the Norway House agency, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911.

There are thirteen reserves in this agency; one, Loon Straits, is not occupied.

Most of the reserves are situated at the mouths of different rivers on the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

. The bands at Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum, and Cross Lake have been paid by other paying officers.

The physical features of all the reserves are very similar, consisting of timber, rock, muskeg, and small fertile areas. The timber is jack-pine, poplar, spruce and tamarack, some fairly large, and much of it small. The fertile areas are utilized for gardens.

Fisher River is the exception to the rule. This reserve is well suited for agricultural purposes and contains some very fine timber. An extension of the railway to Fisher bay is proposed. This will greatly increase the value of this reserve.

Hunting, trapping, fishing, lumbering, freighting, tripping, and berry-picking are the general occupations of these Indians.

BLACK RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band is a mixture of the Swampy Cree and Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the south end of Lake Winnipeg, on the east side of the lake, at the mouth of the Black river, and contains 2,000 acres.

There is a good deal of timber on the reserve, and the band derives considerable benefit from this source.

There is also plenty of good land for gardens, and at last treaty payments there were some fine garden crops at this place.

Population.—This band has a population of 70.

Health and Sanitation.—At last treaty-time the members of this band appeared very well, and since then no serious sickness has been reported. On every possible opportunity I have given warning and advice regarding the necessity of care and cleanliness of person and surroundings in order to avoid sickness.

Occupations.—All the Indians of this agency are hunters, trappers and fishermen. In addition they are lumbermen, boatmen and berry-pickers.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs with shingle roofs, neat, fairly roomy, and should be comfortable.

Stock.—A few cattle only are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used by these Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are healthy, well dressed, well nourished, quiet, industrious, and seem to be in fair circumstances.

Temperance and Morality.—No reports of intemperance or immorality have been received from this band.

HOLLOWWATER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Hole river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg and contains 3,316 acres. In the immediate district there is a considerable amount of timber, and from reports the surrounding country is rich in minerals.

Population.—This band numbers 93 persons.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good for the past year. The usual warning and advice has been given at every opportunity.

Occupations.—The usual occupations are: hunting, trapping, winter and spring fishing, lumbering, as boat-hands, and berry-picking.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structures.

Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept here.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band appears to be in very fair circumstances, well dressed and well fed, and no destitution was in evidence at the time of my visit. No very marked progress was shown.

Temperance and Morality.—No reports of intemperance or immorality have reached me from this reserve.

BLOODVEIN BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Bloodvein river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. The reserve contains 3,369 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 53.

Health and Sanitation.—No cases of serious sickness have been reported from this reserve.

Occupations.—Hunting, fishing, and trapping are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings.—On this reserve there are the usual log structures; but not so good as the average, is the rule on this reserve.

Stock.—No stock is owned by this band.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—A living is obtained by hunting and fishing, but no provision is made for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is temperate, but the moral standard is not very high.

FISHER RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Fisher river on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, at the foot of Fisher bay. It contains 9,000 acres.

This reserve is the only one in the agency where agricultural pursuits could be followed even to a limited degree. This advantage is used by this band. The district west of this reserve has lately been thrown open for homesteads and the Peguis reserve has been located to the west of this reserve. It is proposed also to extend the railroad to Fisher bay. There is a large amount of wood and timber on this reserve. The result of these circumstances is, that this reserve will be a very valuable asset in the near future.

Population.—The population of this band is 455.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is fairly good. The dispenser is appointed by the department, and is given a necessary supply of medicines to care for the sick. Better houses and more sanitary precautions also tend to better health.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, fishing, lumbering, and stock-raising are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are a better class than the average, and are neat, clean and roomy.

Stock.—A large number of cattle are owned by this band, and a considerable number of horses. The stock is well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools and hay-making implements only are used here. I expect that in the near future general farming will be followed.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is the only one in the agency that relies to any considerable extent on the land for a living. These Indians are more ambitious, more energetic and more careful, and as a result are more progressive and in better circumstances than the average.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and moral. They have very high ideas, which, if attained, would create a standard for comparison.

JACKHEAD BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west side of Lake Winnipeg at the mouth of the Jackhead river. It contains 2,860 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 84.

Health and Sanitation.—No cases of serious sickness have been reported from this reserve.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, and fishing are the only occupations of this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structures. In summer these Indians live in tents along the lake shore.

Stock.—A few cattle are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is not progressive. To get something to eat and to wear is sufficient. No provision is made for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—The band is temperate, but the moral standard is not high

BERENS RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Berens river, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, and contains 7,400 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 283.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good for the past year. No epidemics have been reported. There is a dispenser on this reserve who has a supply of drugs for use among the Indians.

Occupations.—Fishing and freighting in the summer and hunting, trapping, and tripping in the winter are the chief occupations of this band.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structures, with shingle roofs, and are up to average quality.

Stock.—Very few cattle are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are too far north for winter fishing, and too far south for summer fishing for commercial purposes. There is but little labour in this district outside the fur-trade work.

Temperance and Morality.—The band is fairly moral, but unfortunately all travellers to the north pass through this reserve and occasionally liquor is given away to members of this band.

POPLAR RIVER BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of Poplar river, and contains 3,800 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 154.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good for the past year. No epidemics or other serious sickness has been reported.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are hunting, fishing, trapping, putting up ice, and cutting wood for the fish companies.

Buildings.—The buildings are the usual log structures, though not so good as the average, and not as sanitary.

Stock.—There is no stock on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—Naturally these Indians are not industrious, but, when compelled by necessity, they are good workers. There is plenty of opportunity for this band to make a good living; in fact it is the most favourably situated of all the bands in this agency in this respect, but no progress is made.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to their remote situation these Indians are temperate, but their moral standard is not high.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Big Saskatchewan river. The area is 4,646 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 124.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been fairly good for the past year. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed.

Occupations.—The members of this band are hunters, trappers, and fishermen. During the winter considerable fishing has been done on Cedar lake, the fish being freighted to Mafeking. In summer there is a fishing station on Lake Winnipeg, at Horse island, where these Indians obtain employment.

Characteristics and Progress.—Before the advent of the railway, all the freight for the west passed through Grand Rapids; but now conditions are changed, and with the passing of the business, the ambition and energy of the band seem to have passed also.

Buildings.—The buildings are a good class of log structures, of fair size, and neat in appearance.

Stock.—A few cattle only are kept here.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used here.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate, and no reports of immorality among them have reached me.

NORWAY HOUSE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on Little Playgreen lake, 25 miles down the Nelson river. The area is 10,340 acres. During the year part of this reserve was surrendered for an equal area facing on the river. There was also an addition made on account of adhesions to Norway House band. The reserve now extends below Pine creek.

Population.—This band has a population of 735.

Health and Sanitation.—Considering the size of the band, the amount of illness has been comparatively small, for Indians. A hospital was in operation until, unfortunately, it was burned last January. The records were lost, but a considerable number of cases were treated with good success. Some of the recoveries were remarkable. There is a resident doctor on the reserve, with two nurses, and their services are much appreciated by the Indians, and are most certainly needed.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of this band are hunting, fishing, trapping, tripping, freighting, and working with survey parties and travellers.

Buildings.—The buildings are of logs with shingle roofs, and are fairly large and comfortable. There is a steady improvement in the buildings erected on this reserve.

Stock.—Only a few cattle are kept on this reserve.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used on this reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is a gradual but steady improvement in this band. The houses are larger and better, the people more cleanly; more sanitary

precautions are taken, and the band as a whole is more ambitious and energetic. They also appear to take more precautions for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—This band as a whole is temperate and fairly moral. The general improvement may be credited to the different missionary societies, the boarding school and the day schools, all of which are doing good work.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

C. C. CALVERLEY,

Indian Agent.

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES,
LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PAS AGENCY,
LE PAS, April 4, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

CHEMAWAWIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan river, at the west end of Cedar lake, N.W.T., and has an area of 3,010.93 acres. It is well timbered with poplar, tamarack, birch, and in places with spruce timber of fair size; a quantity of hay can also be cut. The soil is good, but stony.

Population.—The band numbers 145 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been but fair, a good deal of their ill health being the result of living in overcrowded and ill-ventilated houses.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band live by hunting and fishing; some have small potato patches and a few cattle. The fur hunt has been good and they have managed to catch sufficient fish for their own use.

Buildings.—The houses are small log buildings. A few new houses have been built during the year, but these are not much improvement on the old ones.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is little or no progress to report. These Indians live in the same manner as formerly, only, owing to the better prices paid for furs than in past years, they are better equipped for hunting, live better, and wear better clothes, but the improvement is not permanent, and lasts only so long as the fur catch is good.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and I have heard no complaint on the score of morality.

MOOSE LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the west side of Moose lake, N.W.T. A large island also forms part of the reserve, which, together with a hay reserve, forms an area of 3,663 acres. There is some good building timber on this reserve, also swamp and hay lands. The soil is good in places, but rocky.

Population.—This band numbers 117 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good. They burned a kiln of lime and whitewashed their houses inside and out. In the spring the refuse is gathered up and burned.

Occupations.—Hunting furs and fishing are the methods by which these people live; many of them grow potatoes and a few have cattle. The hunt has been profitable, although the prices paid were lower than last year. Fishing has also been good.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve, with the exception of one frame dwelling, are composed of logs. They are comfortable and appear well kept.

Stock.—The few cattle on this reserve are in good condition, and sufficient hay was put up. The department gave the band a yoke of oxen this year, which is greatly appreciated.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made during the year, while slow, is satisfactory in a general way, and it is observable that the Indians endeavour to better their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and their morals are fair.

PAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on both sides of the Saskatchewan river and at the mouth of the Carrot river as well, in the Northwest Territories. In addition these Indians have a timber limit on the Carrot river and a fishing station on Clearwater lake, making a total area of 7,610 acres. Part of the reserve is covered with small-size timber; there is also a good deal of swamp land where, in favourable years, a quantity of hay is cut.

Population.—The band numbers 427 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good. The garbage and refuse is usually gathered up every spring and burned; quite a number have whitewashed their houses inside and out.

Occupations.—The Indians live by hunting and fishing. The fur-hunt has been good, the bulk of furs caught in the vicinity has been muskrats, a great quantity of which were caught this year and for which good prices were paid. Many also found employment on survey parties and as boatmen going up north with goods for the trading companies. Wages paid for labour have been high. A good many had potatoes for sale over and above their own needs, for which good prices were paid. The Indians did not saw any logs for themselves this season, but they cut a quantity of lumber for the Finger Lumber Company; practically they used the saw-mill but very little.

Stock.—Cattle on this reserve came through the winter in good condition. There was a surplus of hay, which the Indians sold at a good figure.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on this reserve are a quiet and law-abiding people and are progressing along general lines in a fair way. Although prices paid for furs are less than last year (owing to competition goods of all kinds are cheaper, making living easier and more comfortable than formerly), at the same time they are very extravagant, and when the hunting season is over they have very little to show for their work.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, and outside of the usual black sheep found in every flock, their morals are good.

SHOAL LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Carrot river and contains 2,237 acres. The soil is good and there is a quantity of good spruce timber on it. A quantity of hay can also be cut.

Population.—The band numbers 83 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been very good during the past year. All refuse was burned up as usual, and most of the houses were whitewashed.

Occupations.—These Indians live by the hunt, which turned out very well. They had a good crop of potatoes; the surplus they sold to the lumber camps in the vicinity, for which they were paid good prices.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are built of logs, well made, and comfortable. They are neat and well kept.

Stock.—The cattle are well housed and in good condition. Some beef was sold to the lumber camps, which in future will be a market for any surplus cattle the Indians may have.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people on this reserve are well behaved. As they live entirely by the hunt, there is but little progress to be seen further than an amelioration in their mode of living, due to the better prices paid for furs than formerly.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

RED EARTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is a mixture of the Saulteaux and Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—They have two reserves, one on the Carrot river 15 miles up stream from Shoal lake, with an area of 2,040 acres, and the other on the Red Earth creek, containing 2,711.64 acres, making a total acreage of 4,751.64; a large portion of this land is wet and swampy, covered with small timber and a little hay. The soil in the vicinity of the village is good.

Population.—The band numbers 124 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the band has been good.

Occupations.—These Indians are hunters and make a good living. They also have gardens and grow potatoes, which form a valuable addition to their food-supply.

Buildings.—The houses are all log buildings and for the most part are whitewashed. They appear well kept and comfortable.

Stock.—They have quite a few cattle and horses on this reserve. The animals are well cared for and the stables are good and warm. Sufficient fodder was provided and some hay will be left over in the spring.

Characteristics and Progress.—The progress made is slow, but still is indicated by their appearance and general surroundings. This with the evident desire to improve their condition is significant of improvement along permanent lines. These people are thrifty compared with the Indians of other reserves in this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both temperate and moral.

CUMBERLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Swampy Cree tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated on the Cumberland lake, with an area of 1,883.17 acres; the soil is of poor quality stony, swampy, and in parts covered with scrub. There is a quantity of good building timber.

Population.—This band has a population of 152.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good and free from epidemics.

Occupations.—The band live by hunting, fishing and working during the summer months on the York boats employed by the trading companies. Fur-hunting has been good, but little fishing has been done, except in some cases for their own use. A good part of this band winter at Pine Bluff, which is about 35 miles distant from the reserve, where hunting and fishing are good.

Buildings.—With the exception of a few, the houses on this reserve are small and ill kept, as the greater part of the band who live at Pine Bluff reside in tents during the summer when living on the reserve.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no progress to report. They seem to make a living from one year to another in about the same manner, with little change further than that the quality of their living depends on the quantity and prices paid for furs caught. The people are law-abiding and give no trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Dr. Larose, the medical officer attached to this agency, is attentive to his duties. He makes a regular visit to all the reserves in the agency three time a year and in addition at any time when specially required.

The three Indian constables on the Pas reserve continue to perform their duties in a satisfactory manner, and I must again testify to the excellent services of Sergeant Munday, of the R.N.W.M. Police.

Your obedient servant,

FRED. FISCHER,

Indian Agent.

LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN., March 15, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah agencies, for the year ended March 31, 1911.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Reserves.—There are five reserves in this agency.

Roseau River.—This reserve is situated at the junction of the Red and Roseau rivers, and has an area of about 5,670 acres. The land is well adapted for grain-growing purposes. The soil is rich and the Indians can generally rely on a good supply of hay. This year was exceptionally dry and the grain crop was very light; also the supply of hay, which is usually plentiful on the prairie meadows, was very light. The grain crop on the Roseau river and rapids was as follows: 3,650 bushels of wheat, 3,140 bushels of oats and 200 bushels of flax.

There is sufficient fuel for the needs of the reserve and also timber to erect small buildings. The timber is found only along the banks of the rivers, and even here it is gradually disappearing.

Roseau Rapids.—This reserve is situated on the Roseau river, 18 miles from its mouth. It has an area of about 2,800 acres, and is situated in the midst of a good farming district where the Indians have the advantage of seeing well-managed farms, but this does not seem to be much of an incentive to them. The farming of their white neighbours is done on a scale completely out of their reach, and they seem to think that there is no connection between this method of farming and the small beginning with which they would have to start.

Long Plain.—This reserve is situated about 16 miles southwest of Portage la Prairie, on the north side of the Assiniboine river, in township 10, range 8, west of the 1st meridian. At least one-half of this land is of the best quality for grain-growing. Last year the crop was very good, the wheat yield being 2,635 bushels, and oats 832 bushels, with 253 bushels of barley. This reserve was well wooded at one time, but the timber is nearly all cut down now. Although the reserve is only 16 miles from this city, nothing has ever been done for these Indians by any religious organization.

Swan Lake.—This reserve is situated on the north side of Swan lake in township 5, range 11, west of the 1st meridian, and contains 7,394 acres of land. It is a good grain-growing district, and has a good supply of hay and water. These people could all be well-to-do, if they would only apply themselves; but the high wages paid by white farmers is a strong allurement to the Indians, and when they should be doing their own seeding, they are usually to be found working by the day with their white neighbours. The drought of last summer was very injurious to the grain crops. The wheat yield was 2,851 bushels, oats 2,544 bushels, potatoes 158, and 234 tons of wild hay.

Indian Gardens.—This reserve is situated near the south bank of the Assiniboine river, and consists of section 11, township 9, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. There is no better grain-growing land in the province than this section, and yet very little use is being made of it by the Indians.

Tribe.—The Indians of this agency are of the Ojibbewa tribe, except a band of Sioux living near Portage la Prairie.

Population.—The population of the different bands is as follows: Roseau, including the Rapids, 186; Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens, 112; and Long Plains, 118; Sioux Village, 108, making a total of 524.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians in this agency has been very good. There have been some cases of grippe, with the usual amount of tuberculosis. The death-rate from tuberculosis on the reserve is always very large, and until they are taught, and are willing to practise precaution on their own part, it will continue to be so.

Occupations.—Grain-growing and stock-raising are the chief industries on the Roseau River reserve. The people could be well-to-do if they would take hold of the work as their white neighbours do; but they would much rather work by the day for the latter than farm for themselves. They are fond of the ready money and do not like to sow to-day unless they can reap to-morrow. The Indian, however, is not as dependent a man as many take him to be, but he does like to go and come and, generally speaking, to do as he pleases. Those who grow the most grain and have the best stock fare much better than the ones who work for their white neighbours.

At Swan Lake the chief occupations are grain-growing and stock-raising. This is not a good hay-land district, and some years they get only enough to feed their own stock.

At Long Plains the Indians have a good grain-growing district, but, with the exception of two men, very little is being done. This reserve has reached the point when a day school with a teacher who could advise the people in farming matters would prove a valuable help to them, and would be very acceptable to the band.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Every year one sees an improvement in the buildings on the different reserves. The shingle roof is taking the place of the mud roof; board floors are now common; more attention is given to ventilation and light, and the one-apartment house is being displaced by the house with three and four rooms. The Indians usually live in tents in the summer, which is an excellent idea, since they are more in the fresh air, and it also gives them an opportunity to clean their houses thoroughly. The younger generation keep things in better condition than the old people, and no doubt much improvement will take place along this line in the future. We find that the Indian looks after his implements better than formerly, and he also shows a growing tendency to buy the necessary machinery to work his own land and to arrange for the payment of them himself.

Character and Progress.—The progress of the Indian is slow, but this is to be expected, as he has to overcome hereditary training of centuries which was the direct opposite of that which he faces to-day. The Indian, however, is capable of taking responsibility in some degree; but he requires guidance in this new phase of life where he is to enter into the competition of the white man. Each year sees him enter more fully into this new life and the amount of his earnings constantly increasing.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance is one of the great difficulties to be met with on nearly every reserve. Intemperance and immorality go hand in hand. The enforcement of the law will never make a people strictly temperate and moral. The force to overcome these evils must come from within the Indian himself, and is a matter of education of public sentiment. At the present time the general sentiment on the reserve will not isolate the evil doer, as in a white community. The old Indian code of ethics is broken down and the white man's code has not become a part of his life, so he finds himself in a suspended position between the two.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE SIOUX.

These Indians live on a tract of land, about 26 acres, which is situated some 2 miles south of this city. The purchase of this land served an excellent purpose at the time it was made, as the Indians were in a nomadic state and nothing could be done to educate their children. Conditions, however, are entirely changed to-day. Their proximity to the city renders it impossible to prevent them from getting liquor, and they are fast becoming a general nuisance. They are also beginning to intermingle with the base element of the city population, which will mean increased immorality.

These Indians can earn high wages in the wheat-fields, so do not make any effort to look after their village property, which is now merely a camping ground for them. They earn a good deal of money in the wheat-fields, but it is squandered as soon as it is earned. They are fine large men and understand farming thoroughly, and are regarded as excellent men by the farmers who employ them during seeding and harvest. If they were settled with some of the other Sioux bands at Griswold, Pipestone or Beulah, they would make a fine showing at grain-growing and stock-raising.

The children of this Sioux band attend the Portage la Prairie boarding school; but when they graduate, there is no future for them except to repeat the life of their parents. Those graduates who have done anything for themselves migrated to some other reserve where it was possible to get a little land and make a home.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

There are ten reserves in this agency, of which Sandy Bay is in Treaty No. 1 and Shoal River in No. 4; the rest are in No. 2.

Reserves.—Sandy Bay is situated on the southwest shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 18, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 12,160 acres, mostly covered with scrub and brush. It is not considered a good quality of grain-growing land, but there is an excellent supply of hay. The Canadian Northern railway passes through the southwest corner of the reserve and it is no longer an isolated place.

Lake Manitoba reserve is situated on the northeast shore of Lake Manitoba, in township 22, ranges 8 and 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 9,427 acres. It is much broken by the lake, and is covered with heavy brush and timber. Part of the reserve is good grain-growing land, but it is difficult to clear. The Indians can always rely on a good supply of hay from the meadows.

Ebb and Flow reserve is situated on the west shore of Ebb and Flow lake, in townships 23 and 24, ranges 11 and 12, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 10,816 acres. Only part of this land is suitable for farming, but it has a good supply of hay and timber.

Fairford reserve is situated on the Fairford river, in townships 30 and 31, range 9, west of the 1st meridian. It has an area of 11,712 acres. It is well supplied with timber and hay, and has plenty of good land for gardens. The railway now runs through the southwest corner of the reserve, so the people are no longer isolated, but will have a thriving town at Fairford.

Little Saskatchewan reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake St. Martin, in township 31, range 8, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 3,200 acres. It is not suitable for farming, but is well supplied with wood, and has a fair supply of hay.

Lake St. Martin reserve is situated at the north end of Lake St. Martin, and has an area of 4,032 acres. This land is not first-class farm-land, but there is a fair supply of hay for grazing purposes, and it is well wooded.

Crane River reserve is situated on the east side of Crane river, in township 29, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 7,963 acres. There is a quantity of fine spruce on the reserve, and a good supply of hay with sufficient good land for garden purposes.

Waterhen reserve is situated on the south end of Waterhen lake, in township 34, range 13, west of the 1st meridian, and has an area of 4,608 acres. This land is not suitable for farming, but has a good supply of timber and hay.

Shoal River reserve is composed of one small reserve on Swan lake and four small reserves near the mouth of the Shoal river. They make a combined area of 5,500 acres. This land is not suitable for farming, but it is good hay-land and is well wooded with poplar and spruce.

Pine Creek reserve is situated on the west shore of Lake Winnipegosis, in township 36, ranges 19 and 20, west of the 1st meridian. Its area is about 12,000 acres. It is not adapted for farming, but is well supplied with hay and timber.

Tribe.—Nearly all the Indians in this agency are Saulteaux, but the members of the Shoal River band are mostly Crees. Among the different bands are to be found a number of French and Scotch half-breeds.

Population.—The population of the whole agency is 1,502. During the year there were 60 births and 57 deaths.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians generally has been very good. There was the usual amount of scrofula and consumption which one finds on nearly every reserve. The usual precautions, such as cleaning up and burning rubbish, have been fairly well carried out; but the great factor in protecting the general health of the Indians is the movement from their houses to tents for the summer months. The class of house occupied by the Indian is gradually improving, and as soon as they take to living in homes, well ventilated, and well lighted, a great improvement in the general health will follow.

Resources and Occupations.—Nearly all the Indians have gardens, but as grain-growing is out of the question, owing to the nature of their land, the only other occupation for them is stock-raising. Many of the reserves are well adapted for stock-raising, as there is plenty of pasture in summer, and the hay meadows furnish abundance of feed for winter. Last winter the people on Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin reserves made some $25,000 out of their fish, many families being paid as much as $1,000. Fairford, in the future, will be the chief fish-shipping centre in this district, as nearly all the Lake Winnipeg fish will come through to this point. During the harvest season the Indians come down to the Portage la Prairie wheat-fields and get steady employment at from $2.50 to $3.00 a day.

Buildings and Stock.—Most of the buildings are of logs. The greater number have shingle roofs, and nearly all have board floors. The log buildings are very suitable, as they are cheaply constructed and easily repaired. The Indian, by nature, does not love to work with stock, and it will take time to educate him along this line. His only thought is to own a horse and two or three dogs, and the latter fare much better than the horse. He is apt to allow his cattle to suffer rather than forego his inborn desire to rove from place to place. As the white settlers surround the different reserves, the Indian will have to make his living by agricultural pursuits, which will tend to put an end to his wandering habits.

Progress.—The Indians of this agency live largely by hunting and fishing. They have not done much farming, because of their distance from railway privileges, and also because their land is not suitable for grain-growing purposes. Now that the railway has come, more will be done in the way of farming.

Temperance and Morality.—With the advent of the railway and the white man, one expects to find more drinking. These Indians, formerly, did very little drinking, but last winter we had considerable trouble from this source. There is a good deal of immorality, which can only be removed by a general elevation of the moral standard of the home.

General Remarks.—The condition of their homes, stables, and stock is always improving. While the progress is slow, yet it is a gradual improvement. The Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, and Lake St. Martin bands have had a very successful winter, as they realized a fine return from fishing.

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the assistance rendered me by the day school teachers on the reserves, and also by all other officials in the service.

Your obedient servant,

R. LOGAN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
VALLEY RIVER RESERVE,
GRANDVIEW, April 5, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for this reserve for the year ended March 31, 1911, together with the statistics of everything asked for by the department, in connection with the Indians and reserve under my charge.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is composed principally of Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated between the Riding and Duck mountains, and contains 11,680 acres, of which some 2,400 is wooded and timbered, the remainder is land covered with bluffs of small poplar, scrub, large acreages of good farm-land ready for the plough, considerable muskeg and swamp land, covered with a quantity of good building timber of spruce and tamarack, and a large quantity of hay-land, with the Valley river running through the reserve.

Population.—This band now numbers 78.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good, although the winter just passed has been an exceptionally severe one in this mountainous section of the country; it has been hardest on the children attending the day school all winter on this reserve; but no epidemics of any kind have visited the reserve, though tuberculosis is not yet banished. As the Indians move out of their houses the first thing in spring to camp out, all rubbish round their houses is gathered up and burnt, thus avoiding as far as possible all danger of an epidemic. At treaty-time all the children who had not been previously viccinated, were operated on by Dr. Shortreed, of Grandview, the medical officer in charge of this reserve, who promptly responded when his services were called for.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, stock-raising, cutting and selling wood, and farming are the occupations generally followed, with occasionally working on the log drive on the river, and out among the farmers. Farming appears to be much too slow a way to make money so far, as the Indians on this reserve are accustomed to be paid when their job is done, and think that farming operations should result in the same way, and that they should not have to wait for their pay till their crop is marketed; but it is hoped as their cultivated acreage increases, their diligence will increase accordingly, particularly as so much land is cleared and waiting for the plough.

Buildings.—Although not able to report so many new houses as last year, still I am glad to state that a good log school-house has been built on the reserve, and has been equipped, and in operation, with a good attendance ever since it was finished. Very few days passed last winter that the pupils did not all attend.

Stock.—In regard to the raising of stock, this industry is about on a par with farming with some of the Indians, as being too slow in the returns for the care and labour and feed expended on it, and a pretty sharp supervision had to be maintained during the past winter.

Farm Implements.—Some of the band take fair care of their implements, others not so good; but all seem very anxious to obtain more and more of them, and are purchasing all kinds for themselves.

Characteristics and Progress.—Although not progressing as rapidly as desired with their farming operations, in other directions they are fairly industrious when there is money to be got on the completion of the work, as selling car-loads of cord-wood, &c., and they are certainly becoming richer, as their better horses, wagons, cutters and household effects plainly show. As to their law-abiding qualities, with the exception of liquor-drinking, they are fairly good, no cases of stealing or crime of that nature having come under my notice yet.

Temperance and Morality.—As intoxicants are so easily obtained, owing to so many lumbering operations going on around the reserve, with its constant stream of men going back and forth to work in the woods, it is a hard matter to suppress the use of intoxicants, and as some of the Indians work there too, it is hard to obtain evidence enough to convict, but all open drunkenness is quickly looked after.

As to their morals, there is a great improvement over what used to obtain a few years ago, as trespassers on the reserve are sharply looked after.

Your obedient servant,

J. G. CHARD,

Overseer.

LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE,
STONEWALL, MAN., April 15, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my second report upon Indian affairs in the Lake Manitoba inspectorate, for the year ended March 31, 1911.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected by me as follows during the year: between June 6 and 11, I visited the Rolling River, Keeseekoowenin's, and Birdtail Sioux reserves, on November 3 and 4, I visited Waywayseecappo's and the Birdtail Sioux. I did not visit the small reserve, the Gambler's reserve, near Binscarth, occupied by the two Tanner families.

The population of the bands in the agency is as follows: Rolling River, 76; Keeseekoowenin's, 94; Waywayseecappo's, 192; Gambler's, 14; Clearwater Lake, 24; Birdtail Sioux, 77; making a total of 477. There were 18 births and 11 deaths during the year, and 9 Indians left the limits of this agency, and 2 entered, leaving the poulation stationary. The crop returns show that all the bands, with the exception of Rolling River, were favoured with first-class crops, taking the very dry season into consideration. It was exceptionally dry at the Rolling River reserve, and nearly all of their crops were too short to cut.

The totals of grain raised in the agency for the past year were: wheat, 12,835 bushels; oats, 33,370 bushels; barley, 590 bushels; corn, 391 bushels; a total of 47,186 bushels of grain off 1,861 acres of land, an average all round of over 25 bushels to the acre. They also raised 2,629 bushels of potatoes, 235 bushels of roots, and put in stack 2,074 tons of hay, and 1,014 loads of oats and barley were cut green to feed their stock, and incidentally clean their land. They broke up 284 acres of new land, 388 acres were summer fallowed, and 315 acres were fall ploughed.

The land is of an excellent quality in this agency, and the prospects for the Indians settled thereon are good. The younger members of the various bands are seeing that they have to depend upon the soil for a living, and are taking more interest in the cultivation of the soil. The cattle are remaining nearly stationary, 542 this year, as against 534 last year, an increase of 8. These Indians also own 4 stallions, 292 horses, 11 pigs, and 484 poultry. During the year they killed 40 head of cattle for their own use, and sold 75. The stock was all in fair condition at the time of my visit.

The haying and harvest season was very favourable, and though the grass was short, the Indians put up plenty for all their stock. The winter season was not extreme, though the early opening in March, when it was very mild for several weeks and then cold again in April and May, was hard on the stock and caused some loss at this time.

The health of the Indians has been good on the whole during the year. Three cottage hospitals have been erected near the Birtle Indian boarding school, with a trained nurse in charge, which will be of great advantage to this agency, as in serious cases of illness, or accident, they can be sent there for treatment.

There is nothing new to report as to the morality of these Indians. They like whisky and will buy it if possible. Several examples have been made this year of the white men and half-breeds who have been in the business of selling liquor to these Indians, and heavy fines were imposed.

The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate during the year. The record shows 18 births and 11 deaths at the time of my last visit, January 14.

There is some little improvement in building since my last inspection. A few new houses are being built by the young men, and the indications are good for further improvements, as the boarding school pupils are getting back on the reserves. There is not much hunting done by the Indians of this agency, but there was a record price for the furs they did obtain. All the fishing done is for their own use, and confined to one or two reserves near Clearwater lake.

All the Indians of this agency belong to one or other of the two tribes, Sioux and Saulteaux.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

The health of the Indians generally in this agency has been good, no serious epidemic of any kind having occurred during the year.

The season was very unfavourable for crops. An unusually dry season made the work of those engaged in farming in the southern part of Manitoba very unprofitable. The season for haying was very fine as far as the weather was concerned, but there was very little hay to cut this year compared with last; what there was, the Indians put up in good condition.

The Indians of this agency do not depend very much for a livelihood on fishing, hunting and trapping, but most of them take trips away east and north to the hunting and fishing grounds, and what fur they got last year brought a good price. The Indians of this agency, though right in the heart of settled Manitoba, are making less progress than any other Indians in the inspectorate.

The morals of a number are not up to the mark, and if there is any whisky in sight, work is lost sight of. The Roseau and Long Plain bands are not making any progress, in fact they are going back. Swan Lake band is about holding its own, and I think the time has arrived when the band of Sioux at the town of Portage la Prairie should be removed to some more suitable location. All these bands are too close to whisky, and get it notwithstanding the law. There is a large majority of pagans in this agency, close as they are to all the Christian churches.

There were 18 births and 14 deaths among the treaty Indians during the year, an increase of 4.

The buildings in this agency are very poor. There are one or two fair houses on the Sioux reserve, but I saw no improvement since my last report.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

I started the inspection of this agency on June 28, accompanying the agent's party in the launch *Henrietta*. After the Pine Creek payment on July 25, I left the party, having to get to the Pas agency by August 2. So this year I did not inspect the Shoal River reserve, not being able to do so and make connections.

The health of all the bands in this agency is good, no serious epidemic of any character having occurred during the year. Men, women, and children on all the reserves are looking well. The policy of the department in having three doctors in this agency, one each at Westbourne, Fairford, and Winnipegosis, is working well, and is having a good effect on the Indians. The season was a prosperous one for the Indians. No grain is raised in this agency, but there was plenty of rain for the hay crop, though hardly enough for the potatoes, which were a poor crop this year in Manitoba, except in the northern districts.

The fish were in great plenty this season (with the exception of a very few places) on Lakes Manitoba, Winnipegosis and St. Martin. The three bands,

Fairford, Lake St. Martin and Little Saskatchewan had an extra good catch, and the railway being in, were able to sell at a good price. Samuel Marsden, chief of Lake St. Martin band, sold over $1,000 worth, and several other Indians did as well. On February 10, while visiting Fairford, one of the leading fish-buyers informed me that the average amount paid to the Indians fishing would be about $500 a family. This buyer, one of four at this point, informed me that he had shipped his tenth car-load, nearly all whitefish, 24,000 pounds to a car-load, that is, 240,000 pounds at say 4 cents a pound, $9,600 for one of the largest buyers. I was not able to get statistics from the other buyers. Samuel Marsden bought a team of horses for $450, and a yoke of oxen for $150, and paid for them out of his catch. Father Chaumont and the Indians at Pine Creek informed me that their usual fishing ground at Duck bay had no fish this year, and they had to go a long way to get fish; so very few went. This was the only place in this agency that I heard of where the fishing was poor.

Fur animals were scarce this year and the prices of rats very much lower than last year. Game, moose, ducks, &c., are plentiful in all this northern country, except where the white settlement is getting thick. The way white settlement is now going into this part of Manitoba, it is only a matter of a very short time till all the land surrounding the reserves in this agency will be taken up by homesteaders; but the Indians will always be able to get fish, so the food problem is not a serious one in this agency, as only the lazy man will starve.

The morality of the Indians is not of the best, and at every visit I make to any of the reserves, complaints are made by the head men that they have great difficulty in keeping their Indians straight. More or less whisky gets into all the reserves, with the usual results of all kinds of immorality.

There were 60 births and 57 deaths during the year, an increase of 3. There was a great mortality among the young in this agency, as shown by the pay-sheets, as only 18 out of the 60 deaths were adults. From information gathered, a great portion of this loss is from neglect on the part of the mothers.

There are a lot of good comfortable log houses in this agency, and the bands are all making some improvement, not much each year. but still noticeable.

THE PAS AGENCY.

There are six reserves in this agency, Fred Fischer, located at the Pas, is the agent; and Dr. Larose, situated at the same place, looks after the medical wants of the Indians. The Pas and Chemawawin reserves are located on the main Saskatchewan river. Moose Lake reserve is located north of the river on Moose lake. The Cumberland reserve is situated on Cumberland lake, near where the Big Stone river runs from that lake to the Saskatchewan river. Red Earth reserve is on the Carrot river about 100 miles from the Pas, and Shoal Lake reserve is situated on Shoal lake, close to the Carrot river. Moose Lake, Chemawawin and the Pas reserves are in the Northwest Territories, north of the present Manitoba. The other three reserves are in the province of Saskatchewan. The Indians in this agency are Wood Crees, and have a considerable admixture of white blood. The Indians of this agency are of a good type, nearly all of them belong to the Church of England, and make a living mostly by fishing and hunting, though a great many of the Pas band last year were on the Hudson Bay survey, and made a good deal of money working for the government. Furs also sold at an extra good price, and a very large amount of money came into the agency from that source.

The health of all the Indians in this agency is good, no serious epidemic of any character having occurred during the year.

The season generally was pretty dry; still they had the best potatoes last year of any of the agencies I visited. No grain is being grown on these reserves, as they

are mostly bush and hay lands. This will never be a grain-growing agency, though cattle, pigs, and poultry can be raised to advantage. The weather was fine during the haying season, and the Indians had no difficulty in getting all they wanted for their stock. There was no summer fishing by the companies, and the Indians were able to get all they wanted for their own use. The Indians caught a large amount of fur during the year, and prices were good.

The morals in this agency are fairly good, comparing very well with our white population; but the future for the Pas band does not look very bright, as the number of people coming in for construction work will make a big difference, as the Pas reserve is just across the river from the town. At treaty-time last year the question was raised whether they would be able to keep the white men off the reserve.

The total population of the agency is 1,047, and the births exceeded the deaths by 31.

The Pas band has a number of good frame houses, in fact this band has better houses than any other in the agency, owing to its saw-mill, which is located at the Pas, and owned jointly with the Indian Department.

OAK RIVER AGENCY.

This agency comprises two reserves, Oak River and Oak Lake. Oak River is situated about 8 miles north of Griswold, which is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, and the Oak Lake reserve is located near the town of Pipestone, a station on the same line of railway.

The health of these Indians has been good during the year, and no unusual disease has been on the reserves.

The season in the locality of the reserves was very dry, and hundreds of acres of wheat and oats were too short to cut, and were a complete loss. On the Oak River reserve, 21 acres of corn yielded 130 bushels; 1,464 acres of wheat, 6,033 bushels, a little over 4 bushels to the acre; 408 acres of oats, 701 bushels, not $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushels to the acre; and 60 acres of barley yielded 250 bushels, not quite 5 bushels to the acre. The potatoes also were a light crop, about 16 bushels to the acre.

On the Oak Lake reserve the crops were a little better: 400 acres of wheat yielded 3,272 bushels, over 8 to the acre; but the oats were a poor crop, only 375 bushels from 80 acres. The potatoes were also a failure, only 72 bushels from an acre and a half.

The season for putting up hay was good, but the crop was light, 408 tons this year, as compared with 1,400 tons the previous season.

The Indians of these two reserves do not do any more fishing and hunting than the average old country settler, and so do not rely upon these resources for much of their living.

The morals of these two bands are fairly good, but there is a little whisky always coming in, which is bound to cause trouble.

The Indians on these two reserves are in good condition for the season of 1911, having broken 196 acres of new land, and summer fallowed 640 acres. This with the usual fall ploughing will give them a good start for a good crop this season. There are some good comfortable homes on these two reserves and the Indians are improving in this direction.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In concluding my annual report, I may say that I have visited all the reserves in the inspectorate, with the exception of Shoal Lake and Long Plains, at least once during the year, and have also inspected all the day schools, as well as the boarding

and industrial schools. I find the state of the Indians good. They have all made a comfortable living during the year, and a number are making progress. The different agents are all doing good work, and are all experienced and capable men, who are most anxious to see that the Indians get along, and save their money, or invest it in useful ways.

Your obedient servant,

S. J. JACKSON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE,
WINNIPEG, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report showing the state of Indian affairs in the inspectorate placed under my supervision. This is the seventh report that I have been privileged to present of the work done in this extensive area of Canada's northland.

There are at present seven agencies within the bounds of my district, viz.: Clandeboye, Fisher River, Norway House, Kenora, Savanne, Fort Frances and Hudson's Bay.

Clandeboye agency is wholly within the province of Manitoba, and its reserves are situated, one at the mouth of the Brokenhead river, one at the mouth of the Winnipeg river, one at the mouth of Black river, and one at the mouth of Hollowwater river. All these streams flow into Lake Winnipeg from the east shore.

Fisher River agency takes in both the east and west shores of Lake Winnipeg, north of the narrows called Dog's Head, and extends from the mouth of the Berens river, eastward, a distance of about 300 miles to Little Grand Rapids, Pekangekum and Deers Lake East, in New Ontario.

Norway House agency takes in the inland posts north and east of Norway House in the following order: Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake, and Island Lake.

Kenora agency circles the Lake of the Woods and Shoal lake and descends the Winnipeg river to Islington.

Savanne agency is for the most part situated along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, commencing at Savanne Station, not far from Port Arthur, and extending westward to Wabigoon and northward to Lac Seul.

Fort Frances agency is located along the banks of Rainy river, Rainy lake and the Seine river, and southeasterly to Sturgeon river and Kawawiagamak.

Hudson Bay agency is composed of Fort York at the mouth of the Hay river, and Fort Churchill at the mouth of the Churchill river, both on the western shore of the Hudson bay.

The agents in charge of these agencies are as follows:—

Agencies.	Agents in charge.	Reserves.
Clandeboye	John Watson, Selkirk	5
Fisher River	(no appointment made)	10
Norway House	C. C. Calverley, Norway House	7
Kenora	R. S. McKenzie, Kenora	12
Savanne	R. S. McKenzie, Kenora	8
Fort Frances	John P. Wright, Fort Frances	14
Hudson Bay	(no appointment made)	2

The supervision of so large a territory involves a great deal of travel by rail, steamer, horse teams, dog trains and canoes, and is associated with hardships and dangers unknown to most, and entails considerable expense upon the department. The only regret the inspector has is that in spite of every effort he cannot see every point in the one year.

Nearly the whole of the summer of 1910 was taken up in paying treaty money to the following bands: Pekangekum, Little Grand Rapids, Island Lake, God's Lake, Oxford House, Cross Lake, Nelson House and Split Lake, and in taking adhesions to treaty No. 5 at Deers Lake East, York Factory and Fort Churchill.

This work was commenced on May 25 and completed on September 7.

A good many applications for half-breed scrip were taken at the three last mentioned places, and they were duly transmitted to the Department of the Interior.

The number of people thus added to the list of annuitants is as follows:—

	People.
Deers Lake East	95
York Factory	278
Fort Churchill	180
Total	553

This work was done under authority of the Governor General in Council, and by direction of the Department of Indian Affairs.

The Commission carrying out this work of adhesion-taking was composed of the following officers: Rev. John Semmens, commissioner; A. V. Thomas, secretary; H. J. Hassard, M.D., physician; William M. McEwen, cook.

They were accompanied by from 9 to 15 Indians according to the amount of freight to be moved, and the difficult nature of the country to be traversed.

The number of miles covered by this journey was about 3,000, and it was the most difficult journey ever undertaken by the writer in a long and varied experience, but the work was successfully done and speedily completed considering the difficulties and hardships involved.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

There has been a change of agents in this agency during the year. Mr. J. O. Lewis, who had been in charge for a long time, saw fit to resign, and the department released him from his duties on January 31, 1911. Mr. John Watson, of Portage la Prairie, was appointed to fill his place on March 1, 1911, and within a week went on duty at the Selkirk office. He has already shown that he is a thorough and painstaking agent. His excellent business ability and his conscientiousness will, I am sure, make him a desirable and successful officer.

Following the breaking up of the old St. Peter's reserve, it was considered wise to extend this small agency northward, so as to include Little Black River and Hollowwater River, which have been placed for the first time in the Clandeboye supervision.

The Indians of this agency are members of the great Ojibway tribe, and they speak what is commonly known as the Chippewa language, also called in some localities 'Saulteaux.' It is in reality a dialectic form of the original tongue spoken by the Ojibways of Lake Huron and Lake Superior districts. A few Crees have come into their circle by transfer and by intermarriage, but the majority of the bands may be said to be Ojibway.

The general health in this agency has this year been exceptionally good, and the amount of poverty noticed has been below the average. Favourable conditions have prevailed, and the winter, with the exception of January, has been mild and short.

The number of widows and orphans claiming assistance has been somewhat on the increase, not so much from illness, as from the lack of means of support.

A few cases of severe illness have called for hospital treatment, but very few fatal cases have come under notice.

Dr. J. R. Steep is the physician in charge of this agency, and he pays occasional visits to the homes of the people in St. Peter's, and superintends the hospital work at Dynevor hospital, an institution which is kept up by the English Church Missionary Society exclusively for the benefit of Indian people. He also visits the Brokenhead River and Fort Alexander bands. Dr. Steep's work is too well known to need any special comment from me.

A large number of the people of this agency, some 40 families, have removed from the St. Peter's agency to the new Peguis reserve on Fisher river, where every assistance has been given to enable them to construct houses and settle down on excellent land, where they have extensive hay-grounds and carry on farming and stock-raising to an unlimited extent.

Many more families are about to join this party at Peguis with the opening spring.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

This agency is composed of seven reserves, which are all situated inland and on the north and east of Lake Winnipeg.

The headquarters of this agency is at Norway House, in the district of Keewatin, where comfortable buildings have been erected for the accommodation of the agent and his family.

Misfortune came to the tent hospital started last year. A very heavy storm blew down and destroyed one of the large tents, making it necessary for us to look out for more comfortable quarters.

A building was rented from the Methodist Missionary Society and was put in order for the staff and patients so that in the early winter good work was being done under more fortunate conditions than those that existed while the hospital was under canvas.

In the month of January, an unfortunate fire occurred which reduced the building to ashes and consumed the supplies on hand. The officers barely escaped with their lives. This occurrence is very much to be regretted, and interferes seriously with the treatment of difficult cases needing the care and skill of hospital attention.

For the present, the staff is being withdrawn, and at the date of writing, no arrangements are being made for the continuance of hospital work.

Miss Bolster, who has been a most faithful matron, and Miss Pilcher, her assistant, are being recalled, and Dr. Pilcher, the faithful physician who has supervised this work and earned the gratitude of the community, will continue to do all he can to minister to the wants of the people of this locality. Fresh supplies of medicines were immediately hurried forward to assist him in carrying out the good work of ministering to the sick and injured.

Mr. C. C. Calverley is the agent in charge, and his work is energetically and faithfully done, and he has the confidence of the people, whose interests he serves with care and caution.

The natives live by fishing and hunting, and by serving the Hudson's Bay Company in boats and canoes, moving freight and passengers into the wilderness where the company's business is carried on. The survey work on the projected Hudson Bay railway has made this business a very extensive one, taxing the company's efforts to the utmost and giving employment to all Indians who are able to work.

These people are not without religious privileges, as the Methodists, Anglicans, and Roman Catholics have mission stations at Norway House, and from these centres visits are made to all adjoining sections, so that the most helpful influences are brought to bear upon the every day life of the Indians.

FISHER RIVER AGENCY.

This agency is composed of ten reserves, lying for the most part along the shores of Lake Winnipeg.

Up to the date of writing, no regular agent has been placed in charge, so that the general supervision of the work comes under the inspector for the district.

The department placed John Sinclair in charge of the new Peguis reserve of this agency as foreman, whose duty it was to exercise supervision over the new settlers coming to this locality from the surrendered St. Peter's reserve.

Owing to the excellence of the land, and the ambitious character of some of the new settlers, it was thought advisable to appoint a regular farm instructor, and a suitable person was found in Mr. Peter Harper. He moved to Fisher River in the last week of the year for the purpose of assisting the new settlers in general farm work.

No stone has been left unturned by the department to assist these people, and they are contented and happy, with good prospects of the best success.

The Fisher River band continues to be the most prosperous band of the agency. Hunting has been good and the fishing industry has gone on apace, and in most respects there has been a general advance.

Other bands in the agency have had a happy and prosperous year, and there has been no special demand for assistance or attention owing to illness or lack of the good things of life.

SAVANNE AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency is eight.

These Indians have many sources of income, such as working in lumber camps, doing construction work on new railway lines, assisting in saw-mill work, cutting railroad ties, gathering rice, and, last but not least, freighting for the Hudson's Bay Company.

The general health has been good this year.

The natives of this locality are distinctly pagan and have little sympathy with the white man's ways. If opportunity offers, they are disposed to indulge freely in liquor, and their agricultural movements are not worthy of comment.

The agent, Mr. R. S. McKenzie, of Kenora, who is a most efficient officer, is at a distinct disadvantage in the management of this agency, because he is so far away from the band that all sorts of misdemeanours may occur between his occasional visits, and the Indian is cunning enough to withhold information that would lead to the arrest or punishment of offenders.

KENORA AGENCY.

There are twelve bands in this agency.

The Indians live by fishing and hunting, berry-picking, and rice-gathering. They also work in tie and lumber camps and act as pilots and deck-hands on some of the steamers and tugs running on the Lake of the Woods and Shoal lake.

Cultivation of the soil is not much in evidence. There are, I am glad to say, some notable exceptions; but the majority prefer the roaming restless life of their fathers, and are still wedded to their pagan beliefs and practices.

There are valuable belts of timber on some of the reserves, and traces of mineral deposits are not wanting.

The soil, where soil is found, is very good; but rock and swamps predominate, and hay-land is not plentiful, and, as a consequence, stock-raising as an industry does not thrive.

General good health has prevailed during the year.

The agent, Mr. R. S. McKenzie, of Kenora, is a most faithful and painstaking agent, and pays good attention to his work.

Dr. Hanson, the medical officer in charge, is also deserving of the highest compliment for his faithful and persistent efforts to serve the natives in cases of illness or accident.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

The number of bands in this agency is fourteen.

The area under supervision in this locality borders upon the international line between the United States and Canada, and the activity in illicit liquor traffic is wonderful. However, the department has an agent whose oversight is careful and effective, and this continues to save the situation to a large extent. No more faithful or successful officer could be found than Mr. J. P. Wright, the Indian agent in charge of this agency.

Plenty of remunerative work offers to these people, and no one who will work should suffer hunger. The old, and the widows and orphans are well provided for by the 'destitute supplies' furnished by the Department of Indians Affairs.

The interpreter, Mr. John Lyons, continues to assist the agent, and his services are of great value to the agent and to the department.

Dr. Moore has rendered very valuable assistance to the boarding school at Fort Frances, which is the headquarters of the agency, and also the several reserves, and has won the confidence and gratitude of all concerned.

The contemplation of making the navigation of the Rainy river to Fort Frances a possibility (which, if carried out, will involve the construction of canal locks), may necessitate the surrender of some portions of the Indian reserves situated on the banks of this stream; but negotiations are not definite enough at this date to enable us to see clearly what may be necessary in this direction.

HUDSON BAY AGENCY.

There are two reserves in this agency.

No regular agent has been appointed up to the date of writing, but the work is at present under the direct supervision of the major in charge of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

The Indians live exclusively by fishing and hunting.

Owing to the fact that treaty was only given to this band early in August, 1910, and owing partly to the distance lying between this office and the reserves in question, it is impossible for us to give much information as to the condition of these bands during the past winter. So far as the latest information goes, there has been no suffering worthy of mention and no sickness above the average.

Travel to and from these points is most difficult, dangerous and expensive, and the methods of navigation on the bay represent rather 100 years ago than the modern facilities with which we are familiar in more favoured centres.

The York Factory band is for the most part composed of Swampy Crees; while Churchill people are almost invariably Chipewyans.

A large number of Eskimos spend their summer in the vicinity of Fort Churchill, but these have not been treated with as yet, and have made no requests to this end.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I must bear testimony to the faithful work done by the missionaries representing the various denominations working for the moral uplift of the Indian. The results are eminently purifying. Society would be intolerable without them.

It is equally pleasant to be able to bear testimony to the faithful determination of the Indian Department to keep faith with the Indians, to fulfil all promises made, to meet the wants of the sick and helpless poor, to correct all possible wrong, and save the wards of the government from both themselves and their enemies.

The red man is low in his ideals sometimes, but he is our brother, and his needs appeal strongly to our best instincts and command our sympathies and our assistance. The peace policy of Canada through the last half century has paid for itself many times, and its justice and humanity have won the allegiance and devotion of all the tribes from sea to sea, and from the rivers to the ends of the earth. Only let Canada be true to her ideals, and she will inspire our native races with worthier purposes and loftier ambitions.

Personally I feel very much drawn to the aborigines of our northland; it is a source of satisfaction to me that I have been able to contribute something towards their social, material and moral progress in the last 40 years of my experience. Society has in some respects discouraged and demoralized them and they deserve the sympathy and help of all kindly disposed persons. They may not always be grateful for favours received; they may not always profit by instruction given; they may not always rise in the social scale as rapidly as we desire, but it is something to have done our best, leaving ultimate results with the Superintendent of all things, the Maker of all men, and the Judge of all the earth.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SEMMENS,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

SURVEY REPORT.

OTTAWA, December 18, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report of surveys completed by me during the past season.

I left Ottawa on April 21, and after outfitting at Selkirk, Manitoba, left there for Brokenhead Indian reserve, arriving at the reserve on May 3.

This reserve is situated in Manitoba, on the Brokenhead river, about 3 miles from the mouth of the river. The mouth of the river is about 12 miles east of the mouth of the Red river.

River lots had been laid out along the Brokenhead river when the reserve was first surveyed by Duncan Sinclair, D.L.S., in 1877. These lots were all resurveyed and the outlines of the reserve re-established, as complaints had been made by the Indians that the white settlers were encroaching and cutting timber. However, it was found that nothing of any value had been taken. Although back from the river this reserve is chiefly low and wet, the river lots are nearly all high and dry, especially near the river. The land is of good quality, with a great deal of good poplar suitable for cord-wood towards the middle and the south end of the lots.

Difficulty is now experienced in getting the wood to market as well as railway ties, a considerable number of which were taken out last winter. The haul to market is too long for teams, and only boats of a very light draft are able to come over the bar at the mouth of the river. About 1,000 cords of wood and 4,000 ties were piled along the river, with no means of shipment. If anything could be done by the Department of Public Works to open the mouth of the river, it would be of great benefit not only to the Indians on the reserve, but to white settlers in the vicinity.

Although these Indians do not farm or garden to any extent, they are fairly comfortable. They live chiefly by fishing and hunting; a store on the reserve affording a ready means of sale for fish and furs.

There is an Anglican church and mission, and a Roman Catholic church, as well as a day school, which is well attended. The land about the school is suitable for gardening, and about two acres should be kept for this purpose and playgrounds.

I may say the river lots on this reserve are equal, if not superior, to those on the St. Peter's Indian reserve.

A wagon road has been cut across the reserve, considerable ditching and crossways done, and a good bridge built across the river. This road was built for the benefit of the Indians and the white settlers to the north and east, and it was located by survey.

Norway House Indian reserve, Keewatin.—I arrived at Norway House on June 16, and completed the survey of the village of Rossville or the Mission. The only properties here not belonging to the Indian reserve are those owned by the Methodist Mission and the Hudson's Bay Company.

An exchange of a portion of the reserve for portions of the islands west of the East Channel of the Nelson river running into Little Play Green lake had been arranged, and a survey of the portions of the islands to be taken as well as of the part of the original reserve, to be given up, was made.

Any half-breed settlers or other squatters on the islands were cut out of the portion to be given to the Indians, and a surrender of that part of the old reserve to be given in exchange was also taken.

Owing to the additional number of non-treaty Indians taken recently into treaty at this place, an area of 7,264 acres was added to the north end of the reserve. This extension is about 9 miles long. The terms of the treaty provided that this extension should go to Pine Creek in order to take in certain hay-lands in that neighbourhood.

An unfortunate accident occurred here on July 18, by which two members of the party, Paul Findlay, of Ottawa, and Charles Oman, of Norway House, were drowned. A special report concerning this regrettable accident was sent in at the time.

A survey of the proposed addition to the land for the boarding school was also made.

Berens River.—I arrived at Berens River by tug *Chieftain* on August 14, where the outlines of the reserve were re-run. The land surrendered for the fish hatchery at this point was laid out. A survey was also made of hay-lands promised this band at Pigeon river, about 8 miles south of the mouth of Berens river or about 5 miles by land.

Fisher River.—A re-survey of the river lots on the Fisher River reserve was commenced on September 16, and completed about October 14.

These lots had been surveyed in 1877 by Duncan Sinclair, D.L.S., and the survey had become obliterated. A road was laid out across the reserve; for some distance it was found to be necessary to have a road on each side of the river. These roads will be a great convenience, not only to this band, but to the people on the new Peguis reserve.

Your obedient servant,

J. K. McLEAN.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
SINTALUTA, April 17, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

CARRY-THE-KETTLE BAND, NO. 76

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Assiniboines, who are without doubt descendants of the great Sioux tribe, as there is a similarity in their language and customs. They are also known by the name of Stonies.

Reserve.—This reserve is a block of land 8 by 9 miles in extent, south of the town of Sintaluta, on the Canadian Pacific railway main line, about 9 miles from the Sintaluta station.

This reserve is composed of rolling land, about half of its area being covered with small poplar, interspersed with willow scrub, the other portion being open prairie.

Resources.—The natural resources of this reserve are hay, dry wood, senaga-root and small fruits. These Indians had an exceptionally good market for both hay and wood during the year. These products have provided groceries and clothing in exchange.

Population.—The population of this band is 212.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the year; they have not suffered from any diseases of a contagious nature. There have been, however, considerable colds and grippe amongst the old people and young children. Every endeavour is made to induce these Indians to keep their houses and premises in a clean, healthy condition. Their dwellings are whitewashed in the fall, and all refuse raked up and burnt every spring. Dr. Bouju is the medical attendant, and is sent for when necessary.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the main industries by which these Indians make their livelihood. Three-fourths of them are engaged in farming. The particulars as to acreage under cultivation, the crop and value of the same, will be found in the agricultural and industrial statistics accompanying this report. Others again derive a livelihood by means of selling wood, hay and pickets; also by tanning hides and working for settlers. A few spend a portion of their time in hunting and trapping, finding the same enjoyable, which was also of good profit this season. On the whole they take an interest in their different occupations.

Buildings.—Quite an improvement is noticed in the new houses erected. The Indians are beginning to appreciate the added value and comfort of shingled roofs and more windows in their dwellings. The interiors of the majority of their houses are clean and comfortable. The interior furnishings are much more comfortable and hygienic than formerly. Some of the stables are built as substantially as their house; others again are poorly constructed, but still they are gradually being made better.

Stock.—The cattle have wintered well, although we had a long severe winter. The losses have not been heavy; the natural increase has been good. These Indians are more interested in the cattle industry than formerly; therefore, they are taking better care of their stock. Owing to the rigorous winter, they lost a number of their ponies.

Farm Implements.—These people are fairly well supplied with farm implements, and they take better care of them than formerly.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious, energetic and industrious. They are making progress and rapidly assimilating the ways of the white people. This is shown by better houses, better clothing, cleaner surroundings and better household effects. The majority of those farming are making good progress, and are improving in their methods of tilling the soil. They are becoming richer and spend their money more judiciously. They are civil and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—There are very few of these Indians addicted to the use of intoxicants. There have been no cases of drunkenness during the year. Their morals are improving. They have been free from any crime throughout the year.

General Remarks.—A new school-house was erected by the department last summer. It is now doing good work under the care of Miss Lawrence, teacher. The attendance is good, and the progress made by the pupils is satisfactory.

There are a number of old and infirm Indians on this reserve who are greatly indebted to the department for assistance given them in the way of food and clothing. They appreciate what they receive.

MOOSEJAW SIOUX.

Position.—The Moosejaw Sioux are non-treaty Indians without a reserve, inhabiting the country from Moosejaw to the boundary.

Population.—The population of this band is estimated to be 124.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Their wandering habits secure for them the benefit of the natural sanitation and prevent accumulation of refuse. Drs. Turnbull and McCullagh are the medical attendants for them.

Abode.—They live in tents throughout the year, as they have no permanent houses.

Occupations.—These Indians work for the people of Moosejaw and for the settlers. Many of them gain a livelihood by hunting.

Stock.—They have a large number of ponies for their own use and for sale.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Sioux are good workers and independent, having learned to shift for themselves. Their mode of dress is like that of white people.

Temperance and Morality.—Though these people live near the town, they get very little liquor, due to the vigilance of the town constable. I have heard no complaint against their morality.

Your obedient servant,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
BATTLEFORD AGENCY,
April 28, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the Battleford agency, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

This agency comprises eight reserves, situated at distances of from 18 to 144 miles from the town of Battleford.

The buildings of the agency headquarters are conveniently and centrally located on the south side of the Battle river, about 2 miles south of the town.

RED PHEASANT BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve consists of 24,320 acres, and is located 22 miles southeast from Battleford, in the Eagle hills.

Portions of this reserve are rolling and broken; and partially covered with poplar, birch, cherry and willow, interspersed with ponds and hay marshes: the remainder of the reserve is a rough, open, rolling plain, containing numerous hay swamps. The land is, in very many places, good; hay and water are abundant: the wood, which was formerly very scarce, on account of depletion by prairie fires, is now beginning to grow again, and with proper care will, I trust, be soon a very valuable asset.

This reserve is well adapted for stock-raising and general farming.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band all belong to the Cree nation, and are mostly Plain Crees.

Population.—There are 154 members in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has not been so good as usual; there were three or four cases of typhoid, the first of which was contracted by a young man who had been working in one of the railway camps; all of these people made a complete recovery; it was rather a mystery to me how they did it, as they did not do much in the way of dieting themselves according to the doctor's instructions. There were eight deaths on this reserve from tuberculosis. Every effort is made to have these Indians keep their houses in a clean, healthy condition; all refuse is raked up and burnt in the spring-time; their houses are also then well cleaned out; and in the autumn are well whitewashed. Most of these Indians live in their tents all through the summer; although there are one or two now who prefer their houses all the year round.

Occupations.—Stock-raising and a limited amount of farming have been successfully followed by these Indians for a number of years past; they have, however, hitherto made the most of their living by freighting, working for settlers, and on the railroads, selling fire-wood and hay, hunting, tanning, digging roots, and carpentering. They say that they intend to begin a new era in farming this spring, and will break up a large quantity of land. I intend to continue urging upon them the necessity for more and improved methods of farming; but the difficulty is that an Indian does not look at what will enable him to make the best living, so much as at what he thinks will be the easiest living.

Buildings.—The buildings are all constructed of logs; they are substantially made, and are clean and comfortable. A number of them have shingle roofs, and the houses divided into rooms. A good number of these people are also acquiring furniture, which gives their dwellings quite a homelike appearance. Several of them also have stables, which are warm, and fairly well constructed.

Stock.—The cattle are increasing satisfactorily, and are well cared for. There was an abundance of hay, and the cattle all came through the winter in first-class condition.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with the necessary farm implements, which were purchased out of their own earnings. They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—A great deal of improvement has been made by the members of this band in farming, and their general way of living. I consider that these people are making steady progress. They have a very wholesome respect for the law, and are industrious, contented and frugal.

Temperance and Morality.—This band may be classed as strictly moral, both in profession and practice, but this cannot be correctly said of their temperance proclivities, which to a very large extent are guided by the amount of supervision and restraint exercised over them by the department's officials, as I do not think that any of these Indians would willingly allow any chance to procure whisky to slip by them, and the fact that only two cases of intemperance were recorded among the members of this band during the past year, speaks volumes as to the care bestowed upon them.

SWEET GRASS BAND.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are all Plain Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 42,528 acres, and is located on the south side of Battle river, 20 miles west of Battleford.

The land is well adapted for raising all kinds of grain, and is also very suitable for the live stock industry. Water, hay, and timber are plentiful on this reserve.

This band has petitioned to be allowed to surrender a township of its reserve to the department, for the purpose of being sold for its benefit. I am strongly of the opinion that this course would be an excellent arrangement both for the Indians and the department, as it would render the Indians a steady and permanent income, which would make them perfectly independent of government aid, and at the same time leave them over 250 acres for each man, woman and child in the band. This would be even more than ample for their requirements.

Population.—This band had a membership of 75 at the last payments.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been good throughout the year. Every precaution is taken to keep their dwellings and surroundings in a clean, healthy condition. All refuse is scrupulously raked up by the Indians, and destroyed by fire. Their houses are also regularly whitewashed.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries of these Indians, although their income is considerably supplemented by the sale of fire-wood, working for settlers, and freighting.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are all constructed of logs. A good many of the dwellings are shingled, and well lighted. The Indians are also now making all new houses with upstairs accommodation for sleeping purposes. This arrangement is much healthier for them, and it gives them more room and comfort in their living quarters. The stables are substantial and warm.

Stock.—The value of the stock industry is fully appreciated by this band. They have a nice herd of cattle, look after them well, and they have exceptional advantages in the way of an abundance of pure running water, good pasturage, and a plentiful supply of hay.

Farm Implements.—They possess a very good equipment of farm implements, and also own a third share in a very good threshing separator. All these implements have been bought with their own earnings. They take good care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding. They are making a good living, and are quick to take advantage of every chance by which they can better their position. An improvement is also noticeable in their methods of living and dress.

Temperance and Morality.—Only one case of intemperance came to my notice, which is a remarkably good record, when one takes into consideration the ease and facility with which these Indians can procure intoxicants without fear of detection.

I have not heard, nor am I aware, of any immorality among the members of this band.

POUNDMAKER AND LITTLE PINE BANDS.

Tribe.—The members of both these bands belong to the Plain Crees.

Reserve.—There are two reserves here, which adjoin one another. They are situated on the south side of the Battle river, about 40 miles west of Battleford, and about 9 miles south of the Canadian Northern railway at Paynton.

The combined area is 35,200 acres, the main part of which is excellent agricultural land, the remainder being well suited for grazing purposes. Wood and water are plentiful. Of hay there is only a limited quantity, and it is difficult to procure enough for the large, and increasing amount of stock owned by these Indians. In former years there was a plentiful supply of hay on the adjoining unsettled lands, but, as every quarter section is now occupied, it will be necessary for the Indians to cultivate more land in order to grow enough fodder to supply the requirements of their stock. The Indians realize the importance of this need, and have already made a beginning in the right direction.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands was, at the last payments, 254.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these two bands has been exceptionally good. The majority of the houses were whitewashed in the fall, and all refuse gathered up in the spring and burned. No epidemic occurred during the year. The Indians live a much cleaner, healthier, and more active life nowadays, they also have more wholesome food.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are followed with very good success by a great many of these men. They are certainly advancing very steadily in their way of handling the farm work. They have the advantage of good, practical neighbours, who set them a fine example for farming, and, as their own farmer is turning out to be quite energetic, I have every hope that the members of these bands, especially of the Poundmaker, will prove to be among the best of the Indian farmers of the two provinces. These people also do a lot of work for settlers, freight, and sell fire-wood, logs, rails and pickets.

Buildings.—All the buildings on these two reserves are constructed of logs. Some of them have shingled roofs; the others are either pole and sod roofs, or thatched. The stables are warm and comfortable. There is yet room for a lot of improvement in their dwellings; but still they are making real progress, especially in the case of the younger people, who furnish their houses nicely, keep them clean and neat, and conduct their housekeeping more like white people.

Stock.—The stock is all in excellent condition. It came through the winter without any loss; and had an abundance of hay and fodder. These Indians take great pride in their cattle, consequently the industry is, and will be in the future, a very profitable branch of their work. They have also, thanks to the department's generosity in providing good sires, a very superior grade of horses, compared with what they owned a few years ago. I am glad to say that the holders of sheep have also increased; and they still continue the keeping and fattening of pigs, which they, mostly kill for their own use.

Farm Implements.—These bands are fully equipped with up-to-date farm machinery, such as ploughs, harrows, discs, seed-drills, mowers, binders, and a threshing separator. They own these implements, having paid for them out of their earnings. They take very good care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress.—I consider that these bands are making very satisfactory progress. They are a quiet, decent lot of people, are strict observers of the law, and mind their own business.

Temperance and Morality.—The people here are temperate, and their morals are good.

STONY BANDS.

Tribe.—These Indians are Stonies, or Assiniboines, who are without doubt originally descended from the same tribe as the Sioux, their legends, customs, and language having such a close resemblance.

Reserve.—There are two reserves at this point, which are jointly occupied by Mosquito, Grizzly Bear Head, and Lean Man bands.

They are about 16 miles south of Battleford.

These reserves contain 31,808 acres. They are made up of high rolling country, partially wooded with poplar, balm of Gilead and willow. There are stretches of open prairie containing a rich black loam, well adapted for cultivation, but also liable to summer frost. On other portions where the surface is undulating, and in the hollows and flats around the larger lakes, there are excellent hay grounds, and large tracts are well adapted for grazing and stock-raising. Water is plentifully distributed in the form of lakes all over the reserve. The wood, which for some years past was scarce on account of prairie fires, is now growing very nicely, and will soon again become a source of revenue.

Population.—The present population of these bands is 88 and there are 5 absent, visiting south, which brings the total strength up to 93.

Health and Sanitation.—The Stonies are a very healthy lot of people, and it is seldom we hear of sickness among them. No epidemic occurred during the past year. Their houses and premises are kept in a clean condition. All refuse is regularly cleaned up every spring and destroyed by fire.

Occupations.—The greater part of this band earn a very good living by the sale of fire-wood and hay. Their farming operations are on a small scale, although they are branching out a little more every year, with encouraging results, so that I have hopes that ultimately they may be induced to become successful farmers. They put up a large quantity of hay every year, and as the price in recent years has been so high, they get quicker and better returns by selling it than feeding to stock, and so the cattle industry does not flourish so well as it would do under more normal conditions.

Buildings.—The buildings are all composed of logs, and, with one or two exceptions, are roofed with poles and sods. They are warm, well lighted, and comfortable. Very few of them are occupied in the summer-time. I am afraid that it will be some years yet before we can get the Stonies to put up such a good class of dwelling as those of the Crees; but, anyhow, they are slowly improving from year to year. They are also furnishing them better, and keep them cleaner than they did formerly.

Stock.—The stock wintered well, and is in first-class condition. These Indians look after their cattle well; but for the reason mentioned above, they do not seem anxious to increase their numbers very much; however, when the railroad construction is finished in this district, the price of hay will again reach its true value, and I think that, with a little inducement, these people would begin to increase their herds.

Farm Implements.—These people are well supplied with all the farm implements they require at the present time; they are nearly all owned by individuals, who take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Stonies are law-abiding and industrious. They live well, and spend their money judiciously. Their income, consisting of interest derived from the sale of their surrendered land, is a very great help to them. It has practically put them off the ration list altogether; and so has lightened the department's expenditure on their behalf.

One could almost imagine that there was something Scotch about the make-up of the Stonies, they are so very thorough and persistent, resourceful, extremely independent, and clannish; but they will not drink intoxicants; so I think that when

we succeed in getting the Stonies really convinced that the road towards Christianity and advanced civilization is the right path for them, they will become the best Indians in the west.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of the Stonies are good, and they have either a very strong aversion to, or fear of, intoxicants.

MOOSOMIN BAND.

Tribe.—The majority of this band are Crees, but there are also a few Saulteaux scattered amongst them, who have from time to time joined the band, or intermarried with some of the members.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 30 miles north from Battleford. It lies east from Jackfish lake, and north of Murray lake. The reserve comprises 14,720 acres of rolling prairie, with scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. The soil varies from being stony and light in some places to really good farming land over the greater portion of the reserve. Water, wood, and hay are plentifully distributed throughout the reserve. They also have an excellent hay swamp situated at Round hill, about 5 miles distant, where an ample supply of hay for a much larger number of stock than they possess can be secured with a minimum amount of labour. They also have fishing privileges over a portion of Murray lake.

Population.—There are 132 members of this band at the present time.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, and there has not been any sickness of epidemic form. The garbage is gathered up and burned, and houses are whitewashed.

The very salubrious situation of this reserve has made a wonderful difference in the health of the Indians, and this fact is much appreciated by them.

Occupations.—Since they moved to this reserve, the Indians have had to build new dwellings and stables, build fences, break up land, and look after their stock. They put up quite a quantity of hay both for feed and sale. They disposed of a lot of fire-wood, and did a considerable amount of fishing.

By next year they will have a sufficient quantity of land under cultivation to raise enough grain for all their needs. During the coming winter they will go into the bush on their new timber berth and cut a large number of logs, which will be made into lumber in the new saw-mill, and this will be used in the erection of new houses and barns.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are all constructed of logs, but a number of the dwellings are covered with shingles, and all have good lumber floors, and are well lighted, warm and comfortably furnished, besides being kept in a neat and clean condition. These Indians are very ambitious and progressive; so that when they have plenty of good lumber, I expect to see some large and really good dwellings erected.

Stock.—The stock is doing very well at this point; it came through the winter without loss, and is in prime condition. The Indians are taking an increased interest in their cattle, and have even purchased some themselves, and as this reserve is eminently suited to the raising of stock, the future development of this industry is very bright.

Farm Implements.—The supply of agricultural implements, haying and harvesting machinery, wagons, sleighs, and threshing separator, is ample for all their requirements. Each owner jealously guards his property; and although very few of them put their implements under cover during the winter-time, they take good care of them, and keep them in working order.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these men are good workers, thrifty, and peaceable. They are very anxious to become independent of government aid,

and I trust that they will soon attain their desire, as they will also be drawing a considerable amount every year on interest account for land surrendered, and sold for their benefit.

This band has, by both precept and practice, a great respect for the law, which is regarded as very beneficial for Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—I have not had any trouble with them either as to intemperance or offences against morality.

THUNDERCHILD BAND.

Tribe.—This band is composed mostly of Crees. There are, however, a few Saulteaux interspersed among them, who have joined them by marriage, or on account of having close relatives already in the band.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is 75 miles north of Battleford, and lies south from Bright Sand lake. The main reserve comprises 13,280 acres. It consists of rolling country, through which flows the Turtle creek. There are bluffs of poplar and willow, and also some muskegs. The soil is a sandy loam, underlaid with a gravelly subsoil. It is well adapted for stock and general farming purposes. Water, wood and hay are plentiful. There is also another smaller reserve of 1,280 acres belonging to this band, which is situated at Turtle lake, some few miles further to the northeast. This location they use as a fishing station, and for the purpose of procuring a larger quantity of hay, there being a fine hay-marsh at this point. In addition to this they have a good timber berth, with a goodly supply of useful-sized spruce upon it. This is an ideal location for an Indian reserve, as they have everything that helps to make their life a happy one. They have good farm and stock land, water, wood and hay, fishing, wildfowl and big game hunting; and last, but not least, they, in conjunction with the Moosomin band, have a good saw-mill, lath, planing and shingle mill, with a good engine to operate them, and plenty of timber to make good building material both for their home use and sale.

Population.—There are 124 members in this band at the present time.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a decided improvement in the health of this band since they changed reserves; with the exception of a few cases of sickness last fall, none of which ended fatally, there has been nothing of a serious nature, but a few very young infants died from either colds or improper care. Living in the open air so much as they do all through the spring, summer and fall has a very beneficial influence upon their health. As soon as their dwellings are vacated in the spring, they clean up all rubbish and burn it.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, fishing, freighting, and working for settlers are the main employments of these Indians.

On account of the changing of reserves, they and the Moosomin band have been receiving rations from the department for the last two years. This was done in order to enable them to get a good start upon their new land. I consider that it was a wise policy, as by the end of the present fiscal year, 1911-12, they will be in a position to support themselves entirely by their own efforts. In this they will be materially helped by their income derived from interest on account of lands surrendered and sold for their benefit.

Buildings.—The dwellings which are occupied by these people at present are only constructed for temporary needs; but, as the saw-milling machinery has now arrived, they will as soon as possible get to work erecting new and more commodious houses; the stables are all of the same composition as the dwellings, *i.e.*, of logs.

Stock.—The stock is all in excellent condition; it was well cared for in the winter, had plenty of hay and water, and came through without any loss. The cattle on this reserve should in the future increase rapidly, as the conditions for the carrying on of this business are very favourable.

Farm Implements.—These Indians possess all the implements that they require at the present time; in fact if they will farm up to the capacity of their implements, they will soon become well off. They take care of all their belongings, and keep them in good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few individual cases among the young men of this band who are making real progress. They have good practical ideas, and appear determined to make a success of their work. I am giving them every encouragement, and they certainly need every help they can get, as they have a lot of obstacles to overcome, not the least of which are the ideas of some of their old heathenish medicine men.

Temperance and Morality.—I have no complaints to make against the members of this band either as to temperance or morality, and they are strict observers of the law.

KOPWAYAWAKENUM BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are all Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the northern shore of Meadow lake, 144 miles north of Battleford, and has an area of 8,960 acres. Meadow river, along which there is some fine timber, flows through the reserve, crossing the eastern boundary four times. Meadow lake is about 7 miles long, by 2½ miles wide. This reserve is an exceptionally good one for Indians, there being an abundance of fish, excellent soil, plenty of timber and good water. The country around Meadow lake is principally prairie, with poplar bluffs. The soil is deep and heavy, and the herbage luxuriant. There is also a large area of surrounding country that at the present time is unsettled, and provides a fairly good hunting ground for these Indians; and when this does become populated, there is a very large tract of wild lands north of the Beaver river.

Population.—There were 92 members of this band present at the last annuity payments.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very satisfactory during the past year; and, as every care is taken to ensure proper sanitary measures on the reserve and in their homes, I trust that they will continue to enjoy a clean bill of health.

Occupations.—The members of this band make their livelihood by hunting, trapping and fishing; they have also some very nice cattle, which they take good care of, and which will soon become quite a source of revenue and employment. They will put in some crop this year; and, as the overseer in charge now is a hustler, I expect that they will break up more land, and get down to farming in earnest.

Buildings.—All the buildings are made of logs. They are well put together, warm, clean and comfortable. The stables are constructed of the same material, and are warm.

Farm Implements.—The implements belonging to this band were provided by the department. They are well taken care of by the overseer, and are sufficient for the needs of this band.

Characteristics and Progress.—The fur-hunting of the last few seasons has very materially interfered with the good intentions of these Indians to go in more for farming as a means of gaining their livelihood. They have been brought up to the hunt, and when the prices took a high jump, they thought that there was more money in furs, and the employment was more congenial to their nature. They are great respecters of the law, and are very industrious. Taking everything into consideration, I am safe in asserting that they are certainly making advancement in the right direction, and there is every reason to believe that they will become entirely self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—The conduct of this band with regard to both temperance and morality has been very good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With the exception of Red Pheasant and Thunderchild bands, where they had a considerable amount of sickness, the Indians of this agency have enjoyed exceptionally good health. As mentioned in the Red Pheasant report, there were a few cases of typhoid, but they were well guarded and did not spread. The same may be said of the sickness that prevailed at Thunderchilds. It very closely resembled the Red Pheasant cases, but the Indians preferred to treat this disease themselves, and all made a happy recovery.

I am glad to say that the stock is now increasing. We had an abundance of hay, and the animals came through the winter in first-class condition. The department's plan of keeping all the bulls at a central point during the winter has every appearance of being very successful, as these animals receive much better care, and will be in thorough condition for the opening of the breeding season.

The calf crop last season was a fairly good one, and they were big, strong and healthy. The same may be said of the Indians' increase of horses. The department's policy of aiding the Indians by providing them with thoroughbred bulls and equally good stallions has most decidedly resulted in very beneficial results for the Indians.

The Indians are maintaining a steady progress in every point of importance to their future welfare. They are well off, comfortable and contented.

The past winter was extremely severe at times, and the snow very deep.

There were a few cases of intoxication throughout the year; but they were very severely dealt with, six persons contributing $475 towards the support of their country, and sentences amounting to 7½ months were also meted out to others; all of which, I think, will be a strong deterrent against future trouble of this nature.

The new dwellings, stables, implement sheds, and storehouses for the farmers on Moosomin and Thunderchild reserves were completed during the year, and are a great credit to the department, being such an improvement over the buildings previously erected upon other reserves in this agency.

Owing to drought and frost, the crops on nearly all the reserves were almost a total failure last year.

Your obedient servant,

J. P. G. DAY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CARLTON AGENCY,
MISTAWASIS, April 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

STURGEON LAKE BAND, NO. 101.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Wood Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve lies north and slightly west of the city of Prince Albert, and about 25 miles from it. It is about 8½ miles from north to south, and contains

about 34 square miles. It is traversed for its entire length by the Sturgeon lake, which provides a good supply of excellent fish. The northern part of the reserve is well wooded; but the southern portion contains open areas of superior agricultural land.

Population.—The population of the band is about 161, consisting of 81 males and 80 females.

Health and Sanitation.—Largely through their love of hunting, and the outdoor life, these Indians are a healthy band. The average number of patients treated each month by the medical attendant was 8, and their complaints were chiefly of a mild character.

Occupations.—These Indians do some farming, are largely hired at nearby lumbering camps, and hunt and fish when they are not so employed.

Buildings.—The houses found here are generally comfortable, and substantial, with shingled roofs.

Stock.—The live stock on this reserve wintered well, and is a profitable industry of the band, through the high prices now paid by the lumbering companies during the summer.

Implements.—This band owns nearly all its implements, the cost of which, including a threshing outfit, has been paid from the interest account of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are generally of an active, energetic type, and are, through practice, the best axemen of the agency. Farming operations are usually left to the younger members, and ex-pupils of the band.

Temperance and Morality.—The active measures taken at the beginning of the year, and the fines inflicted, had a salutary effect in checking intemperance. Too intimate association with the lumber jacks in the neighbourhood has lowered the moral character of the band.

PETAQUAKEY'S BAND, NO. 102.

Tribe or Nation.—One-fourth of these Indians are Crees; the remainder are really French and English half-breeds.

Reserve.—Their reserve contains an area of 42 square miles, and is located in townships 46 and 47, ranges 6 and 7, the southeast corner being about 3 miles northwest from Marcelin, a station on the new Prince Albert-Battleford branch of the Canadian Northern railway. It contains sufficient poplar, pine and tamarack for fuel, fencing and building purposes, also plenty of farming, pasturage, and hay lands for all the needs of the band.

Population.—The population of the band is 117, 53 being males, and 64 females.

Health and Sanitation.—A slight epidemic of measles attacked the band; but it was checked at once, a good recovery attending the first cases. The general health of the band was good, an average of 6 cases a month being treated. The majority of these Indians keep their premises clean and sanitary.

Occupations.—Many of these Indians have in the past obtained wild meat when required for their support through hunting expeditions into the wild Thickwood Hills country extending northward from their reserve. The stricter enforcement of the laws in restraint of this pursuit by the game guardians has caused them to direct their attention to the increase of the acreage under crop, and the better care of their live stock. When opportunity affords, they deliver fuel to the nearby village of Marcelin, and do freighting for the merchants there, as also for the agency.

Buildings.—The buildings found on this reserve are well constructed and comfortable.

Stock.—The live stock wintered well and is thriving.

Implements.—There is a good supply of implements on this reserve, largely of private ownership.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians work well, and are making good progress. Three of the foremost average 90 acres each of land under crop.

Temperance and Morality.—I do not know of any instance of immorality or intemperance having occurred on this reserve during the year.

MISTAWASIS BAND, NO. 103.

Tribe.—This band is composed of Crees and half-breeds.

Reserve.—This reserve is traversed by the old trail from Fort Carlton to Green lake. Its southern boundary commences about 2 miles north of the Leask siding on the Canadian Northern railway, and contains an area of 77 square miles. The northwestern portion of this reserve is covered by a good growth of jack-pine, poplar, spruce, and tamarack. The southeastern portion is a bushy prairie, interspersed with bluffs of poplar and willow. The reserve is well watered, the pasture magnificent, and there is more arable land of good quality than will ever be needed by the band.

Population.—The population is 140; 69 being males, and 71 females.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has been the least healthy of the agency. The medical attendant has treated an average, per month, of 19 different cases of sickness, most of them, however, of a mild nature. Sanitary regulations are generally well followed.

Occupations.—Stock-raising and farming are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are of a good class, log walls, and shingle roofs, comfortable, and rain-proof.

Stock.—With a few exceptions, the stock wintered well, and was turned out to graze in good condition.

Implements.—The band is well equipped with implements of all kinds, and is in position to make good progress.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are energetic and good managers. Their crops the past season totalled the largest yield of any reserve of the agency; 2,700 bushels in excess of the previous year.

Temperance and Morality.—A case of intemperance occurred early in the year, but the punishment inflicted discouraged the liquor-drinking element, and no further violations of the law came to my notice. The moral standing of the band is low.

AHTAHKAKOOP'S BAND, NO. 104.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Wood and Plain Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve lies north and west of the Mistawasis reserve, from which it is separated by 8 miles of intervening country; it has an area of 67 square miles, is traversed by the Shell river, and contains the Sandy lake, 4 miles long. It has an abundance of good water, pasturage, arable land, and timber for both fuel and building purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 232, comprising 112 males and 120 females.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic visited this reserve during the year, and the health of the band was generally good. An average of 12 cases a month were treated by the medical attendant, generally with success. Sanitary instructions are carried out faithfully.

Occupations.—Farming, live stock, freighting, and hunting constitute their means of support.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are well built of logs, the former generally with shingled roofs, and all buildings comfortably finished.

Stock.—Nearly all the live stock on this reserve was well cared for during the winter, and reached spring in good condition.

Implements.—These were considerably increased during the year, and in many cases by private purchase.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of our best Indians in principle and energy belong to this band. Chief Kahmeeoostatin is worthy of special mention as a man of conspicuous integrity.

Temperance and Morality.—The band has been fairly moral. One instance of intemperance was reported and punished. No others seem to have occurred.

KENEMOTAYOO'S BAND, NO. 118.

Tribe.—These Indians are pure Wood Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 46 square miles, and is situated northwest of the Sandy Lake reserve, from which it is only 4 miles away. One and a half sections at the southwest corner of the reserve were recently surrendered by the band, and a corresponding area of more arable land given them in exchange from the country to the south, and within 2 miles of their reserve. The reserve as a whole is of inferior quality as to soil; but the valley of the Big river, which flows through it, contains hay meadows of large extent, which in dry seasons, could furnish a magnificent supply for all the live stock owned by the band.

Population.—The population of the Big River and Pelican Lake portions of the band is 175—89 being males, and 86 females.

Health and Sanitation.—The portion of the band within reach of the farmer and doctor is reported to have enjoyed good health, only 40 cases having sought medical assistance during the whole year.

Occupations.—The major part of these bands reside to the north of the reserve at Stony and Pelican lakes, and find their entire support in hunting and fishing, with the assistance of one issue of ammunition, twine, &c., when they assemble to receive their annuity money in July. The remainder of these Indians do some farming, and keep cattle on their reserve.

Buildings.—The class of buildings on this reserve is the poorest of the agency, the only good feature being the mud chimney with the open fireplace, which supplies excellent ventilation. These inferior buildings accord with their pagan beliefs; which require the destruction of any building in which a death occurs.

Stock.—The stock of this band wintered well, the really severe weather of the winter season being confined to about 6 weeks. The animals commenced the spring season in thrifty condition.

Implements.—The implements in the hands of the band are increased each year, in some cases through private purchases.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band contains some energetic members; but neighbouring traders tempt them with supplies into hunting, instead of farming, which militates against the success of their agricultural operations. Their advance is very slow.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of the band seem to have been temperate during the year; but immoral exchanging of wives, Indian divorces, and alliances have been too frequent.

WILLIAM CHARLES BAND, NO. 106.

Tribe.—These Indians are almost pure Wood Crees.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located at the south end of the Montreal lake. It is covered by a growth of merchantable spruce, and constitutes in fact of

itself a valuable timber berth, there being only 10 acres cleared of the whole reserve, the area of which is over 15 square miles.

Population.—The population of the band is 205—97 being males, and 108 females.

General Remarks.—These Indians through their simple outdoor life are the healthiest of the agency. They are almost independent of government assistance, receiving besides the treaty ammunition and twine, one lot of food and other supplies for the whole year for the very destitute. Their almost entire support comes from hunting and fishing with such employment as they can secure from the trading companies.

The hazardous nature of the occupations by which they subsist is demonstrated by the number of widows who appear on the annuity pay-sheets—a very much larger proportion than are found in any other band. They are moral, and law-abiding; but many of them are very fond of liquor when they can get it.

RESERVE NO. 106A.

This reserve is jointly owned by the Montreal Lake and Lac la Ronge bands, and was given them to provide farms for the younger men of both bands, ex-pupils, who might desire to support themselves by farming and stock-raising, when through the encroachment of the white race, and the operations of large fishing companies on the lakes then sacred to them, hunting and fishing would no longer provide their descendants with the means of support. It contains an area of 56½ square miles. and the sale of a timber berth on the western side of the reserve created a fund, from the interest of which a large part of their supplies is paid, and extras provided for their comfort. The residents upon this reserve came chiefly from James Roberts band at Lac la Ronge; but since the arrangement by which the latter band is paid with treaty No. 10, those members have been transferred to the Montreal Lake band for convenience in the payment of their annuity money.

WAHPATON SIOUX BAND, NO. 94A.

Tribe.—This band is composed chiefly of Dakotah Sioux with a few families of Tetons.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Round Plain, about 9 miles northwest of Prince Albert. It has an area of nearly 6 square miles; but of this a large part is too light and sandy for profitable cultivation.

Population.—Some 31 members of the band, 14 males and 17 females, reside on the reserve, the rest remain in an encampment on the north side of the river at Prince Albert.

Health and Sanitation.—Some deaths through chronic disorders occurred during the past year; but the health of the rest of the band has been good, quite equal to other years.

Occupations.—These Indians do some farming and stock-raising, besides supplying fuel to the city market. They also sell hay when they can spare it, and the women and children make a good deal of money by the sale of senega-root and berries.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are chiefly log shanties, but are well built, comfortable and clean.

Stock.—Their stock is well kept and slowly increasing.

Implements.—Their implements are well cared for, and are almost sufficient for their needs.

Characteristics and Progress.—Compared with the rest of the agency, these Indians are the best workers as a whole, and the most independent of government assistance. They are progressing most favourably.

Temperance and Morality.—No instance of immorality or intemperance came to my notice during the year.

General Remarks.—The spring of 1910 was exceptionally early, and much of the seeding was done in April; but that month was dry with frosty nights and the growing crops were repeatedly frozen down to the ground. No rain fell until May 15, and the drought led to depredations by gophers, which destroyed most of the fields on the Muskeg Lake reserve, and did some damage in the southern part of the Mistawasis reserve. There was an increase of over 800 acres in the area under grain; but through the unfavourable nature of the season, the actual crop threshed was smaller than that of the preceding year. The season was favourable for the harvesting of hay, and sufficient was secured for all the needs of the live stock of the agency. Fish were more plentiful, and reported to be of better quality than usual, which accrued to the benefit of the northern bands, which largely depend on them for their meat-supply. The stricter enforcement of the game laws by officers of the provincial government, and the intrusion of homesteaders on their old hunting grounds, while a great grievance to the older Indians, is not without benefit in compelling the attention of the different bands to the need of a greater acreage under crop, and larger herds of cattle to replace the products of the chase as the herds of moose and deer diminish and ultimately disappear.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. BORTHWICK,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY,
BROADVIEW, May 18, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911, together with statistical statement and inventory of government property.

Location of Agency.—The headquarters of the agency is located on the northwest quarter of section 4, township 18, range 5, west of the 2nd meridian, about 9 miles northwest of the town of Broadview, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Reserves.—This agency comprises four reserves, with an Indian population of about 570. The population for the last few years has shown a steady, although small increase from year to year. All the reserves have frontage along the Qu'Appelle river and lakes, and are tributary to good market towns on the north and south. The total area is 120,572 acres.

OCHAPOWACE BAND, NO. 71.

Reserve.—The reserve contains 52,864 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 116.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the health of these Indians has been normal; some families live in very comfortable houses, while many live in habitations that are neither comfortable nor sanitary.

Occupations.—Some of these Indians engage in farming in a small way, and keep small herds of cattle, for which they usually make ample provision of feed; many depend on the sale of wood, hay, senega-root and a little trapping.

Characteristics and Progress.—Most of these Indians belong to a type difficult to break away from old customs; progress among them is consequently not very marked, although a few are making some advancement.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of this band in a general way are temperate and moral; at the same time some are addicted to the use of intoxicants, and are kept in a state of poverty through this habit.

KAHKEWISTAHAW BAND, NO. 72 AND 72A.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises 13,535 acres.

Population.—This band has a population of 103.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band during the year has been good; there was no unusual sickness of any kind. The standard of health, however, is not high, scrofula being among many of the families. About half of the houses on this reserve are fairly good and sanitary.

Occupations.—Some of the Indians engage in farming and cattle-raising. In cultivating the soil they make some progress, but in cattle-raising they have gone back. The younger generation will not tie themselves down to the close attention necesary for successful stock-raising; in fact, they do not want to keep stock at all.

Characteristics and Progress.—As noted above, some progress is made in the cultivation of the soil. Cattle-raising is not a great success. Conditions under which these Indians live are improving. The interest accruing from surrendered land provides for the old people many luxuries that they could not otherwise obtain.

Temperance and Morality.—Habits of intemperance with some of this band are very noticeable.

COWESSESS BAND, NO. 73.

Reserve.—The agency headquarters is located on this reserve, which comprises 29,381 acres. The land is of excellent quality for grain-growing; there is also an abundant supply of timber for building and fire-wood. Wild hay is not so plentiful as on the other reserves.

Population.—The population is 210.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of one family, consisting of a woman and three children, who were afflicted with what was diagnosed as small-pox and kept in a tent quarantine until all had completely recovered and a thorough disinfection made, the members of this band have enjoyed remarkably good health throughout the year. Taken as a whole, they are well nourished and well dressed, and as a rule keep their houses clean.

Occupations.—The members of this band follow more varied occupations than those of the other bands; many of them farm and have some cattle; others work for white settlers at busy seasons, while one or two follow the trade of carpenter.

Characteristics and Progress.—Fully half of the able-bodied Indians in this band have graduated from an Indian school. From these more in the way of industrial enterprise should be expected than from those who have not had the advantages of education. It is to be regretted that in this respect many are very disappointing, especially in their care and appreciation of the value and usefulness of their live stock, and general habits of frugality, and industry.

Temperance and Morality.—A few regrettable cases of both intemperance and immorality among members of this band came to my notice during the year.

SAKIMAY AND LITTLE BONE BAND, NOS. 74 AND 74A.

Reserve.—This band has a reserve containing 25,280 acres, situated on both sides of Crooked lake, a fine body of water in which there are plenty of fish. A great deal of the land is not suitable for grain-growing, the soil being thin and sandy. Wood and wild hay are plentiful.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year there has been no unusual sickness among the members of this band; however, they cannot be regarded as a healthy band, many of the families being scrofulous. A few of the houses are fairly comfortable, but most of them are small huts with sod covering and could not be sanitary.

Occupations.—Farming is carried on by some in a small way. These are showing a little improvement in their methods of working. Cattle are kept by those who farm, and also a few others who do not farm; others depend largely on the sale of wood, hay, some fishing and a little trapping; while a few work out for the white settlers during the busy seasons.

Characteristics and Progress.—In a very few individual cases slow progress is being made; but, taken as a whole, the conditions are lacking from which much can be looked for.

Temperance and Morality.—This band is the most intemperate of any in this agency and by the ease with which intoxicants are obtainable, much injury is done resulting from the decoctions that they drink.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Seasons.—The weather for seeding was favourable and early, growth was good; there were long dry spells, but showers seemed to come at the right time. Grain matured early and evenly. Wild hay was short and thin on the upland. Winter set in early with heavy snow; January and part of February were very cold with snow and drift; altogether we had an unusually severe winter, which made traffic difficult.

Agriculture.—In making a general review of the work of this agency for the past year, I am pleased to report that the results of the Indians' operations on each of the four reserves were in advance of the previous year, although much is yet to be desired both as regards the quantity and quality of the work that many of these are doing.

Cattle.—The Indians' cattle came through the severe winter without unusual loss, although in some cases special attention had to be given to see that proper care was provided. It is regrettable that on all the reserves many of the Indians have an utter lack of appreciation for their cattle, and are wholly incapable of giving the proper care to horses; consequently, they have no liking for cattle, and bad care keeps them short of horses.

Dwellings.—Two good log dwellings were erected during the year—one on Ochapowace reserve, and one on Cowessess reserve. Besides these, some shanties of a better type were erected on each of the reserves.

Interest Payments.—Three out of the four bands in this agency have a land fund from which interest payments were made in March. These payments came very useful after so severe a winter, enabling the Indians to provide much of the necessary supplies for spring work. While some of this money is foolishly expended, still on the whole it does much good, especially for the old and helpless people, and the system of holding the capital intact and distributing the interest is a good one.

Health and Sanitation.—The Indians continue to enjoy normal health. There was no unusual epidemic sickness, except in the case of one family which were said to have small-pox (noted under Cowessess band). The sanitary conditions under

which many of the Indians live are improving; but there is still much to be desired before they can be considered satisfactory.

Assistance.—As in former reports, the old, infirm, and destitute people in all the bands have required some assistance, as well as some who were temporarily laid aside by sickness. This assistance is scant and for the whole agency amounts to a mere bagatelle for the year.

Temperance and Morals.—During the year under review much of my time was taken up investigating cases of intemperance among the Indians and following up the sources of supply. With a large increase of settlers bordering the reserves on every side and increased opportunities for easily procuring intoxicants, and in this part of the province fewer police constables charged with the duty of suppressing the traffic, in spite of all efforts it would seem that the use of intoxicants is increasing and it might be found necessary and advisable for the department to adopt some system of policing the reserves as a special organization if the Indian is to be protected from at least one of his greatest sources of demoralization.

Progress.—In my opinion progress among Indians is hard to define. That these Indians are self-supporting now, whereas a few years ago they all received rations and assistance of every kind, and were practically paid to do their own work, seems to me to show marked progress. The fact that the younger generation live better, and dress better, and sanitary conditions of their houses are cleaner and better, shows great progress; yet when we come to take stock of their belongings and their work from one year to another, it is difficult to look the situation in the face and say that much material progress has been made in comparison with the year before.

Indian Meetings.—Considerable unrest was created among the Indians in this and some other agencies during most of the year by a few misguided malcontents who finally succeeded in having themselves appointed a delegation to visit the department. The starting of these meetings originated here, and they have been the source of considerable dissatisfaction and disappointment.

Threshing Machine.—A new steam threshing outfit was purchased for the four bands jointly at their own expense.

Inspection.—Inspector Graham visited the agency on inspection both during the summer and in winter. Mr. Swinford, Inspector of Agency Accounts, made an audit in February.

Your obedient servant,

M. MILLAR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
DUCK LAKE AGENCY,
DUCK LAKE, May 25, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for this agency, together with agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property under my charge, for the year ended March 31, 1911.

ONE ARROW'S BAND, NO. 95.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is located to the east of the South Saskatchewan river, 13 miles from the agency headquarters, and has an area of 16 square

miles. It is considerably broken up with small lakes and sloughs, but the soil is good.

Tribe.—The Indians of this band are Plain Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 96.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was very good. During the summer they live in tents; in winter in log houses, which they keep clean.

Occupations.—In the past the principal occupation of these Indians was hunting and trapping; but, settlement having now closed in around them, they are turning their attention to farming, and, so far, with encouraging success.

Buildings.—The log shanties are being replaced by shingle-roofed log houses.

Temperance and Morality.—Notwithstanding the opportunity they now have of obtaining liquor, these Indians are, on the whole, temperate.

Stock.—They have a fine herd of cattle, for which they provide ample hay, and from which they derive a good return.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements on this reserve are up to date and sufficient for requirements.

OKEMASSIS' AND BEARDY'S BANDS, NOS. 96 AND 97.

Reserve.—The reserve of these bands is situated 3 miles west of Duck lake on the Canadian Northern railway. On the east side it borders on Duck lake and its hay marshes. The total area is 44 square miles. The soil is, on the whole, very good, although there is some light land towards the north end.

Tribes.—These two bands are Plain Crees.

Population.—The combined population of these bands is 128.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of these reserves during the year was good. They are very cleanly in their habits, showing that they understand the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations.—The younger men on these reserves all farm, and that, too, with encouraging success. During the winter they have more or less hay to sell, so that from their crops, hay and surplus cattle, they make a comfortable living. The older men do not farm to any extent. However, all that are able-bodied support themselves by hunting, trapping, gathering roots, freighting, &c.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are now, nearly all, well built, shingle-roofed log houses.

Stock.—Stock on this reserve is well looked after; but, as the village of Duck Lake furnishes a ready market for hay, at a much better return than can be obtained by feeding it to cattle, the Indians have little inclination to increase their herd.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of these reserves are industrious, and have no trouble in making a fair living. The improvement in the homes and housekeeping is very noticeable. I consider that they are making rapid progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band, taken as a whole, are temperate. It is true that a few of the older men are intemperate, but it is a pleasure to report that the young men are not following their example. They are moral.

JOHN SMITH'S BAND, NO. 99.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band lies on both sides of the South Saskatchewan river, 14 miles from the city of Prince Albert, and comprises 37 square miles. The soil is all that could be desired, with plenty of slough and upland hay. There is also a large quantity of poplar timber for building purposes.

Tribe.—This band consists of half-breeds and Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 155

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians of this band during the past year was good. They all own shingle-roofed houses, in which they live all the year round. They quite understand the value of, and attend to, the necessary sanitary measures.

Occupations.—The occupations of this band are various. The younger men have not taken to farming, preferring in most cases to work off the reserve. Some of them go to the lumber camps in winter, and log-driving in spring; others freight goods to the northern posts for the Hudson's Bay Company. The older men farm to some extent. In winter they hunt and trap; they also earn a little money by freighting.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve own a considerable number of cattle, but for various reasons they are not increasing. The cows are milked, and they make and sell butter.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are sufficient for requirements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have in the past made considerable progress, their habits and modes of living being much the same as those of the white man. With few exceptions, they make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—A few of the Indians on this reserve are addicted to liquor, but on the whole the band is temperate and moral.

JAMES SMITH'S BAND, NO. 100.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the Saskatchewan near Fort à la Corne, and contains a fraction over 56 square miles. There is a strip of it on the north side, where the land is poor and sandy; the soil on the rest of the reserve is of a very good quality, interspersed with small lakes, sloughs and hay meadows, but in a splendid country.

Tribe.—These Indians are Plain and Swampy Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 237.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year was not satisfactory, as, while little sickness occurred among the older people, there was a good deal of sickness, and some deaths among the children, caused by the after-effects of an epidemic of measles. They are a cleanly people who live during the summer in tents, and in winter in well constructed shingle-roofed houses.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of the members of this band is hunting and trapping. A number of the young men farm, but the temptation of the hunt makes the success in this direction limited.

Stock.—The members of this band own a large herd of cattle, for which they provide ample hay. They are year by year taking more interest in their stock, with the result that the herd is increasing. A start has been made in sheep-raising; also hogs and fowl.

Buildings.—Nearly all the Indians on this reserve own comfortable log houses, shingle-roofed, floored, and in some cases plastered inside and divided into rooms.

Implements.—The reserve is well equipped with all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—I consider these Indians industrious in their own way. They find it easier to make a living by hunting and trapping than by farming, and so hunt and trap. They provide ample feed for their stock, but their interest in hunting clashes with their interest in feeding their stock, and the latter sometimes suffers.

Temperance and Morality.—Taking the members of this band as a whole, they are not intemperate, but the advance of settlement brings liquor nearer to them, and a few individuals, I regret to say, are now much addicted to the habit. They are moral.

NUT LAKE BAND, NO. 90.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 38, 39 and 40, range 12, west of the second meridian, and it comprises an area of 22·25 square miles. It is bounded on the west side by Nut lake, in which fish are caught. A portion of this reserve is covered with a growth of poplar and spruce; hay is abundant and the growth of grass and pea-vine is luxuriant. The nearest railway point is Wadena, on the Canadian Northern railway, some 40 miles south.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 227.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band during the past year has been very good. Except in the extreme cold weather, they live in tents. The tents are moved frequently, hence the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—These Indians depend to a very large extent upon hunting, trapping and fishing. However, a few of them have now turned their attention to farming, some 105 acres having been sown to crop, and 50 acres of new land broken. The yield of grain was good, and the quality of the best. During the past year many of the young men worked with the neighbouring farmers at haying and harvest.

Stock.—This band is just beginning to raise cattle, of which good care is taken, and the result is a most satisfactory increase.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a hunting people, and when fur and game are plentiful, they make a good living; but the encroachment of settlement on their hunting grounds will soon compel them to turn their attention to farming, and, when it does, I believe they will farm with success.

KINISTINO BAND, NO. 91.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in township 42, range 16, west of the second meridian, and comprises an area of 15 square miles. The Barrier river runs through a portion of it, and the fish caught therein form a valuable source of food-supply for tht Indians. The reserve is partly covered with white spruce and poplar of good merchantable quality, and there is sufficient good arable, open land for the use of the band for farming purposes.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 75.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians during the past year was good, and they are gradually beginning to realize the value of sanitary measures.

Occupations.—While to a large extent still depending upon hunting and fishing, these Indians are beginning to farm, and will, I think, be successful.

Buildings.—The buildings, with the exception of two or three, are mud-roofed shanties, which they occupy only in the extremely cold weather.

Stock.—They have a few head of cattle, of which they take reasonable care.

Implements.—For what farming they have done or will do in the near future, they have sufficient implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are slowly working into the white man's ways. They are independent and entirely self-supporting.

Temperance and Morality.—They are as temperate and moral as can be expected from their present condition.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The season of 1910 was not any too good for farming. The dry weather of May and part of June made the crops on the different reserves very irregular, with the result that the yield and quality of the grain were below the average. Fur, while still

high in price, was not caught in any great numbers. On the whole, while none of the Indians in any way suffered, they were not as well off as in 1909. The advance of settlement and railway communication, while they bring disadvantages, also, in a year like the past, help the Indians. Hay sold at a good price, and the Indians on all the reserves had more or less to sell. The same remarks apply to fire-wood, of which all the reserves have an abundant supply.

Your obedient servant,

J. MACARTHUR,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY,
CARLYLE, April 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affiairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, together with an inventory of government property in my charge, also a return of agricultural statistics.

WHITE BEAR'S AMALGAMATED BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band consists of a mixture of Crees, Saulteaux and Assiniboines.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 30,288 acres and it is situated on the southeast corner of the Moose mountains, about 6 miles north of the town of Carlyle, on the Arcola and Regina branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. The natural features of this reserve make it impossible to carry on farming to any extent in proportion to the area of the reserve. There is a strip from three-quarters of a mile to a mile and a quarter wide along the south side of the reserve that is fairly free from scrub; but it is nearly all hills, covered with stones and broken up with small lakes and pond holes. There is very little level land on the reserve, and what there is is very stony and nearly all under cultivation, except small patches here and there, not many acres in all. The hills afford excellent pasturage, but the supply of natural hay is very limited. The northern part of the reserve is covered with a heavy growth of timber, some of it large, but the greater portion of it is a young thrifty growth, which will be very valuable in a few years' time. There is about 25,000 acres covered with timber and lakes. The southern part of Fish lake runs into the reserve about half a mile, and it is well stocked with excellent fish. Then there is a lake, which is known as White Bear lake, that is all on this reserve. It is about 4 miles long by 2 miles wide and has an abundance of fish in it. These two lakes are connected by a creek running from Fish lake into White Bear lake. The town of Carlyle has a summer resort on the White Bear lake, leased from the Indians.

Population.—The population of the amalgamated band is 222.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been nothing in the nature of an epidemic. We had an outbreak of diphtheria, but it was very quickly stamped out. There were only four or five cases of it, and no deaths resulted. Prompt measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease; those who were affected were isolated, and the school was closed and fumigated, as well as the houses where the cases were. The

Indians were forbidden to visit the houses where the disease was, and the occupants of the houses were made to stay at home until the trouble was over.

Occupations.—Some are farming on a small scale, others are raising cattle, others are hunting and trapping in the proper season, selling wood and willow pickets, working out at anything they can get to do. There are very few occupations that are available that they do not take advantage of to a limited extent, but nothing is pushed to its utmost limit.

Buildings.—The buildings are of a very poor class, but very warm and comfortable. There are several shingled houses, but the majority are mud-roofed. Any new buildings that are erected from year to year are an improvement on the old ones in point of size and ventilation.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve would be excellent if they got half a chance, but the Indians are the very worst feeders possible. Their sole ambition is to save some hay to sell in the spring, no matter if it is done at the expense of one or two of their herd. One cannot make them see that one animal is worth a good many loads of hay.

Implements.—The Indians are fairly well supplied with farm implements, but do not know how to take care of them and have to be looked after to see that any care is taken at all. In this they copy their white neighbours who set them a very poor example along these lines. All the large machinery, threshing outfit, binders, and drills, are kept at the agency headquarters.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are naturally indolent, and would much sooner get up on top of a hill beside a stone cairn and go to sleep in the sun than go to work, and there is not ambition enough in the whole band to supply one good healthy man. If they had everything else they need, they could beg what work would do them easily; but, if one keeps at them hard enough, they will do a little in the way of work. There is a very marked improvement in their farming, as to the way they work their land, and in the choice of seed. They are very particular to sow clean seed, but they are very improvident and strongly imbued with the doctrine of letting to-morrow look after itself; still they are law-abiding, and judging by their homes and earnings, are becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions, they are teetotalers, and, as Indians go, are as moral as one can expect. Their religious teaching is well looked after by the resident missionary of the Presbyterian Church, who is a very faithful worker among them and is very highly esteemed by them. The Roman Catholic members of the band are frequently visited by teachers of their own faith, and no effort is spared to lead them right, and I think that the fact that there has not been any reason to punish any member of the band for any breach of the law for over two years goes to prove that the teachings of the missionaries have had a good effect.

In conclusion I may say that the staff has more reason to be satisfied with the work done and the progress made during the past year than during the previous year; still there is room for a good deal of improvement, and I am looking forward to seeing it in the coming year.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. CORY,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
ONION LAKE AGENCY,
ONION LAKE, April 26, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, together with the usual statistical statement.

There are now seven reserves within the limits of this agency; six Cree and one Chipewyan. Two Cree reserves, Seekaskootch, No. 119, and Weemisticooseahwasis, No. 120, are at Onion lake; two, Ooneepowhayo, No. 121, and Puskeeahkeewein, No. 122, are at Frog lake; one, Keeheewin, No. 123, at Long lake, and one newly surveyed and not yet numbered, at Island lake; this last named reserve is subject to some alterations in boundary. The Chipewyan reserve, No. 149, is in the neighbourhood of Cold lake.

The two reserves at Onion lake, where the agency headquarters is situated, adjoin one another, and the Indians owning them are practically one band, as no distinction is made in the management of their affairs; they are jointly known as the Onion Lake band.

ONION LAKE BAND, NOS. 119 AND 120.

Nation.—The Indians of this band are all Crees.

Reserves.—These reserves are situated north of the North Saskatchewan river, and north of old Fort Pitt, an old post of the Hudson's Bay Company. The fourth meridian runs through Weemisticooseahwasis, the one lying to the west. The eastern reserve, Seekaskootch, No. 119, embraces an area of 38,400 acres, varying in quality, of farm-lands. Along the northern part of the reserve the land rises; the slopes exposed to the south are of a rich sandy loam, but are of no great extent; a stretch extending from east to west through the middle of the reserve, is light, but has some hay sloughs, which, in the drier seasons, yield a fairly good supply of hay; it also contains a number of poplar groves. The southern portion is wooded with spruce and poplar, and includes a narrow winding lake, known as Long lake, which, however, is of no value as a fishing lake.

Weemisticooseahwasis reserve, No. 120, abuts No. 119, the southern boundary of each being one unbroken line. The area of this reserve is 14,080 acres. The general character of the land is light, but, in favourable seasons, there are places where fairly good crops of oats can be grown. The sloughs contained in this reserve yield a good supply of hay, but only in wet seasons is the upland hay worth cutting. The whole reserve is interspersed with poplar groves.

Population.—The population of Seekaskootch band is 203, and that of Weemisticooseahwasis 80.

Health and Sanitation.—Although the number of deaths on these reserves considerably exceeds the births, this is caused not so much by a decreased birth-rate, as by an increased death-rate, a large proportion of the deaths being due to old age. The general health of the Indians on these reserves is good; no epidemics have occurred; sanitary conditions have improved, and the cleaning up and burning of garbage round the houses on the opening of spring, is attended to.

Occupations.—Farming is not carried on to much extent on these reserves. Hitherto the hunt has been profitable, but as settlement is increasing in the neighbourhood, and fur-bearing animals have decreased in numbers—especially muskrats, which last year were so numerous and in good demand at high prices—there is a greater disposition to resort to farming, and an increase in the acreage broken is expected during the coming season. The demand for employment on survey work has been taken advantage of by a number of the younger men, who are readily engaged at good wages; others find employment with settlers in helping to build their houses, putting up fences, and other work.

Cattle-raising is the chief industry followed by these Indians, and is carried on to a fairly profitable extent by sales to local traders and consumers, besides providing beef for their own use.

Buildings.—There is not much improvement to be noticed in the dwelling-houses, excepting that, in some instances, they are better kept, and the addition of one well built two-story log house. There is an improvement to be seen in the cattle stables, especially in the case of one man, who has pulled down his old building and erected new ones on a different site; in another case there has been a falling off, owing to a disagreement among the partners. It has proved unwise to allow joint ownership in stables unless within the same family.

Stock.—The breed owned by these Indians is of a good grade, owing to regular change of bulls, which are to a large extent provided from a fund contributed to by the Indians. The supply of hay proved ample during the past winter; although some had none to spare, others had hay to sell.

Farm implements.—With the help of ploughs and harrows, the property of the department, and loaned as they are required, there are enough for the farming hitherto accomplished; of mowers, horse rakes and wagons, chiefly the private property of the Indians, there are sufficient, and nearly every family owns a set of bob-sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—There are a few progressive families in these bands. It is difficult to get an Indian to see the wisdom of saving a few dollars when an opportunity occurs; his idea is that money is made only to be spent; they are however, progressing, though slowly.

Temperance and Morality.—There has been more trouble during the year, caused by drunkenness, than in the past, but, with the help of the police, I have in some cases been able to discover by whom it has been supplied, and have inflicted fines. The growing evil of liquor has not improved their morals.

FROG LAKE BAND, NOS. 121 AND 122.

Ooncepowhayo reserve, No. 121, and Puskeeahkeewein reserve, No. 122, in the Frog lake neighbourhood, are sparsely populated and are treated as one band.

Nation.—All the inhabitants belong to the Cree nation.

Reserves.—The reserves are situated about 21 miles northwest of the agency headquarters; Ooneepowhayo, No. 121, covering 21,120 acres, being the first entered when travelling in that direction. Frog lake lies to the north of the reserve, and is bounded by the reserve on the southern part of it. The general character is a rolling surface of rich sandy loam, more or less hilly in parts, interspersed with clumps of poplar, and along part of the valley of Frog creek, spruce and tamarack are to be found. The pasture is good, but hay is not plentiful.

Puskeeahkeewein reserve, No. 122, measures 25,600 acres of hilly, broken country; where flat, it is moist and overgrown with willows. In dry seasons a good supply of slough hay can be secured, but there are no large hay marshes. Toward the northwest there is a good growth of spruce, but the general timber growth is poplar.

Population.—The population of Ooneepowhayo reserve is 49, and that of Puskeeahkeewein 23.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the inhabitants of these reserves has been remarkably good, no epidemic of any kind having visited them. These Indians submit more readily to vaccination than any of the other bands, and attend to sanitary matters satisfactorily.

Occupations.—It was unusually dry in the Frog lake district last year, so that the little crop put in came to nothing. As with other bands of this agency, cattle-raising is the chief industry followed. A good deal of time is spent in putting up hay, as it is only to be found in small quantities scattered over a large area. During the past winter the whole community has been working together cutting and hauling logs, with a view to having them cut into lumber next winter. Settlement is closing in around these reserves, and several men and women who have hitherto made a sometimes precarious living by hunting have found other employment in working for settlers, and have been making a very comfortable living.

Buildings.—There are no houses as good as the best on the Onion Lake reserves, but, being of a more regular class, the average is as good. This winter, the improvement noticeable in the manner in which the houses were kept last winter continues; in two cases there is a decided improvement in the way the stables are kept.

Stock.—The cattle on this reserve are of unusually good breed, and, this last year the calves, in size, surpass any year since I have been in charge.

Farm Implements.—For the amount of farming done, the implements are sufficient; the Indians are well provided with mowers, rakes, wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have been comfortably off during the past year, and have lived very independently of department help; they are quiet-living people, do not seem addicted to drink, and compare favourably with other bands as to their general conduct.

KEEHEEWIN'S BAND, NO. 123.

Nation.—The members of this band all belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated northwest of Frog lake, on the north side of the Moose hills, in township 59, range 6. The soil is of a rich sandy loam, but, lying low, is subject to early frosts; hay swamps are plentiful and the pasture is good, affording excellent advantages for cattle-raising.

Population.—The figures taken at last year's treaty payments showed the population to be 189.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good; no epidemic made its appearance, and the birth-rate more than doubles the death-rate. Particular attention is paid to the cleaning up and burning of rubbish and garbage that collects during the winter.

Occupations.—The acreage under cultivation has more than doubled, and should increase more this year, as the Indians are showing more disposition to farm; stock-raising is successfully carried on, and, during the past winter the Indians' time has been principally taken up in working at the saw-mill which has been temporarily established on the reserve. The weather was so severely cold that hunting was not much resorted to as an occupation.

Buildings.—The dwelling-houses are comfortable and many are clean and tidy; there is a noticeable improvement in some, where new flooring has been laid, new cupboards put up, and new doors hung. Now that the Indians have a good supply of lumber at their disposal, the intention is to get them to take up new locations and build new houses and stables.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well equipped for their present requirements; three new ploughs were supplied them this past year by the department, and

were made good use of. Their mowers and rakes, of which they have a sufficient number, are serving them well at hay-time, and the supply of wagons and sleighs is ample for their needs.

Characteristics and Progress.—In cattle-raising they are progressive, and in farming they have advanced slightly; the prospects are that they will soon improve their condition by having better houses and stables; so that on the whole, they may be said to be improving steadily.

Temperance and Morality.—Liquor finds its way into this reserve, but not to such an extent as at Onion Lake; otherwise the members are law-abiding and are disposed to live properly.

ISLAND LAKE BAND.

Nation.—These Indians all belong to the Cree nation; they are of the Wood Cree type.

Reserve.—The actual boundary of the reserve has not yet been finally settled, but it lies to the north and northwest of Island lake, which covers the greater part of township 58, range, 25, west of the third meridian.

Population.—The population of this band, which includes several families in the Loon lake and Big Island lake districts, at last treaty payments numbered 187.

General Conditions.—These Indians are purely hunters and, so far, have raised little from the ground beyond a few potatoes. Their houses are of a very poor class, and their sanitary condition will stand vast improvement. The majority of the band are pagans, but are quiet, peaceable-living people, following their own ideas of right and wrong, without its having any disturbing influence upon others. One or two of the most enterprising amongst them own a few head of cattle. The locality where they are choosing to have their reserve is not well adapted for farming, but will embrace some valuable hay-land, and from the lake they draw a large number of whitefish, the principal item of their food-supply.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 149.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Chipewyans.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated southwest of Cold lake, about 6 miles; it contains an area of 47,720 acres of country well adapted for cattle-raising. Owing to a desire of the band, represented to the department, to have a reserve on the shore of Cold lake, the department has accepted the surrender of 2,560 acres of this original reserve, and has given the band, in exchange, an equal portion of land on the west shore of the lake, which now practically makes two reserves.

Population.—The last census taken showed 279 members.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has not been up to the average; but, as with the other bands in the agency, it has not been disturbed by any epidemic. Sanitation is improving among these Indians.

Occupations.—Hitherto these Indians have done little else than hunt, but now they have 140 acres of ploughed land to show against only 21 acres last year; the whole of that land we hope to sow this spring, chiefly with oats.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are of a better class than those of the Crees, and the houses, especially, are better kept than formerly; in many cases, also, the stables have been added to and much improved.

Stock.—The younger animals of this reserve are showing the effect of having thoroughbred bulls running with the herds; two new ones were supplied last summer, without any outlay on the part of the Indians.

Farm Implements.—Three new ploughs have been supplied this band, and good use has been made of them. Their crop was cut with a department binder last year,

the first time many of them had seen a binder, and was threshed by a department horse-power, so that every inducement is being given them to take to farming as well as cattle-raising.

Characteristics and Progress.—I can safely say that these Indians are progressing; when they like they can work, and I think will succeed when encouraged; but they are highly self-opinionated and headstrong. Like other Indians, they are feeling loss of income through the falling off of the hunt, and are beginning to see that they must work or go under.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of these Indians manage to get liquor, but all the outlying reserves are so far removed from police vigilance that it is almost impossible to get evidence sufficient for a conviction.

Your obedient servant,

W. SIBBALD,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
PELLY AGENCY,
KAMSACK, April 7, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

The Pelly agency consists of four reserves, Coté, No. 64; the Key, No. 65; Keeseekoose, No. 66; and Valley River, No. 63A.

COTÉ BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are classed at Saulteaux, but are more of a mixture of Saulteaux and half-breeds.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 30 square miles and is only 2 miles north of Kamsack, on the Canadian Northern railway. The land is rolling and is covered with poplar bluffs interspersed with openings of good farm and hay lands.

Population.—At last census the population was 260.

Occupations.—These Indians are slowly but gradually, of their own accord, increasing their farming operations, and will soon be on their feet sufficiently to be self-supporting. Several continue to hunt for a living entirely or as a means of assisting them to get supplies to live on while farming.

Health and Sanitation.—There was an epidemic of measles during the year; but by constant attention Dr. J. I. Wallace, the medical officer in charge, saved most of these patients, only a few of the cases being fatal. Tuberculosis is the chief enemy of the Indian.

Buildings.—Several new houses of a good style have been built, but there is still room for much improvement in the houses of the indolent and drinking Indians.

Stock.—Although the winter has been one of unusual length and severity, very few losses have been reported.

Farm Implements.—The Indians here, by private purchase, keep themselves well supplied with all necessary implements.

Temperance and Morality.—There is still some drinking on this reserve, as it is so near the town.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians had more grain this year than in previous years, and very fair prices were obtained for it. Most of this money was well spent for food, clothing, horses, implements or lumber, a few were foolish enough to buy liquor.

THE KEY BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve contains about 20 square miles and is situated about 20 miles northwest of Kamsack. The land is good, it is rolling and covered with poplar bluffs, but has many good open pieces suitable for farming.

Population.—The last return shows 90 souls in this band.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been good and few deaths are noted this year. This band is more cleanly and looks after sanitation better than the others.

Occupations.—Most of the Indians of this band are hunters, but several are farming to a greater extent than heretofore.

Buildings.—This band is getting a very good class of houses, and soon the shack will disappear; timber is abundant, and much better buildings are in evidence.

Stock.—Their stock wintered well, but at this reserve there were some animals killed without authority.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are each year increasing their stock of useful implements and machinery, without any help from the government.

Characteristics and Progress.—There seems to be a gradually increasing desire on the part of several of this band to farm and do less hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—From all evidence available, this band is the least addicted to drinking of any in the agency. No doubt their being remote from town has a great deal to do with this being the case.

KEESEEKOOSE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the east bank of the Assiniboine river about 9 miles north of Kamsack. It contains about 17 square miles of good farm and hay lands interspersed with fine bluffs of good poplar.

Population.—The population of this band is 140.

Health and Sanitation.—Measles visited every home of this band, but with very little serious result. Coughs and grippe were also prevalent, but Dr. Wallace, by good care and advice kept the band in good health, generally speaking. The Indians of this band, with the exception of a few, are very careless about the sanitation of their houses.

Occupations.—Considerable farming is done by these Indians and they have now settled on their individual claims, so will no doubt increase their holdings and work to better advantage. A large number of them also continue to hunt.

Buildings.—Several new houses of a better style were built this year, and others are under construction. Much improvement is needed by some yet.

Stock.—Their stock wintered well. Hay was plentiful.

Farm Implements.—This band is becoming well equipped with all necessary implements, making all purchases from their own earnings.

Characteristics and Progress.—Steady progress is being made in farming each year. Good crops are causing these Indians to put more dependence in the land and less in hunting.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of this band still continue to try to get intoxicants, but their use is decreasing yearly.

VALLEY RIVER BAND.

Overseer Chard will report separately on this reserve.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The year was a good one for the whole agency; crops were good, prices very fair, cattle sold exceptionally high, so that the Indians were able to meet all accounts as well as put aside, on Coté reserve, about $500 to pay on a new steam engine for the coming season's work, the one now in their possession being too small for their increased work. The Indians, as a whole, who are farming, have done considerable in improving their farms by better fences, clearing out bluffs and increasing their acreage. The roads through the reserves have been put in good repair, and several heavy plank bridges built. The proximity of the reserves to the towns and sources of liquor and immorality is the most serious hindrance to better progress being made. However, the prospects of these Indians for bettering their conditions are good, and steady advancement can be observed.

Your obedient servant,

W. G. BLEWETT,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
QU'APPELLE AGENCY,
AVONHURST, April 8, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on matters in connection with this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

PIAPOT BAND, NO. 75.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band, with but few exceptions, belong to the Cree tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 32 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It comprises township 20, and part of 21, range 18, west of the second meridian, and contains about 50 miles square. The soil is a sandy loam, somewhat stony, and badly broken with sloughs and coulees. This land produces an average crop, which matures early. There is an abundance of hay in the Qu'Appelle valley. This reserve is fairly well wooded with small poplar

Population.—The population of this band is 161.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year these Indians have enjoyed good health. There were a few cases of grippe, but not of a serious nature. On the whole these Indians keep their places neat and clean. In the spring they clean up the refuse that has accumulated during the winter and burn it.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming and raising cattle. Their farming operations are not all that could be desired, but improvement is made from year to year. Their natural failure to provide for the future is to a great extent the cause of the poor class of farming. They trade in Regina, which is some 25 miles distant, and in nearly every case the same horses have to do the work on the land as well as haul out wood and hay to town for the necessary provisions to keep the Indians going. Nearly all the horses on this reserve are of the pony type.

Cattle-raising is the principal industry of these Indians. They take very good care of their cattle. They put up a sufficient quantity of hay for the needs of their stock, as well as a good supply for sale.

Buildings.—The class of buildings on this reserve is slowly improving from year to year. Where new homes are being built, lumber and shingle roofs are taking the place of sod. More care is being taken in the construction of their stables, which are a double pole frame, packed with straw, with sod roof. These are very comfortable and in most cases kept clean.

Stock.—These Indians depend largely on their cattle for a living, both by what they sell and what they use for food. They are well located for the raising of cattle, living in the Qu'Appelle valley during the winter, right along their hay meadows, and they take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with farm implements, of which they take only fair care. They owned a quarter interest in a threshing outfit up to last fall, when the separator was burned.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. Their progress is not very rapid. This is in part due to the fact that they still cling, to a great extent, to their old pagan customs.

Temperance and Morality.—Although these Indians have not a very high standard of morals, yet from the fact that no cases of intemperance or immorality were reported, I think it may be said that their morals are improving.

MUSCOWPETUNG BAND, NO. 80.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are of the Cree and Saulteaux tribes.

Reserve.—This reserve is bounded on the west by Piapot reserve, on the north by the Qu'Appelle river, and on the east by Pasqua reserve. The soil of this reserve is of the same nature as Piapot's, only heavier, and produces good crops. There is a plentiful hay-supply to be had in the Qu'Appelle valley. The reserve is well wooded with poplar.

Population.—The population of this band is 79.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year these Indians were very free from any kind of sickness. With few exceptions they are not as clean and tidy as the Indians of the other bands in this agency, and do not pay very much attention to sanitation, unless practically forced to. A large number of the members of this band are old, and do not take kindly to any new ideas. In the spring there is a general cleaning up of refuse, which is burned.

Occupations.—Cattle-raising and farming are the principal industries of this band. Owing to the comparatively few able-bodied men in this band, it may be said that their farming operations are fairly satisfactory. There is, however, considerable room for improvement in their methods.

With but few exceptions these Indians take indifferent care of their stock, although they have the most essential necessaries at hand in the way of hay and water, living as they do alongside the Qu'Appelle river and their hay meadows, where both hay and water can be secured in abundance.

Buildings.—Improvement in the class of buildings erected on this reserve is slow. In a few instances improvement is very noticeable, but on the whole these Indians take very little interest in their homes, being content as long as they can keep warm during the winter. They live altogether in tents and teepees during the summer.

Stock.—These Indians have quite a large herd of cattle for the number of cattle-owners. The cattle are of a good beef type, the standard of which is kept up by the introduction of pure-bred bulls. No losses have been reported during the winter.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with implements, but do not take much care of them. They owned a quarter interest in a threshing outfit until last fall, when the separator was burned.

Characteristics and Progress.—A large number of the members of this band are old people, who cling to their old pagan customs, and, where this is the case, progress as a rule is not very rapid. A few of the young people are branching out for themselves and are doing fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—Apart from the fact that no intemperance or immorality was reported during the year, it may be said that these Indians are very moral.

PASQUA BAND, NO. 79.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong principally to the Saulteaux tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve lies about 6 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. It is bounded on the west by Muscowpetung reserve, and on the north by the Qu'Appelle river and lakes. It is fairly open land. The soil is first-class, and well wooded with good-sized poplar. A plentiful supply of hay for their requirements is obtainable.

Population.—This band has a population of 132.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians during the year was very good. There was no unusual sickness amongst them. These people keep their homes in a sanitary condition, and seem to take a pride in keeping their places neat and clean. In a number of instances the general appearance of their places compares favourably with those of the white settlers.

Occupations.—As with the other bands of this agency, farming and cattle-raising are the principal industries. In quite a number of cases the class of farming done on this reserve is of a very high order, the work being done at the proper time, and according to recognized methods. The cattle-holders of this band appreciate the advantages to be derived from cattle when properly cared for, and with very few exceptions look after them well.

Buildings.—A marked improvement is noted in the class of buildings on this reserve during the past year. With but one exception, all the dwellings erected during the past year have lumber and shingle roofs, are more roomy, higher, and better ventilated. Not much improvement has been made in the stables; but, from present indications, next year will see considerable change for the better.

Stock.—These Indians have a large herd of cattle, from which they derive a good revenue, as well as a good part of their living from the animals beefed.

Farm Implements.—This band is well supplied with farm implements, of which they take good care. They had a quarter interest in a threshing outfit until last fall, when the separator was burned.

Temperance and Morality.—While a number of these Indians are addicted to the use of intoxicants, improvement has been noted during the past year. There was only one case of intemperance reported and prosecuted. This is not entirely due to the fact that offenders were not caught, but rather that the Indians have kept away from the use of intoxicants to a greater extent, and have attended to their work more.

No trouble is experienced with the morals of this band, there being no cases of immorality reported during the year.

STANDING BUFFALO BAND, NO. 78.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Sioux or Dakota tribe. They do not draw treaty money here.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 21 and 22, range 14, west of the second meridian, bounded on the south by the Qu'Appelle lakes, and is about 6 miles west of Fort Qu'Appelle. The land is pretty well broken up with small poplar bluffs. The soil is a sandy loam, high, and early maturing.

Population.—The population of this band is 188.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are of a very healthy and robust nature, and there has been practically no sickness among them this year. At all times they keep their places in a neat and tidy condition.

Occupations.—Farming is the principal industry, and on which they depend entirely for a living. Owing to the shortage of pasture on this reserve, and the difficulty in securing hay, they keep only a limited number of cattle. They have a few to sell in the fall, as well as a few to beef in the winter.

Buildings.—The class of buildings on this reserve is in advance of those on any of the other reserves in this agency. There are a few frame, as well as a number of log dwellings, one and a half storeys high. These are large, well supplied with windows, and are kept neat and clean. Their stables are not quite in keeping with their houses, but are well constructed of logs with sod roofs. They are kept clean, and are warm and comfortable.

Stock.—The cattle-holders take good care of their stock, and, as a rule, bring their cattle through the winter without loss.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band are well supplied with farm implements, of which they take good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance or immorality were reported during the year. While this is not always proof that no intemperance or immorality is practised, yet I think it is safe to say that these Indians are both temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the past year the progress made by the different bands of this agency was very satisfactory, judging it from the standpoint of what may be expected from Indians.

The death of a number of old people, who died from natural causes, made the death-rate high in proportion to the birth-rate. Apart from this, these Indians enjoyed exceptionally good health in comparison with other years, and were particularly free from any epidemics or unusual sickness.

The farming operations were carried on along more progressive lines, their work being of a higher standard, which naturally resulted in proportionately better returns. It was unfortunate that a great deal of damage was done to the crop by gophers, which seems to have been the experience not only here, but at other points. In spite of this, their yield of grain threshed shows a very substantial increase over last year.

They were unfortunate in losing their separator and a large quantity of wheat and oats in stack by fire. All the grain is threshed from stacks, and while it is not known positively just how the fire started, yet it is thought that it was started by a spark from the engine, which fell on one of the stacks of the setting they were threshing. Effort was first made to try and save the separator, but in the general confu-

sion and the time lost in getting horses to pull the separator out, the fire had got such a start that further effort to save it was useless.

Very marked improvement is noted in the class of horses now in the hands of the Indians. The pony type is disappearing and being replaced by a good stamp of farm horse. They are also taking better care of them.

In spite of the exceptional length and severity of the past winter, the cattle are looking well, and very few losses have been reported. This is very satisfactory when it is considered that not every Indian takes sufficient interest in his cattle to bring them through in as good a condition as possible. A very fine herd of cattle were sold last fall for which the Indians received $52 a head.

It is pleasing to note the improvement in the class of buildings being erected. The Indians seem to be taking more interest in their personal comfort and to have a desire to improve their conditions.

Only one case of intemperance was reported during the year in this agency. While this may be in part due to the fear of the penalty attached to violation of the law in this respect, yet I think the Indians appreciate the value of the restrictions placed upon them, as they are well aware of the demoralizing effect that intoxicants have upon them, and it is rather from a weakness to withstand the temptation than a desire for it that they indulge.

The morals of these Indians seem to be improving, not only from the fact that no cases were reported in the agency during the year, but rather from a better moral sense. It must not be understood that any very marked change for the better has taken place, but that they have done a little better than hold their own.

Your obedient servant,

H. NICHOL,

Indian Agent

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY,
KUTAWA, April 11, 1911

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911, together with a statistical statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

The following reserves are included in this agency, namely: Muscowequan's, No. 85; George Gordon's, No. 86; Daystar's, No. 87; Poorman's, No. 88; and Fishing Lake, No. 89.

The agency buildings are situated in section 16, township 28, range 16, west of the 2nd meridian, about 6 miles northeast of the village of Punnichy on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. The government telegraph office, Kutawa, and the post office are located near by.

There are two boarding and two day schools included in this agency.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BAND, NO. 85.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 10 miles southeast of the agency buildings and comprises an area of 24,271 acres. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway runs through the reserve, and has a siding on it. The natural features of this reserve are

rolling prairie, rather badly broken with sloughs, bluffs and small lakes, the western end being heavily wooded with poplar. The soil is productive and suited for the growing of oats and coarse grain. This reserve is adapted for mixed farming.

Population.—The population of this band is 149.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health on this reserve is good, and the Indians are gradually increasing in numbers. All rubbish is gathered up from around their winter quarters in the spring and burned.

Occupations.—Farming is gradually becoming the main occupation of these Indians. There are a number who still make their living exclusively by hunting, digging senega-root and from the sale of wood. The last source is becoming an important occupation during the winter months. Their grain crop consisted of 366 acres of oats, from which they threshed 9,896 bushels. During the summer of 1910 these Indians broke up 293¾ acres of new land, and disked a large part of it.

Buildings.—With three exceptions, they live in log houses of the mud-roof variety. The exceptions have shingled roofs. There seems to be a tendency to replace the old buildings with better ones.

Stock.—The cattle were all well fed during the past winter, and a sufficient amount of feed was secured for their requirements. The cattle wintered in good condition and with very little loss.

Farm Implements.—This band is fairly well equipped with farm implements, which are added to as required.

Characteristics and Progress.—A marked improvement was noted in the manner in which these Indians prepared their land last season. They also brought a substantial acreage of new land under cultivation. Their earnings from various sources amount to a considerable sum during the course of a year; but I find they are inclined to be extravagant when in funds and appear to have very little idea of providing for the future.

Temperance and Morality.—This band has a good name with respect to temperance and morality.

GEORGE GORDON'S BAND, NO. 86.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Little Touchwood hills, about 8 miles from the village of Punnichy, and 14 miles by trail from the agency headquarters. It comprises an area of 35,456 acres of rough, stony land, badly broken with sloughs and small lakes. The soil is productive, but is hard to bring under cultivation, and the natural features of the reserve make it impossible to have large fields.

Tribe.—The members of this band are Crees, Saulteaux and Scotch half-breeds.

Population.—The population of this band is 214.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health was good during the year. The houses on this reserve are kept very clean, and the sanitary conditions are as good as possible.

Occupations.—The members of this band make their living by farming, stock-raising, hunting and various other occupations. They manage to make their own living and only a few of the old people receive any assistance from the agency. They had 374 acres of land in crop last season, from which they threshed 3,551 bushels of wheat, and 3,315 bushels of oats. The yield was affected by a hot spell of weather in July. During the summer they broke 264 acres of new land.

Buildings.—The houses on this reserve are roomy and comfortable. They are nearly all occupied during the whole of the year, and are kept very clean and tidy.

Stock.—This band has a fine herd of cattle. They came through the winter in good condition and with very little loss. A sufficient quantity of hay was secured; but it is becoming more difficult to get feed, as the surrounding country is now pretty well settled, and a lot of their best hay-lands have been cut off from them. A large

proportion of this band keep milch cows all the year, and make butter for their own use, and for sale.

Farm Implements.—Their stock of farm implements is added to as required. They have a fairly good equipment.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians worked better than usual last summer. They are taking an increased interest in farming, and a number of them made good progress in that direction. They live very much in the same manner as white people. They have their own church, and send their children to the boarding school on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—Three of the members of this band were convicted of intemperance during the year, and I am afraid there is considerable drinking done in a quiet way; but it is very hard to get any definite proof.

DAY STAR'S BAND, NO. 87.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in the Big Touchwood hills, about 8 miles north of the agency headquarters, and comprises an area of 15,360 acres. The reserve is nearly all covered with poplar and willow bush. There are a few patches of prairie near the southeast corner, which are suitable for cultivation. The soil is very rich and adapted for growing oats and barley.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population of this band is 77.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band is not at all good, and there is a strong tendency towards consumption amongst them. The Indians keep their houses clean, have cans for spitting in, clean up their premises in the spring, and appear to realize the value of taking sanitary precautions.

Occupations.—Their main occupations are hunting, trapping, caring for their stock and farming. They add to their income by the sale of fire-wood and hay. Their crop last season consisted of 181 acres of oats, from which they threshed over 7,000 bushels. They broke up 131 acres of land during the summer, and did the work in a very creditable manner. They will never be very extensive farmers, as they now have the greater portion of their open land broken up.

Buildings.—Their houses are roomy log buildings of the sod-roof variety. They keep them clean and they are very comfortable.

Stock.—They have a good quality of stock and brought it through the past winter, which was a severe one, without losing a single animal. An ample supply of hay was secured, and they have a quantity for sale.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are considered to be very moral and law-abiding.

POORMAN'S BAND, NO. 88.

Reserve.—This reserve contains an area of 27,200 acres. The land is rolling prairie, broken with sloughs, and in some places is very rough and stony. It is well adapted for mixed farming. The reserve is situated about 10 miles northwest from the agency headquarters. The southeast corner is about 5 miles from the town of Raymore.

Tribe.—The Indians belonging to this band are Crees.

Population.—The population of this band is 113.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been fairly good during the year. These Indians are improving in the manner of their living and are keeping their houses much cleaner than they used to. I have noticed that they are taking an intelligent interest in observing sanitary precautions so far as they understand them.

Occupations.—They derive a good deal of their income from the sale of hay and wood, for which they have a ready market close at hand. During the past summer they broke 236 acres of land and got a large proportion of it prepared for seed.

Buildings.—Their houses are of the usual log type, and many of them are very comfortable. All these Indians live in teepees during the summer.

Stock.—An ample supply of feed was provided for their cattle, and they brought them through the winter with very little loss. Their stock is improving in quality.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are making steady progress at farming. Their crop last year did not yield very well owing to dry weather in July. Their wheat only averaged about 7½ bushels an acre and their oats about 19 bushels.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians morally compare with others; but a close watch has to be kept on the liquor traffic. Three convictions were made during the year for intemperance.

FISHING LAKE BAND, NO. 89.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 50 miles northeast from the agency headquarters, on the Canadian Northern railway, which has a siding named Kylemore located on the surrendered portion of the reserve. There is some fine farm-land on this reserve, and sufficient wood and hay-lands as well for the requirements of the band. The reserve borders on Fishing lake, which is well stocked with jack-fish.

Tribe.—These Indians are Saulteaux.

Population.—The population of this band is 114.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is fairly good. There were two deaths during the year, both from consumption. The houses are fairly roomy and an improvement has taken place in cleanliness. These Indians live a great deal under canvas during the winter months.

Occupations.—Thirteen members of this band have taken up farming as an occupation, and more are becoming interested, and the present indications are that in a short time all the able-bodied men on this reserve will follow this industry. In the past this band lived entirely on hunting; but as the country is becoming rapidly settled, their hunting grounds are becoming so limited that other means of livelihood have to be resorted to.

Buildings.—Two nice frame houses were built during the summer. The rest of the houses are one-storey, log, sod-roofed structures. They are fairly roomy and are for the most part kept clean and comfortable.

Stock.—They have a small herd of cattle, which were fairly well cared for during the winter. An ample supply of feed was provided.

Farm Implements.—This band is well equipped with the ordinary farm implements; but will require a threshing-machine in a short time.

Characteristics and Progress.—Their grain crop consisted of 167 acres of wheat, which yielded 3,381 bushels, and 29 acres of oats, from which they threshed 884 bushels. During the summer they broke 257¼ acres of new land, which has been well prepared for crop. The progress was very creditable when one considers the fact that the work was performed by seven yoke of oxen and one team of small horses. Arrangements have been made to secure several more yoke of oxen for beginners.

Temperance and Morality.—Two members of this band were convicted of intemperance; but as a rule the members of this band give very little trouble in this respect. They are considered to be moral and law-abiding.

General Remarks.—The past season has been a fairly successful one in this agency from a farming standpoint; 1,182 acres of new land was broken and the larger portion of it disked and harrowed ready for the drill. Their grain crop yielded 31,931 bushels. The grain made a good growth during the month of June,

and there was plenty of straw; but a continued hot spell of weather in July prevented it from filling properly, and greatly reduced the yield.

The past winter was very severe, and the snow-fall unusually heavy, which prevented the Indians from doing as much trapping as usual; but the advent of the railway has opened up a market for the sale of wood and hay, which has compensated them for the loss of fur.

Your obedient servant,

W. MURISON,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
NORTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
PRINCE ALBERT, April 6, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the inspection of Indian agencies and reserves for the year ended March 31, 1911.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

On May 6 and four following days I made a tour of the following reserves of the Battleford agency, namely: Moosomin's, Thunderchild's, Poundmaker's and Little Pine's. I had hoped to be able to visit also the Red Pheasant and Stony reserves, and thus to make a complete, though brief, inspection of the entire agency, but my time did not permit.

Seeding was not finished at the date of my visit, and consequently the area of crop for the season was not as yet definitely determined.

On Poundmaker's reserve, where the greatest interest has been taken in farming for the past few years, there was a very considerable acreage of wheat, the land being as a rule well worked and the fields regular in shape and properly fenced. On the other reserves the acreage of grain of all kinds was small, while on Thunderchild's reserve, which had been occupied for less than a year at that date, no grain was grown in 1910.

The conditions affecting stock-raising have altered to such an extent within the past few years that the industry has shown a steady decline. Native hay has come to command a price so high that cattle cannot profitably be fed on it, and the Indians have not as yet been induced to raise cultivated feed of any kind in sufficient quantities to maintain herds of any considerable number.

The decrease in cattle is heaviest on the Red Pheasant, Sweet Grass and Stony reserves, where the herds are now less than half the strength of eight or ten years ago.

The falling off in the extent of the cattle-raising industry is to some extent compensated for, so far as the income of the Indians is concerned, by a very marked advance in the prices of beef cattle that has taken place within the past two years.

The Indians' horses, though not increasing in numbers, are beginning to show an improvement in size and quality, as a result of the use of a better class of sires, a tolerably good class of grade Clyde; and the Indians are in consequence realizing a substantial addition to their income from the breeding of horses. Unfortunately,

they have not a sufficient number of brood mares, except in a few instances, to raise horses for the market; and they are frequently tempted by the prevailing high prices to dispose of animals that they actually require for their own working outfit.

The health of the Indians of this agency has been unusually good during the past year; and in the return of vital statistics the birth-rate will be shown to be considerably higher than the death-rate. The medical attendant, Dr. Macadam, attributes this in large measure to the better food and clothing with which the Indians are now able to provide themselves, and the more comfortable and more sanitary condition of their homes at the present time as compared with former years. Undoubtedly, there is a great change and improvement in these respects.

In the attitude of the Indian mind toward questions of morality, there are to be seen the results of instruction at home and at school, good example, and the more intimate contact of recent years with a better type of civilization.

MOOSE WOODS RESERVE.

On June 2 I visited the Moose Woods reserve for the purpose of disposing of the surplus beef cattle. I sold 33 head of fat 3-year-old steers at $46 a head.

The cattle of this reserve came through the winter without loss, and the natural increase for the season was good. The profits from the industry are large, and the herd is increasing to such proportions that this year it may be necessary to dispose of a few breeding cows.

Last season this band had about 30 acres of oats, which was a fair crop, but was fed in the straw. This season these Indians will have something over 50 acres in grain.

The work of the reserve is directed by Charles R. Eagle, a member of the band.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

The Onion Lake agency was inspected during February. All the reserves were visited with the exception of the Island Lake reserve, on which but a small section of the band is at yet settled.

The temperature was severe, but the weather was calm, the trails excellent, and conditions generally most favourable for the work.

The agency staff is more complete than at any time in the past and includes: W. Sibbald, as agent; Lang Turner, agency clerk; Dr. E. B. Matheson, resident medical attendant; Joseph Taylor, engineer; John Bangs, interpreter; Rupert Pratt, assistant interpreter; T. J. Slater, farmer on Long Lake reserve, and Z. A. Lefebvre, farmer on the Cold Lake reserve.

Dr. Amos, of Lloydminster, renders medical attendance to the bands abroad from the agency headquarters, making periodical visits.

The fact that there is but 250 acres under cultivation in an agency where there are upwards of 200 working men indicates the very limited attention that is given to farming here. With farm instructors at Long Lake and Cold Lake, however, it seems probable that on those reserves at least better results may henceforth be obtained.

The breeding of the Indians' cattle continues to be well looked after, and they are now a very superior class of stock, being valued among the settlers for breeding purposes almost equally with pure-bred cattle.

But the profits from the cattle industry could be materially increased by the adoption of better methods in connection with the feeding and wintering of the stock. Native hay for feed, and that sometimes in limited allowance, and the shelter of a poplar bluff in winter, are not adequate provision for well-bred stock, with a view to their attaining their best growth and value. This, of course, is not the uniform method, but it is far too prevalent. There are a few really good stockmen among the

Indians of this agency, who take care of their cattle well in every way, except as to providing a quantity of suitable cultivated feed.

The cattle show a slight increase in number; but the owners have not realized the fullest benefits from the industry, losses continuing somewhat heavy from year to year.

The fur hunt continues to afford profitable employment for a large number of these Indians; while during the winter the Indians of Frog Lake and Long Lake earn large sums in the aggregate in connection with the fish business.

The use of liquor among the Indians here is a growing and formidable evil, and vigorous measures have been initiated with a view to checking the traffic.

Suitable farm buildings have been erected at a moderate cost on the Long Lake and Cold Lake reserves.

The work of the agency office has been conducted with the same punctuality and efficiency as in former years.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

In May, 1910, I made a brief inspection of the Saddle Lake agency.

It is some years since I last visited this agency, and I find the attitude of the Indians toward their industries not materially changed, nor is there any marked difference in the results.

The agricultural season of 1909 was a decidedly favourable one; and yet the aggregate yield of wheat throughout the agency was only about 900 bushels, and of oats about 5,000. However, the acreage seeded in 1910 was somewhat larger than in 1909; some of the crop was on new land and tolerably well worked, and there was reason to expect a return much larger than that of the preceding season, as above shown.

The agent experiences continued difficulty in checking the disposal by the Indians of cattle of an immature class. Last season, however, for the first time in many years he was able to offer to the regular market 19 head of fat steers, for which he secured an average price of $52, which is a much better return than the Indians have been accustomed to obtain.

Though the loss of cattle during the twelve months preceding the inspection was slightly over four per cent, yet the net strength of the herds was not seriously diminished.

The Indians of the Saddle Lake reserve, the large reserve at the agency headquarters, had decided to fence their entire reserve, and at the time of my visit the work was being prosecuted with energy and system, the more remarkable as it was organized and carried out by the Indians without direction. The enterprise involved the providing of 17,000 tamarack posts and more than 100 miles of wire.

NORTHERN BANDS OF TREATY 6.

During August and September I made the annuity payments to the northern bands of Treaty 6. New bands were organized at Stanley and Pukittawagan, on the Churchill river, the members of these being for the most part heretofore members of the bands at Lac la Ronge and Pelican Narrows. Thirty Indians from Burntwood lake were admitted to treaty at Pukittawagan.

These four bands now include nearly 1,100 Indians, and the number is steadily increasing.

The health of these Indians has been good. The birth-rate for the year was 56 in 1,000, and the death-rate was only 17. Among the few deaths that occurred were 2 from drowning, the exact circumstances attending these being only a matter of surmise. The victims, two young men, were alone in a canoe on Deschambault lake;

later their hats and the canoe and paddles drifted ashore, the only evidences of the accident that had occurred.

These bands consist entirely of Crees. Their livelihood is derived mainly from the fur hunt, in the prosecution of which they cover a vast territory. They have their log dwellings on the shores of the numerous lakes, where fish of excellent quality are abundant. At Pukittawagan, on the Churchill, sturgeon are particularly plentiful.

BANDS INCLUDED IN TREATY 10.

The bands included in Treaty 10 are the Canoe Lake, English River, and Clear Lake bands, who inhabit the region around Ile à la Crosse, and the Lac la Hache and Barren Lands bands, occupying the country northwest and north of Reindeer lake.

The bands are composed entirely of Chipewyans, with the exception of the Canoe Lake band, which includes only Crees.

On June 29 and following days I made the annuity payments to the three bands first mentioned, who were assembled at the Roman Catholic mission at Ile à la Crosse. Later, when the Indians had dispersed and returned to their various localities, I visited the dwellings of all the Crees at Canoe lake, and of a large number of the Chipewyans at Clear lake, Buffalo river, Patuanack, The Dipper, Pine river, and other places.

The Canoe Lake band occupies, along with a few half-breed families, a beautiful tract of fertile land, well supplied with valuable timber, hay and water. They are anxious to have lands definitely set apart for them there. They are quite a civilized class of Indians and are anxious to engage in agricultural pursuits. They all have garden plots, which are carefully cultivated; and they have at times had a surplus of potatoes, which they disposed of to the school at Lac la Plonge, 20 miles distant.

The chief of this band, John Iron, is a superior specimen of the Indian, and fulfils the duties of his chiefship with a proper sense of responsibility.

I also visited a band of Crees at Waterhen lake, some 80 miles south of Canoe lake. These are neighbouring bands, and to some extent allied in blood; but they are almost opposites as regards advancement. The difference is plainly due to many years of missionary work among the Canoe Lake band, who are in consequence thoroughly christianized, while the Waterhen Lake band are utterly pagan and in every respect in their primitive condition.

The Chipewyans are an industrious class in whatever they undertake, which is for the most part hunting. A few have fairly good gardens and a few head of stock. Those at Buffalo river occupy rather comfortable dwellings. There is, however, in all the bands of this locality a considerable proportion of destitute persons, accounted for mainly by age and sickness, and the estimate for relief is this year somewhat high.

The Lac la Hache and Barren Lands bands were paid on August 20 and following days at Lac du Brochet, which name designates the location of the mission and trading posts at the north end of Reindeer lake.

The Lac la Hache band consists mainly of Chipewyans, but with a slight admixture of Crees. They occupy the region around Wollaston lake, are industrious fur hunters, and a fairly robust class of Indians.

The Barren Lands band has its home some eight days' journey to the north and northeast from Lac du Brochet. They are a purely Chipewyan band, and compared with the fur-hunting Indians, they lead a somewhat irregular and precarious existence, living mainly by the periodical slaughter of the reindeer from farther north.

This year again the health of this band has been by no means good, the death-rate reaching the extraordinary figure of 140 in a 1,000, while the birth-rate was 55.

FORT McMURRAY BAND.

A section of the Fort McMurray band, belonging to Treaty 8, was paid at Portage la Loche on July 12.

They are Chipewyans, mainly of mixed blood, and number 40 persons.

Their homes and hunting grounds are around Whitefish lake, about 40 miles west of La Loche. They are quite a civilized and intelligent class of Indians, and appear to make a good livelihood; though there are among them a few aged persons without near relatives, who are quite destitute.

The birth-rate for the year was 70, and the death-rate 23, in 1,000.

The trip in connection with the annuity payments occupied in all about three and a half months.

The supplies furnished under contract by the Hudson's Bay Company were examined at every point and were found to comply with specifications in every particular.

I was accompanied throughout the payments by Dr. R. L. King, of Prince Albert, as medical attendant, and D. A. Hall, as clerk, whose services were in both instances very satisfactory.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. CHISHOLM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATE,
BALCARRES, April 24, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report dealing with matters in general pertaining to the Indians of the South Saskatchewan inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1911.

In this inspectorate there are seven agencies, consisting of twenty-three reserves, seven boarding schools, five day schools and one industrial school. A special report dealing with the schools that come under my jurisdiction has already been forwarded to you, so that it will not be necessary to say anything further about them in this report.

Speaking generally, the health of the Indians throughout the inspectorate has been good. I notice a marked improvement in the manner in which they live and take care of their children. The style of houses is improving and they are better furnished and ventilated, which is of great benefit from a health standpoint. The young mothers who have passed through schools take an interest in keeping their children much cleaner than the old Indians who have never been at school. They seem to understand better the feeding of their children, and realize that they must receive attention when they are sick. Now that the resident population of our reserves is largely made up of Indians who have been educated, I am looking for even a greater change from a health standpoint as years go by, for it will not be many years before the entire population of the reserves shall have passed through some school. At File Hills agency many of the young Indians pay for their own medical attendance, and as a result, the department is called upon to vote very little for this purpose.

The question of assisting graduates of schools has been one that has engaged a good deal of attention of late on the reserves, and in many instances the assistance granted by the department in the way of oxen, ploughs, harness, &c., has been made good use of. Of course there have been failures and perhaps more than there would have been among as many whites under similar conditions, but this is natural when one takes into consideration the fact that they are Indians, and the conditions under which they live. Some of the graduates have not shown that they have profited greatly by the training received at school, but the majority who return live so as to justify the expenditure of money that has been necessary to give them an education.

There is a time in the life of the school graduate during which he shows to disadvantage, and it is often while he is going through this period that he is judged by those who have not seriously studied this phase of the Indian life, and he is too often condemned and considered worse than an Indian who has never been educated. The boys are taken into school when they are six or seven years of age and kept there till they are eighteen, during which time they are fed, clothed and cared for, in fact they have no responsibility whatever. They are then discharged, and the yoke of discipline is lifted from their shoulders. In many cases they return to the homes of parents who are utterly indifferent as to whether they work or not, and as a result they follow the course that is most congenial to themselves and their parents, which is to do as little work as possible. It is during this period that the graduate shows to disadvantage, and it is not until he realizes that he has to shift for himself and that his way of making a living is not the best way, that he adapts himself to farm work.

A further reason why these young men are so indifferent about farming is that it means a long two years before they benefit from their labours to any extent, as the returns from the first two years' efforts are never very great and are largely required to pay the initial expenses in connection with the farm. It will be readily understood that it takes some determination to go ahead and make a success, and as perseverance is not a strong trait in the character of the Indian, it is at this time that he stands in most need of efficient and constant supervision and encouragement. If he can be brought to the stage where he can see substantial remunerative results from his own work, he will continue to go ahead and the supervision can gradually be lessened, although not altogether withdrawn.

The large influx of white settlers to this country has made a great change in the life of the Indians, and, as the population increases, the change will be even greater. Not very long ago they could roam at will over all the unoccupied lands outside the reserves, hunting, and trapping small game, digging senega-root and making a living out of the natural resources of the country; but now they must confine their hunting to limited areas and fall in with the white man's ways of living, and earn a livelihood by cultivating the soil and raising cattle.

The season of 1910 opened earlier than usual, and as a result most of the grain was in the ground in good time. The rainfall in some parts of the district was quite heavy, in fact they could have done with less; in other parts there was a lack of rain, but generally speaking the season was a favourable one from the farming standpoint.

There were 375 Indians grain-farming in this inspectorate last year, and they produced 235,038 bushels of grain off 10,071 acres of land. One man grew 7,200 and several others grew from 3,000 to 5,000 bushels each. The production of grain in such large quantities by individual Indians goes to show that many of them are an asset to the country.

An extra effort was made last season to break up a large amount of new land, and I am pleased to say the effort was very successful, as some 3,093 acres were broken. At Touchwood Hills good work was done, as this agency contributed 1,181 acres to the total. In addition to the breaking, 1,821 acres were summer fallowed

and 760 acres fall ploughed in this inspectorate. A great deal of the work was first-class, although I did see land that was not as well done as it should have been.

The weed problem is becoming a very serious one on some of the reserves, and, as the Indians do not realize the very great importance of keeping them in check, it is necessary to keep them constantly at work on the land. Now that they are cultivating much larger areas and summer-fallowing their land to a greater extent at some of the agencies, I am hoping that they will be able to check them.

The cattle industry has also proved to be a very lucrative one for the Indians during the past year. Prices were exceedingly high and the indications are that they will keep that way for some time to come. Last fall the Indians in this inspectorate killed for beef and sold cattle to the value of about $25,000. The steers that were sold were some of the best that went out of the province.

There is an improvement in the manner in which Indians are looking after their stock at most of the agencies, but at one or two points there is still much to be desired in this respect. Many people were of the opinion that the Indians would take naturally to stock-raising, but I must say that my experience with them has led me to think differently. Many of them do not feed their cattle enough and require constant watching. As the years go by, I notice an improvement in the class of stables that are being built on the reserves. Some of these barns would do credit to a white farmer.

At the Assiniboine agency a decided advancement has been made in farming, and a reference to the statistical statement will show what these Indians have done and are doing. Most of the farmers in this small agency are graduates of Indian schools. I am looking for even greater results at this point from now on, as the Indians are farming on practical lines and good results are bound to follow.

All the farming operations throughout this district are done by horse and ox power, and the work accomplished is the result of individual effort.

In all the agencies in this inspectorate there are a certain number who do not farm; this class usually consists of the older members of the bands, and they earn a livelihood by selling wood, hay, pickets, &c., for which there is always a good demand.

Considerable difficulty has been occasioned of late years by Indians leaving their reserves and neglecting their work, especially their ploughing, in order to follow up the annual sports that are held at the different towns within a radius of 50 or 60 miles. To a large extent this accounts for the weeds gaining such headway at some points. Instead of staying at home and ploughing them under, the Indians go away to the sports and allow the weeds to go to seed.

The farming equipment on most of the reserves is first-class, and nearly all the machinery has been purchased by the Indians themselves. In all the agencies there are steam-threshing outfits, and the Indians do their own threshing.

The class of horses on all the reserves is improving very much, in fact on some of the reserves one can now find some of the finest horses in the country. The Indian pony is being replaced by a better stamp of horse.

While there is still much to be desired in the manner in which many of the Indians do their farm work, there has been a decided improvement in this line. Many of the Indians are beginning to realize that in order to get results they will have to work the land properly.

There is also much to be desired in the manner in which they care for their implements. Not only do they leave them out in the fields exposed to the weather, but too often they condemn articles and machinery that could for a few dollars be put in good order and condition. It is on this point that I find they require constant watching and advice.

I am pleased to report that I found at all agencies on my different inspections the buildings well kept and the surrounding premises neat. As a rule the equipment for carrying on the work is well cared for and in good order.

It is also a pleasure to note that the government thoroughbred bulls, which are kept at headquarters of the agency are, as a rule, well looked after, in fact there is nothing further to be desired in this line.

There have been no changes in the management of the agencies in this inspectorate during the past twelve months. There have been several changes among the farmers, however; the usual difficulty is experienced in getting competent men.

I have been extremely busy during the year and in addition to visiting all the agencies and schools once, and many of them more than once, have had a great deal of special work, land sales, &c. My office work has increased greatly during the last two years, and during the last twelve months some 2,185 letters were received and sent. The time I have to devote to this work is very limited, as much of it is spent away from home. As the Indians advance in agriculture, the clerical work increases; the book-keeping is getting to be an important feature of the office work.

Your obedient servant,

W. M. GRAHAM,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLACKFOOT AGENCY,
GLEICHEN, April 4, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, together with the statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Blackfoot nation, which consists of the Blackfeet, Bloods and Peigans in Alberta, and the South Peigans in Montana, U.S.A.

Reserve.—The Blackfoot reserve, with an area of 470 square miles, is situated just south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 50 miles east of Calgary. The Bow river enters the reserve on the western boundary, runs in a southeasterly direction, and leaves the reserve near the southeast corner. Crowfoot creek enters on the northern boundary, and empties into the Bow river within 8 miles of the eastern boundary. In the southwestern portion of the reserve the two Arrowhead creeks rise, and flowing northerly, also empty into the Bow river. On both the north and south sides of the Bow are ridges of sandy dunes. Some scrub and small timber grow on these sandy dunes and along the rivers and creeks. The river banks average about 150 feet in height, in some places gradually sloping for a mile or so back from the river, but in other places they are quite perpendicular. The reserve consists of fertile valleys and plains, partly covered with scrub and some heavy timber. The uplands on both sides of the Bow river are rolling prairie, broken in places by ponds, and forming an ideal stock range; at the same time, large tracts of as fine farming land as can be found in southern Alberta are situated on both sides of the river running back to the boundary of the reserve.

In June last this band surrendered to the Crown all that portion of the reserve lying south of the Southern Alberta Land Company's irrigation canal along with a strip 3 miles wide from the canal to the eastern boundary of the reserve and that portion of the reserve lying between the Bow river and the eastern boundary of the

reserve and the township line No. 20 near Horseshoe Bend, amounting to 125,200 acres.

Population.—The band numbers 238 men, 243 women, 153 boys, 133 girls—total 767, a decrease of only one since last year.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year the health of the Indians has been fairly good. We have had no epidemics of any kind. The medical officer, Dr. Lafferty, and during his absence, his deputy, Dr. Fisher, frequently visited the reserve and gave all the medical attention required. They also attended the hospital attached to the Crowfoot boarding school, which is attended to by the Sisters of the Roman Catholic mission.

There is also a hospital attached to the Church of England school at Old Sun's, of which Miss Murray is the resident nurse. Dr. W. Rose is the medical officer in charge; he gives very faithful service to this institution.

The Indians are continually instructed as to the imperative necessity of keeping their premises clean, and burning up all refuse, that filth breeds disease, and that to be healthy they must keep themselves and their surroundings clean.

Occupations.—Up to the present time their principal work has been stock-raising, putting up hay for sale, coal-mining, freighting, and working for farmers in the district.

As will be seen by the statement of statistics, they have earned quite a large sum of money during the year. Between forty and fifty Indians are engaged in coal-mining, and make very good wages at it. One Indian, Buckskin, and his party of 8 or 10 have an excellent mine near Horseshoe Bend, where they have drifted into the bank or side hill for a considerable distance and are working a seam of coal of very good quality, which is 8 to 10 feet thick. Bear Robe and Sitting Eagle also have very good mines; the others are not so good, being near the surface, and the coal consequently of poorer quality.

Up to the present not much farming has been done, but it is the intention, when the surrendered portion of the reserve is sold, to subdivide two large blocks on the reserve and place each Indian on his own subdivision or farm. They will have a certain amount of land broken, be supplied with seed and necessary implements, and be given a fair start under competent supervision.

Buildings.—These Indians have as yet only the ordinary log houses and stables, with the exception of three or four who have frame houses. When the farms are subdivided as mentioned in the previous paragraph, it is the intention to erect a good frame house and stable on each farm to be paid for out of the proceeds of their land sales. They will then be in a splendid position for self-improvement, placed as it were on 'ready-made farms.'

Stock.—They have a good class of stock, which is being improved by means of the thoroughbred bulls supplied by the department. Last year they supplied all the animals required for their own self-support, and what was purchased by the department for issue to the old and destitute.

Their horses are also being steadily, if slowly, improved by the use of the grade Clyde stallions supplied them, and in time they will have a very useful class of work horses.

Farm Buildings.—The remarks in the section devoted to buildings apply also to this subheading.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are progressing in so far as they are becoming more self-supporting.

They earn a large amount of money during the year by coal-mining, hay contracts, hauling gravel and building sand, and freighting and working for the surrounding settlers and townspeople. It is of course not to be expected that the older Indians will entirely cast off their pagan ideas and adopt altogether the—to them—newer

ideas of civilization, but they now mostly dress as do white men, and in ordinary intercourse with them, show very little of the savage type to which they formerly belonged.

The younger generation, ex-pupils of the schools, show more of the effect of civilization and use very little of the paint and feathers, for which some still show a liking.

Temperance and Morality.—Taken on the whole, they may be called fairly temperate, as much so as a like number of the lower class of white people. But there are some amongst them who, like some white people, will drink whenever they get the opportunity, and so get into trouble. After all, they are but human, and have their faults and failings like the rest of mankind.

Particular attention is paid to the prosecution of all persons selling liquor to the Indians whenever they can be found out, and evidence secured for their conviction, as I consider they are the worst offenders of the two. If we can stop the selling, there can be no buying.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I am pleased to report that the members of the staff have all given good and faithful service during the year.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. GOODERHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
BLOOD AGENCY,
MACLEOD, June 11, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, together with the usual statement of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

Tribe.—The Blood Indians are the principal branch of the Blackfoot nation or family in the great Algonkian linguistic stock. The Blackfoot nation consists of the Blood, Blackfoot and Peigan tribes, located in Alberta, and a subdivision of the latter tribe, known as the South Peigans, who are United States Indians, located in Montana, immediately south of the international line. These three tribes, with their allies, the Gros Ventres and the Sarcees, formed the Blackfoot confederacy, a powerful combination which for a century held by force of arms against all comers an extensive territory reaching from the Missouri river north to the Red Deer, and from the Rockies east to beyond the Cypress hills. The protection of their vast territory against invasion imposed upon these Indians a life of almost constant warfare with the numerous enemies who surrounded them on all sides, and developed in the people a proud and imperious spirit, which after twenty-nine years of reservation life is still the prominent characteristic of the Bloods.

Reserve.—The Blood reserve is situated between the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, and from the forks of these streams runs in a southern direction for about 40 miles to within 14 miles of the international boundary. It contains an area of 540 square

miles or some 354,000 acres of splendid land. The two rivers form the boundary line on the north, east and west sides, and furnish an abundant supply of fresh clear water. The south boundary is fenced with a line of barbed wire fencing 15 miles long. There is no building timber upon the reserve, but the river bottoms in places have a fair growth of cotton-wood and willow, which form good shelter for cattle during cold weather. This is the largest Indian reservation in the Dominion.

Population.—The population of the reserve at the annuity payments last November, was 1,122, being a decrease for the year of 27. The birth-rate was 46 per thousand, and the death-rate 71.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been fair.

There is a good and commodious hospital on the reserve, sustained by the government, and in charge of the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity, where attention is given to patients requiring hospital treatment, the institution being regularly visited by the physician provided by the department.

Tuberculosis, that scourge of the Indian race, in its two forms of scrofula and consumption of the lungs, is responsible for much of the sickness that occurs on this reservation. For the handling of this and other infectious and contagious diseases we have an isolation hospital containing two small wards and a nurses' room.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of the Bloods are cattle-raising, farming, haymaking and freighting.

The Indian named Black-horses still operates the coal mine on the St. Mary's river which he has been working for many years and from which he derives an income sufficient for the support of his large family.

Stock.—Owing to the exceptional grazing capabilities of this magnificent reservation, it has long been recognized that in connection with the cattle industry lies a great hope for the future of these Indians, a belief that is encouraged by the natural fondness of the plains Indians for live stock. Being convinced that in the ownership of large herds of cattle will be found a solution to most of the problems with which we have to contend in connection with their management, the department for some years furnished annually a number of heifers which were issued to the Indians in a special effort to make cattle-owners of such members of the tribe as could with safety be entrusted with the care of horned stock. This work is not finished, as there are still many young Indians to be given the necessary start; but the showing to date is quite satisfactory. At the last round-up we branded 1,470 calves. In the management of these cattle special attention has been given to the matter of quality, which has entailed the purchase and maintenance of an expensive herd of thoroughbred bulls, numbering at the present time 148. A few are Galloways, but most of the older bulls are Shorthorns, while most of the young animals purchased in recent years are Herefords. All these bulls are pedigreed stock. Some were bought in Ontario and Manitoba, but the best and cheapest bulls are those purchased by the department at the annual public auction sale of thoroughbred cattle at Calgary under the direction of the Department of Agriculture.

The cattle-owning members of the tribe have for seven years raised all the beef required for the consumption of the whole tribe, and have also made several important shipments of export cattle to Liverpool. During the past season we sold for the Liverpool market one shipment of 200 head of Indian steers at $78 per head f.o.b. here, which is a record price for range animals that had grazed out every winter since they were calved.

The 1,470 calves branded in 1910 is the largest number that the Bloods have ever raised in a single year, But I regret to say that, owing to the exceptional severity of last winter, there is no prospect of such a successful branding being repeated this year. The unusually fierce storms of January, coupled with deep snow in that, and the succeeding months, caused such heavy losses amongst the cattle on these ranges

that a count this year can hardly fail to show a decrease in the herds, particularly with regard to female stock.

Like most Indians of the plains, the Bloods own considerable numbers of native horses, and in order to improve their quality the department keeps on the reservation 46 stallions, which are loaned out to the Indians under appropriate conditions.

Temperance and Morality.—The ease with which these Indians can procure intoxicating liquor is, I reget to say, increasing in the towns of Macleod, Lethbridge and Cardston, and this unfortunate feature is not only a source of disturbance and continual worry to the officials in charge of the Indians, but it is exceedingly detrimental to the interests of the department's wards. There are several reasons why the traffic in intoxicants to Indians flourishes at present more unchecked than in former years, the most potent of which is to be found in the changes which have occurred in connection with the police service of western towns. Formerly when this work was done exclusively by detachments and patrols of the Northwest Mounted Police they as employees of the Dominion government paid particular attention to the protection of the Indians from the liquor traffic. In recent years, however, the larger organization has relinquished police work in the towns and cities in favour of the municipal constables, who, in the writer's experience, very rarely take any interest in the enforcement of the Indian Act. As a consequence it is easier for Blood Indians to procure a dozen bottles of whisky under present conditions than a single bottle a few years ago when the purchasers and vendors had to dodge the patrols and detectives of the Mounted Police.

Progress.—The marvellous success with which the extensive growing of wheat has been attended in recent years in this part of the province, having established the practicability of adding that industry to the occupations of the Bloods, it was decided to go actively into farming in 1907. As the Bloods are a large community, any work undertaken by them must be on a fairly large scale to be worth while. It was, therefore, thought advisable to place under immediate cultivaion a large acreage, and as the initial work of breaking the sod is too heavy for Indian horses to accomplish, except in a limited way, the Indians, upon the advice of the writer, decided to purchase with tribal funds a first-class steam plough outfit, consisting of a 32 horse-power traction engine and a ten furrow engine gang plough, the intention being to use the steam rig for breaking only, all subsequent work to be done by the Indians with horses.

The plan was followed with success, and in 1908 the initial crop was harvested from 600 acres producing 23,000 bushels of No. 1 Red Winter wheat. Next year they raised 24,000 bushels, and farming having now become so popular, the Indians themselves requested that a second steam ploughing outfit be purchased from their tribal funds, which was acceded to by the department, and a 36 H.P. steam tractor of the latest and strongest pattern was bought last year. There are now 3,000 acres under cultivation on the reserve, farmed by 39 individual Indians. Additional land is being broken this year to accommodate fifteen more applicants, and, unless the breaking is retarded by scarcity of fuel in consequence of the present strike of coal miners, there should be 54 Blood Indian farmers with crops to harvest next year.

The Bloods have their own threshing outfit, a 40-660 separator with latest attachments having been purchased with tribal funds for operation with one of the large traction engines. Stack-threshing is the method followed, each Indian's farm being threshed separately, the spout of the separator emptying direct into portable granaries, of which each farmer has one or two according to the bulk of his crop.

Under the system adopted, these farms are located in groups to facilitate the use of the steam ploughs, which work to better advantage on long furrows of a mile or more, to permit economy in implements and to enable the supervision to be done with greater ease and by less men than would be possible were the farms scattered all over the reserve. Thus, while the first fifteen farms are adjoining one another in a

solid block, there is no community of interest except in the ownership of the joint fence that was built by the fifteen Indians to inclose the whole area and in the use of implements. Each man owns his farm, and, after it is once broken for him, works it individually, without having any interest in the work or produce of any of the adjoining farms.

The general policy of placing each Indian upon his own resources as soon as they are sufficient for the sustenance of himself and family, has been steadily maintained, with the result that a fair proportion of the Bloods are entirely self-supporting; but this feature of their management has in late years been somewhat overdone, as it has recently been necessary to return to the free ration list a few individuals who were for a time able to support themselves from their cattle herds, but were unable to continue doing so owing to the reduction of the cattle through unnatural losses.

Your obedient servant,

R. N. WILSON,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
EDMONTON AGENCY,
EDMONTON, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

ENOCH'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 8 miles west of Edmonton, and contains an area of 19,520 acres, all inclosed with a substantial fence of posts and wires. The soil is rich and easily brought under cultivation. It yields abundantly and is usually free from hail and summer frosts. It is plentifully supplied with wood and water, and natural meadows afford pasturage and hay. It is underlaid with coal, and where mines can be easily opened and economically operated.

Population.—The population at the last treaty payments was 117.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band was fairly good. In the spring of the year there was a small outbreak of small-pox, but no deaths resulted. There was also an epidemic of measles, from which a few deaths occurred. In the way of sanitary precautions, there is always a cleaning up around the houses and a burning of rubbish. All houses are well whitewashed with lime.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries of this band. Logs are also taken out in the winter and sawn into lumber for the improvement of dwellings and other buildings.

Stock.—These Indians as a whole do not look after their stock with the interest that should be displayed. A few of them, however, take more care. The stock wintered well, considering the very cold winter.

Implements.—These Indians are well supplied with all kinds of implements, and use them to good advantage. Good care is taken of them.

Buildings.—All the members of the band are well housed. Some new dwellings were built during the year as well as some new farm buildings such as stables, granaries, &c.

Progress.—About 75 per cent more grain was threshed last fall than during the previous year. About 107 acres of new land was broken and six new dwellings, two granaries and six new horse stables were built during the year. These Indians are improving their condition.

Temperance.—There is not much improvement in the way of temperance amongst these Indians.

MICHEL'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve lies 7 miles from St. Albert, and has an area of about 15,732 acres; it is partly fenced. It is good farm-land and there is sufficient timber for the requirements of the band. The Canadian Pacific railway has cut a right of way from east to west across the reserve.

Population.—At last treaty payments the population was 100.

Occupations.—These Indians are nearly all successful farmers, and conduct most of their business affairs themselves.

Health.—With the exception of an epidemic of measles, the health of this band has been good.

Buildings.—Most of these Indians are comfortably housed. A few new buildings have been put up during the year.

Implements.—These Indians have all kinds of good implements.

Characteristics.—Successful farming has made these Indians to all intents and purposes self-supporting. A few members of the band do not live on the reserve, but only come in for treaty payments.

Morality.—The morality of these Indians is of a high standard.

ALEXANDER'S BAND.

Reserve.—This lies about 4 miles north of the Michel reserve, and contains 17,691 acres of open undulating and rolling timbered country; most of it is adapted for agriculture. It is inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population.—At last treaty payments these Indians numbered 141.

Health.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians are naturally hunters and trappers, but during the last year or two Farmer Hope has succeeded in making them take a livelier interest in farming, and there is no doubt that his efforts will be productive of benefit.

Stock.—More interest is being taken in the stock belonging to these Indians. Their calf crop was better this year and the cattle wintered well.

Buildings.—The dwellings on this reserve are a great improvement in comparison with what they were three or four years ago. Some very good houses are now to be seen, and their stables are better than they were.

Implements.—The supply of implements for farming operations is inadequate for the advance in agricultural work.

Progress.—The start made at farming a year or so ago is being kept up. Ninety-five per cent more grain was threshed than during the previous year. One hundred and two acres of new land was broken, two new log houses with shingle roofs were built during the year, and other buildings considerably improved. There is every evidence that these Indians are progressing as quickly as it is possible to make them.

Temperance and Morality.—Some of these Indians drink liquor, but there is not so much drinking as there was.

JOSEPH'S BAND.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at Lac Ste. Anne, and has an area of 14,720 acres, three-fourths being timbered and the rest hay and prairie land.

Population.—At the last treaty payments the band numbered 143.

Health.—These are a very healthy lot of Indians.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of these Indians, and last year they were successful. They do not farm, but had good gardens and their vegetables were very good.

Stock.—There are very few cattle on this reserve, and not much interest is taken in them; but sufficient feed is provided for their winter keep.

Progress.—There is no progress amongst these Indians, but soon it will be necessary to put a white man in charge of the reserve to look after them and instruct them in the way to make a living outside of hunting. The old and destitute are left behind when the others are away hunting, and these have to be cared for.

Temperance and Morality.—The drawback here is the fondness of these Indians for liquor; it is having a disastrous effect on them, which is shown by the neglect of their children.

PAUL'S BAND.

Reserve.—Paul's reserve is situated on the east side of White Whale lake, and contains 20,378 acres of good farming and grazing land, all inclosed with a good post and wire fence.

Population.—The population is 142.

Health.—Tuberculosis is prevalent on the reserve in its various forms.

Occupations.—Hunting and trapping are the chief occupations of these Indians, but they did a little more farming during the past year than they have done heretofore. Their interest in their cattle is not great, but they put up enough hay for their winter supply.

Buildings.—There has been an improvement in their buildings during the year. The lumber sawn—70,000 feet—has been used to make repairs and additions.

Stock.—There is no perceptible increase in the cattle belonging to this band. They wintered well.

Progress.—A better showing was made in the farming operations of this band during the year, but what promised to be a good crop of grain was hailed out, and green feed was harvested in the place of oats. During the year 3 new dwellings, 1 new storehouse, 4 new stables, 3 new driving sheds, wells, and 4 miles of fencing were built.

Morality.—The morality of the Indians of this band is about on a par with that of other Indians in like conditions.

Your obedient servant,

URBAIN VERREAU,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
HOBBEMA AGENCY,
HOBBEMA, April 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Reserves.—Hobbema agency headquarters has a very central location within half a mile of the Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, which runs through the reserve. This agency comprises the following reserves, which adjoin and practically form one large reserve, with an area of 76,420 acres.

SAMSON'S RESERVE, NO. 137.

This reserve contains 30,980 acres and lies to the southeast of Hobbema siding on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, about half way between the towns of Wetaskiwin and Ponoka.

ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, NO. 138A.

The area of this reserve is 25,600 acres. It has the north boundary line of Samson's reserve for its southern boundary, and extends northerly to Louis Bull's reserve.

LOUIS BULL'S RESERVE, NO. 138B.

This reserve contains 13,440 acres, and lies to the north of Ermineskin's reserve.

MONTANA RESERVE, NO. 139.

The Montana reserve comprises 6,400 acres, and lies to the south of Samson's and the Battle river.

REMARKS APPLYING TO ALL RESERVES.

The surface of these reserves consists of rolling prairie, swamps and lakes, with a small quantity of scattered timber of sufficient size for cutting into lumber and for building purposes. There are extensive hay meadows at the southeast corner of the reserve bordering on Battle lake. During past years the fire-wood has been much depleted by the prairie fires, and is now becoming scarce. There is a small reserve of 4,800 acres located at Pigeon lake, about 30 miles from the agency headquarters, which is used solely by the Indian fishermen of these reserves. The lake contains excellent whitefish, and although the supply drawn from there has been largely curtailed of late years, it is still a source of food-supply for a number of the Indians during the winter

Tribe.—With the exception of 40 Stonies, these Indians all belong to the Cree tribe.

Population.—The population of this agency at the annuity payments last July was 789, an increase of 4 for the year.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been exceedingly poor throughout the year, measles, typhoid fever and pneumonia being prevalent; several who were afflicted with tuberculosis also succumbed to the disease. The sanitary precautions were carefully carried out, and all garbage was removed and burned in the spring. The houses are re-mudded and limewashed in the fall. These Indians continue the old custom of living under canvas during the summer, and as they are frequently changing their localities, it is probably more conducive to health.

Dr. Robertson, of Wetaskiwin, is the medical attendant when required, and promptly responds when any call is made for his services.

Occupations.— The resources and occupations of these Indians have been varied and numerous, but they derive the most sustenance from mixed farming and stock-raising. The fishing at Pigeon lake was a source of income to a number of families for a portion of the year. Others found occupation and fair remuneration near the reserves by clearing brush-land for settlers, also in the ready sale of hay, which contributes largely towards their support. During the summer, 64,333 feet of lumber was sawn at the agency mill for the use of the Indians on the reserves, and again this winter those who required lumber have secured a supply of saw-logs. During the greater part of the summer months these Indians are occupied in securing hay for winter use and some for sale. A few who do not engage in any industry on the reserve maintain themselves by doing a little hunting; but fur animals are steadily

receding in this district. The result of the grain crops on these reserves was fair. During the year the members of Louis Bull's band placed a wire fence around their reserve.

Buildings.—A number of new buildings have been erected this year; they are well built and have shingled roofs. Most of the dwellings are kept clean and comfortable.

Stock.—The winter, generally speaking, was a favourable one for the maintenance of stock. Notwithstanding the heavy rain-falls in August and September, an ample supply of fodder was secured and a surplus quantity of hay for sale. The reserve affords splendid pasture for cattle. All the stock wintered well.

Farm Implements.—These Indians are fairly well equipped with farm implements, and this year added the following to their supply: 4 ploughs, 6 discs, 3 mowers, 3 horse-rakes, and 7 bob-sleighs. They take fair care of their machinery.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious, but could do much better if they were disposed to, and require constant supervision in their work. They have improved their manner of cultivating the land, and this year increased the acreage under crop 196 acres; they also broke 195 acres of new land, and summer fallowed 43 acres. These people, generally speaking, are of a very independent nature, but peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—The morality of these Indians is fair. There has been considerable intemperance amongst them during the year, but to obtain convictions is very difficult.

General Remarks.—A number of improvements have been made at the agency headquarters during the year; two new stables, implement shed, blacksmith's shop, pump, and fuel and ice-house, were built; considerable wire fencing was done, and a cement walk was made around the agent's dwelling. The general appearance of the grounds has also been improved.

Your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MANN,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
LESSER SLAVE LAKE AGENCY,
GROUARD, April 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Agency.—This agency comprises the following bands, viz.: Beaver, St. John's; Beaver, Dunvegan; Duncan's, Peace River Crossing; Slave, Beaver and Cree, Vermilion; Cree, Little Red River; Cree, Wabiskaw; Cree, Whitefish Lake; Cree, Sturgeon Lake, Sucker Creek, Driftpile River, Swan River and Sawridge, Lesser Slave Lake. The total population of these bands is slightly over 2,000.

BEAVER BAND, ST. JOHN'S.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Beaver tribe.
Reserve.—This band has no reserve.
Population.—At the last annuity payments this band numbered 118.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are affected with tuberculosis and scrofula. An epidemic of measles attacked this band in November and December, last, and a large number of deaths resulted, but a large percentage of deaths were among the non-treaty Indians.

Buildings.—These Indians live in teepees all the year round.

Stock.—With the exception of a few horses these Indians have no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians do not advance at all. They live their old hunting life. They are peaceable and well disposed.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

BEAVER BAND, DUNVEGAN.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve, containing about 24 square miles, is situated to the north of Dunvegan, and consists of open and small bluffs of timber. It is well suited for farming.

Population.—This band numbers between 130 and 140, less than half of whom live on the reserve.

Occupations.—The members of this band live almost entirely by hunting. Last year a small quantity of vegetables were raised.

Stock.—These Indians have no cattle, but have a number of horses.

Buildings.—Only a few of these Indians have houses, and these are made of logs with mud roofs.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been fair. They suffered from an epidemic of measles in the early part of the winter.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a few garden tools, this band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and peaceable, but show no progress.

Temperance.—They are a temperate and good-living people.

DUNCAN'S BAND, PEACE RIVER CROSSING.

Tribe or Nation.—The majority of this band are Crees, the rest belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—The main portion of this reserve is situated on a flat along the Peace river, about fifteen miles above Peace River crossing. It is good farm-land and is almost entirely cleared. These Indians have also a reserve of eight square miles at Old Wives' lake, where there are excellent hay meadows.

Population.—This band has a population of 67.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians suffered, as did others in this district, from the epidemic of measles. Otherwise their health was good.

Occupations.—The greater part of this band make their living entirely by hunting. Only a few do any farming.

Buildings.—The Indians who live on the reserve have good log houses and stables.

Stock.—These Indians have never received any cattle from the government, but they have a few inferior cattle of their own. They also have a few horses.

Farm Implements.—This band has a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, but are not very industrious and are not making any progress.

Temperance.—They are temperate and fairly moral.

SLAVE BAND, FORT VERMILION.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Slave tribe.

Reserve.—These Indians have no reserve.

Population.—The population of this band at the last treaty payments was 334.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have hitherto been very healthy. As their hunting grounds are very remote, they only come in at the time of the annuity payments, so I cannot say whether the wide-spread epidemic of measles, generally so fatal to this class of Indians, reached this band.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the sole occupations of this band.

Buildings.—These Indians have no buildings of any kind.

Stock.—They have a number of horses, but have no cattle.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are quiet and are a peaceable people. They are splendid hunters, and generally manage to make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and are a good-living people.

BEAVER BAND, FORT VERMILION.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Beaver tribe.

Reserve.—This band has chosen a tract of land for a reserve on the north side of the Peace river, near Fort Vermilion; but it has not yet been surveyed.

Population.—At the annuity payments in June, last, this band numbered 144.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few cases of tuberculosis, these Indians are healthy.

Occupations.—These Indians have hitherto lived altogether by hunting. Last summer a few of them began farming on a small scale.

Buildings.—This band has had few houses up to the present, but some were built during the past summer.

Stock.—This band has only a small number of inferior horses.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have made no progress, and will not make any unless they can be induced to start farming. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and fairly moral.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

CREE BAND, FORT VERMILION.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—These Indians have selected as their reserve a tract of land on the Loon river, about 50 miles east of Fort Vermilion. No survey has been made of this land.

Population.—At the treaty payments in June, last, this band was paid for 84.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the members of this band has been excellent.

Occupations.—These Indians live entirely by hunting, trapping and fishing.

Buildings.—These Indians have log shacks scattered at different points, but seldom live in them for any length of time, as they are continually on the move.

Stock.—These Indians have a considerable number of horses, but have no cattle.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are good hunters and trappers; but, as they do nothing else, they make no material progress. They are quiet and orderly.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and their morals are good.

CREE BAND, LITTLE RED RIVER.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Population.—This band numbered at the time of the annuity payments in June, last, 118.

Health and Sanitation.—There are a few cases of tuberculosis and scrofula among these Indians, but apart from these, the health of the band is excellent.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band make their living altogether by hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—These Indians have no buildings, but live throughout the year in teepees.

Stock.—This band has no stock except horses.

Farm Implements.—They have no implements of any kind.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good hunters and generally manage to make a fair living, but their condition shows no improvement. They are a peaceable people and give no trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and fairly moral.

Reserve.—This band as yet has no reserve, but have requested that one should be surveyed for them at Fox lake, about 40 miles east and north of Little Red River post. The location selected is a good one and suitable for farming and stock-raising.

CREE BAND, WABISKAW.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—The population of this band at the last treaty payments was 280.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are naturally of a healthy and robust constitution. Measles, which was prevalent among the children at the boarding schools, did not spread among the band.

Occupations.—Some of the younger men find employment on the boats on the Athabaska river, but the chief occupations of the band are fishing, hunting and trapping. Some gardening is done, but only in a small way.

Buildings.—Nearly all the members of this band have comfortable log houses, which are generally situated on the shores of the small lakes, in which the country abounds.

Farm Implements.—This band has never received any farm implements.

Stock.—These Indians own a considerable number of fairly good horses. They have no other stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is no progress noticeable with these Indians, except that they are building a better class of houses. They are good hunters.

Temperance and Morality.—I have never heard of any intemperance among these Indians. Their moral standard is good.

CREE BAND, WHITEFISH LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve, containing about 12 square miles, is situated on the north and west side of Whitefish lake. The major part of the reserve is covered with timber, consisting mostly of poplar, but with considerable good spruce. Around the shores of the lake are large hay meadows, and along the small river running into the lake is some open land suitable for farming.

Population.—This band numbers 88.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, though they suffered slightly from measles in the early part of the winter.

Occupations.—This band lives by fishing, hunting and trapping. A few of the Indians have small gardens.

Buildings.—They have fairly good log houses and stables.

Stock.—These Indians are owners of a few horses and take good care of them, but have no cattle.

Farm Implements.—This band has no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—Owing to their mode of life, these Indians make no progress. They are peaceable and give no trouble.

Temperance and Morality.—The members of this band are temperate. Their morals are above the Indian standard.

CREE BAND, STURGEON LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated to the east and south of Sturgeon lake, and contains about 34 square miles. The soil is good and well adapted for all kinds of crops.

Population.—This band at the last annuity payments had a population of 200.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of measles attacked this band in January, but no deaths occurred. Otherwise the health of the band was excellent.

Occupations.—These Indians depend almost entirely upon hunting and fishing for their subsistence. Last summer a considerable quantity of hay was put up, which they sold at a good figure to settlers going into the upper country. Some few of them have small gardens.

Buildings.—The houses and stables are built of logs; they are small, but warm and comfortable.

Stock.—With the exception of horses, these Indians have no stock.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements belonging to this band consist of one mower and rake and a few garden tools.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians have made no advancement, in fact are not as well off as they were some years ago, as the fur-bearing animals in this district are growing scarcer.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SUCKER CREEK BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve, containing 18·68 square miles, is situated on the south and west shores of Lesser Slave lake. There is some fine farm-land on this reserve and very extensive hay meadows, but the greater part is covered with poplar, tamarack, spruce and birch.

Population.—This band numbers 109.

Health and Sanitation.—An epidemic of measles spread through the band last winter, but with this exception the health of the Indians was extremely good.

Occupations.—These Indians have not yet taken much to farming, but all do considerable gardening. They attend fairly well to their cattle, and at haying-time have to work to get sufficient for requirements. Their chief sources of living, however, come from fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—These Indians have all got comfortable log houses and stables, many of the houses being floored and shingled.

Stock.—These Indians have some good cattle and horses. Their cattle are increasing slowly.

Farm Implements.—They have some farm implements, which they take fairly good care of.

Characteristics and Progress.—They show some progress. They are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Their standard of morality is not very high. Some intemperance was reported in January.

DRIFTPILE RIVER BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve, containing 21 square miles, is situated on the south shore of Lesser Slave lake. On both sides of the Driftpile river, which runs through the reserve, there is some of the finest agricultural land in this district. Along the lake shore are extensive hay meadows, where an ample supply of hay can be obtained even in the driest seasons. This band is fortunate in possesing an exceptionally fine belt of spruce timber, which covers an area of about 3 square miles. In addition to this, there is a large quantity of poplar and birch.

Population.—This band numbers 168.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band has been extremely good throughout the year.

Occupations.—Though fishing, hunting and trapping are still the mainstays of this band, these Indians have begun to realize what can be done by farming. During the past year they nearly all raised good crops of potatoes and turnips, and seem anxious to raise other crops in addition next year.

Buildings.—Their houses are built of logs and are comfortable and well ventilated. There is much room for improvement in their stables.

Stock.—These Indians have some good cattle, but the herd is not increasing to any extent. They have also a considerable number of fairly good horses.

Farm Implements.—This band has a small number of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are more industrious and have made more progress than any others in this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate and fairly moral.

SWAN RIVER BAND, LESSER SLAVE LAKE.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Crees.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated along the Swan river, about 8 miles south of Lesser Slave lake, and contains about 6,000 acres of land, consisting mainly of open country with bluffs of timber.

Population.—This band numbers 55.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band is good.

Occupations.—These Indians all had small gardens last summer, which did well. Several members of this band keep 'stopping places,' in the winter, at different points along the lake, to put up hay for which takes up a good deal of their time during the summer.

Buildings.—They have good log buildings.

Stock.—They have a few horses, but no cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and give no trouble. As they only moved on to their reserve last spring, very little progress has as yet been made.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are temperate, and are a good-living people.

CREE BAND, SAWRIDGE.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Crees.

Reserve.—This band has no reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 60.

Health and Sanitation.—Except for a few cases of measles, the health of this band has been good.

Occupations.—These Indians make their living by hunting, trapping and fishing.

Buildings.—These Indians have all got comfortable log houses.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not progressive. Their morals do not rank very high.

Temperance.—They are fairly temperate.

Stock.—This band has no stock except a few horses.

Your obedient servant,

W. B. L. DONALD,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
PEIGAN AGENCY,
BROCKET, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, together with the usual statements of agricultural statistics and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Peigan reserve is situated on the Oldman river, west of Macleod, and its area is 146 square miles, or 93,440 acres. In addition to the reserve proper the Indians have in the Porcupine hills a timber reserve containing 11½ square miles.

The Crowsnest Pass railway passes through the reserve from the northeast to the southerly and west boundaries; there being fifteen miles of track and three sidings on the reserve, the first siding west of Macleod being Peigan, where there is a substantial section-house, a good stock yard, and every facility for shipping. Chokio is the next, nicely situated about five miles east of Brocket station; this latter is situated in the south and west portion of the reserve. During the past season the railway company built a new station and warehouse, and has an agent at this point.

T. Lebel & Company have a large warehouse, the Alberta Pacific Elevator Company, an elevator, and there is a large raised platform for the farmers to load direct into cars.

Several different firms have been buying baled hay, oats, and wheat, and, as this is the most convenient point for most of the settlers to the south—in what is called the Kootenai and Halifax lake country—to dispose of their produce, an increasingly large volume of business is being done. It is near this point that the agency buildings are situated.

A portion of the reserve situated to the south of the agency and extending east and south of Chokio has been fenced for farming purposes, each individual having a location of 160 acres, breaking being done on each farm to the extent of ten to forty acres, as the Indian was capable of working.

The reserve is composed of undulating prairie and untimbered hills, and besides

the waters of the Oldman river, there are numerous small streams and springs distributed over the reserve, giving an abundant supply of good water for stock and other purposes, and making it one of the best grazing and farming districts in southern Alberta.

Population.—The population of this reserve at the last treaty payment was 448, details of which are found in the tabular statement.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band during the earlier part of the year was very satisfactory. An epidemic of grippe during the severe weather of January and February caused unusual sickness, and where combined with other weaknesses caused several deaths. There is a tendency to overcrowd houses in extremely cold weather as during the past winter. In the spring a general cleaning up and burning of rubbish takes place, and tents are in general use as soon as weather permits.

Occupations.—The cattle and horse industries have been the principal occupations. During the past season many of the younger men who had not previously undertaken farming took locations and commenced work, cultivating their land and erecting fences. The sale of wood and timber also adds to the earnings.

Buildings.—Buildings are being improved by the addition of lumber floors, and roofs of the same material are replacing those of sod. The new buildings are more commodious and substantially built.

Stock.—The Indians of this reserve are with a few exceptions rather indifferent with regard to the care of cattle. The past season was only a fair grazing one; on account of drought the grass was short. The winter has been an exceptionally severe one. There has, therefore, been some loss in young stock and cows.

Farm Implements.—Some take good care of implements, others are indifferent.

Characteristics and Progress.—As a whole the Peigans are fairly industrious, and are law-abiding and improving financially.

Temperance and Morality.—Intemperance has almost disappeared from this reserve, and few cases of immorality have come to my notice.

Your obedient servant,

E. H. YEOMANS,
Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY,
SADDLE LAKE, April 15, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, together with the usual statements of agricultural and industrial statistics and inventory of government property.

SADDLE LAKE BAND, NO. 125.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve has an area of 82,560 acres of land well suited for agriculture or stock-raising. It is situated in townships 57 and 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian.

Population.—The population, including Blue Quill's band, No. 127, is 362

Health and Sanitation.—A number of these Indians suffered from grippe during the past winter; otherwise their general health has been fairly good. The usual sanitary precautions were carefully carried out.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are farming, stock-raising, freighting and working for settlers in the vicinity of the reserve.

Buildings.—The majority of these Indians have comfortable dwelling-houses, and good stables for their stock.

Stock.—The stock belonging to these Indians was well cared for during the past winter.

Implements.—The members of this band are fairly well supplied with farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. During the year they built a fence of tamarack posts and two barbed wires around the whole reserve, with the exception of about nine miles. They intend to complete it this year. Good iron gates have been put in at the principal roadways.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are fairly moral. No case of intemperance was brought to my notice during the year.

JAMES SEENUM'S BAND, NO. 128.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the eastern shores of Goodfish and Whitefish lakes, in townships 61 and 62, ranges 12 and 13, west of the 4th meridian. It is suitable for stock-raising only, but farming to a limited extent is carried on.

Population.—The population of this band is 259.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been fairly good during the year. The usual sanitary precautions were carried out.

Occupations.—The chief occupations of these Indians are stock-raising, fishing, hunting, and farming on a limited scale.

Buildings.—These Indians have good dwelling-houses, and warm stables for their stock.

Farm Implements.—The members of this band are fairly well supplied with farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are fairly industrious. They are not making much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—No cases of intemperance occurred during the year. They are fairly moral.

CHIPEWYAN BAND, NO. 130.

These Indians belong to the Chipewyan tribe. They live at Hart lake, a distance of about 20 miles east from Lac la Biche. They number 89 persons. They make their living entirely by hunting, trapping and fishing.

BEAVER LAKE BAND, NO. 131.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Cree nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated in townships 65 and 66, range 13, west of the 4th meridian. It has an area of 23,461 acres. It is suitable for agriculture and stock-raising.

Population.—The population of this band is 103.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these Indians are hunting, trapping, fishing and working on the Athabaska river. A few have started farming and stock-raising and are making some slight progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly moral and temperate

GENERAL REMARKS.

Owing to the early frosts last fall, the grain crops of this agency were almost a total failure. The past winter was an unusually cold and severe one. A large number of out-patients were treated from the hospital during the year. A small log building has been purchased, moved to the hospital, and fitted up as a ward for Indian women. The Indians still seem to have a decided prejudice against going into the hospital for treatment. Mr. A. W. Perry resigned his position as farming instructor at Whitefish Lake, on account of injuring one of his arms, which unfitted him for work. The position has not yet been filled. The Indians of Saddle Lake reserve have taken out a very considerable quantity of logs on the reserve with the intention of manufacturing them into lumber to improve the buildings, and build new bridges on the reserve where required.

Your obedient servant,

J. BATTY,

Indian Agent

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
SARCEE AGENCY,
CALGARY, May 19, 1911

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911. The agricultural and industrial statistics, together with inventory of government property under my charge, have already been forwarded to the department.

Tribe or Nation.—The Sarcees belong to the Athabascan race, and different portions are spread out between Alaska and Mexico. They speak a distinct language, which has a peculiar guttural sound, and few outside the tribe can learn it. They were engaged largely in war with other bands before taking up reserve life, which may account for their depletion in numbers. Many of their peculiarities still remain with them, and they are at all times hard to handle.

Reserve.—The reserve comprises township 23, ranges 2, 3 and 4, west of the 5th principal meridian, and contains an area of 69,120 acres. The land is generally rolling and dotted here and there with bluffs of timber, and divided by the Elbow river, Fish creek, and other smaller streams. It is unexcelled as a stock range, and portions of it are suitable for the raising of grain and other cereals.

Population.—At last treaty payment, November 26, 1910, the population was 205, being a decrease of 6 from 1909.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this band this year has not been good. The disease most prevalent is tuberculosis. The usual sanitary measures have been carried out.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are the principal industries.

Buildings.—Very little change has taken place this year in buildings. Some have shingled roofs, all the work of the Indians.

Stock.—Live stock is the most important industry we have, but, owing to bad weather, our losses have been heavy. No grass was properly cured, it began to grow so late in the season. The introduction of well-bred bulls is making itself felt.

Implements.—The Indians now are as well supplied with implements as their white neighbours. They are now better able to handle them than formerly. These are procured out of their earnings.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of the Indians are industrious, while others again are lazy, and would like, if allowed, to put in the time in absolute idleness.

Their great love for spending their money as soon as earned and getting little for it, is still a prominent feature. On the whole, however, progress is noticeable, and many are improving their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—The Sarcees have a great weakness for strong drink, which they procure at Calgary. At times it is difficult to obtain a conviction.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Chief Bull's Head passed away on the evening of March 14, 1911, at the age of seventy-eight years. In many respects he was a remarkable man and a born leader. He was descended from a long line of ancestors of noble blood. In his young days he was a great fighter. Pride of his race and solicitude for the welfare of his people were his chief characteristics.

Your obedient servant,

A. J. McNEILL,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
STONY AGENCY,
MORLEY, April 12, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

Reserve.—The Stony reserve, of 69,720 acres, is situated in the foot-hills of the Rocky mountains about 40 miles west of Calgary, on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway. It is divided by the Bow river; Peter Wesley's band residing on the north, Moses Bearspaw's and Jonas Two Young Men's bands on the south side of the river. Murley station is about half a mile from the agency headquarters. With the exception of the southeast corner, nearly all the reserve is hilly and gravelly, a great portion being covered with timber. These Indians are Stonies, a branch of the Sioux, with the exception of a few Crees who have intermarried with the first-named and joined them.

Population.—The population is made up as follows:—Bearspaw's band, 256; Peter Wesley's, 294; Chiniquay's or Jonas Two Young Men's, 115; a total of 665 souls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been good with the exception of scrofula and consumption, some few succumbing annually to both diseases. The hospital is closed, but the sick are attended to by the medical officer when necessary, and medicines are given out from the agency office.

Sanitary precautions are taken at all houses, and all garbage removed and burnt every spring.

Occupations.—These Indians raise cattle and horses, cut and deliver logs to the saw-mill, fire-wood, posts and rails on car at Morley and Ozada, a siding 7 miles west

of Morley. They also cut and haul wood to Kananaskis lime kilns, and to Exshaw, besides labour at outside posts. The Indians were as usual away hunting last fall, but the wood industries alone amounted to $14,682.18, all of which was paid them in cash. Their total earnings from all sources amounted to $31,273.16, besides amounts earned in southern Alberta and outside points, of which no record is obtainable.

Buildings.—Several buildings have been re-erected and repaired; most of them are fairly clean and comfortable. Two large buildings, one for Bearspaw and one for Jonas Two Young Men's band, have been erected at the expense of the Indians to be used as band meeting-houses.

Stock.—Stock-raising is one of the principal industries on the reserve. Cattle and horses do well, particularly the latter, as they do not need either care or hay. Indians as a rule will not give cattle the attention they should have; of course there are some exceptions, but it would be more satisfactory if all would take a better interest in cattle.

The mares and stallions purchased out of proceeds of the Horse Shoe Falls surrender are doing well and increasing fast, and in the near future should bring in a fair revenue.

Farm Implements.—The Indians purchased out of their earnings during the year, 2 wagons, 1 set of double harness and 10 democrat wagons, besides useful household articles; they take fairly good care of their property.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are advancing in many ways, and are more self-reliant as shown by the amount of their earnings. They are law-abiding, better off and spend their money judiciously.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole temperate, very few cases of intoxication being brought to my notice. Their morals, I am sory to say, do not improve.

Your obedient servant,

T. J. FLEETHAM,

Indian Agent.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA,
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE,
RED DEER, May 18, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the affairs of the Indians within my inspectorate.

There are eight agencies and seventeen reserves within this district. The agencies are as follows:—Saddle Lake, Edmonton, Hobbema, Sarcee, Stony, Blackfoot, Peigan and Blood.

There are about 5500 Indian souls included in the various agencies named herein.

The Saddle Lake agency was the only one inspected by me during the fiscal year. Various other duties took up the remainder of my time. Inspector Swinford, however, visited every agency and made a complete inspection of the books and the records of each office, and I presume made a detailed report to the department of the work he accomplished.

The outstanding feature of last season was the drought which was severe throughout the southern half of the province. There were a reasonable number of showers

throughout most of the northern districts to ensure a fair crop of cereals, roots and hay; but throughout the southern half of the province the rainfall was so meagre that all spring crops and hay were a total failure, and only on the well tilled soils was winter wheat a moderately good crop. January was an extremely cold month, and the stock on the southern reserves suffered a good deal from the cold and from the fact that the short grass was entirely covered by snow for a much longer period than is usual during most winter seasons. I anticipate that, when the round-up of stock is made at the Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Peigan and Blood reserves, the losses will be found to be greater than they were during several of the previous winters.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

This agency was inspected during the month of February, last.

Frost severely damaged the grain at this point about August 17th, last. The yield of potatoes and garden stuff last season was fair, but the quality of the potatoes was poor. Apparently they had not fully matured.

The cattle were in excellent condition at the time of my visit, and, from reports since received from Agent Batty, I feel justified in stating that they are now in splendid order.

Between the inspections of September, 1909, and February, last, stone foundation walls had been placed under the office, storehouse, vehicle-house and the horse stable, and the changes and repairs to the agent's residence were completed. This residence may now be classed among the best in the inspectorate.

The Indians of the Saddle Lake reserve purchased sufficient fence wire out of their own funds to erect 35 miles of two-strand of wire fencing on the boundary of their reserve. In addition they provided the necessary posts and did all of the building of this fence without any assistance whatever.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

There are five reserves within this agency, and Mr. Urbain Verreau is the agent.

There was a greater area under crop than ever before in this agency, and the yield, too, was larger.

The Paul's band recently surrendered the eastern eight sections of their reserve at the White Whale or Wabamun lake. The main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway is now constructed and in operation through this reserve. The station of Duffield is located within the area quitclaimed by the Indians.

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

There are four bands within this agency, holding a like number of reserves adjacent one to another.

From my view-point the Indians of this agency have not progressed to the extent that was within their reach. The four bands had about 820 acres under crop last season, and the yield of grain was approximately 16,000 bushels, chiefly oats, and 2,000 bushels of roots. Their cattle have decreased in numbers, instead of increasing; or even if the numbers had remained about equal to the number previously held, the showing would not now be so discreditable, for the reason that they receive very little gratuitous assistance from any source.

The grounds around and about the agency buildings were cultivated last season with a view of getting the land in condition for the planting of ornamental trees and shrubs. A number of trees have this season been planted by Agent Mann, in the hope and expectation that they will thrive and in time add considerably to the beauty of the agency headquarters.

SARCEE AGENCY.

There is only one band, of about 210 souls, on this reserve, which comprises three townships of land.

The reserve is a valuable one, being within a short distance from the growing city of Calgary.

Last season's crop was an entire failure owing to the drought.

A new and modernly equipped house was erected for the use of the agent at this agency, and the clerk's house was repaired and is now in a good state of repair.

The stock suffered considerably at this reserve last winter owing to the severe cold and the inferior quality of the hay, which was largely the growth of the previous season. About fifty of the private ponies of the Indians died during the winter months, and the loss of cattle was considerable, too.

STONY AGENCY.

There is only one reserve within this agency, and it is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, about 60 miles westerly from the city of Calgary.

I did not visit this agency during the fiscal year.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Although no thorough inspection was made of this agency by me during the year, a number of special visits were made to it, and I am, therefore, fairly conversant with the work at this point.

About a year ago permission was given to a company to bore for gas, and operations are now going on and with a reasonable assurance of success that gas will be found and in quantities sufficient to make it of commercial value.

During the month of June, last, the Indians surrendered about 125,000 acres of their reserve. This area has since been subdivided and action taken to place it on the market for sale at public auction on the 14th of next month. The Indians agreed to the surrender referred to on the condition that $400,000 of the proceeds of the sale is to be expended for their use and benefit and the remainder of the proceeds of sale is to be funded and the interest accruing thereon also to be expended for their benefit and for the advantage of their successors. The outcome of this deal will be, I think, that these Indians and their successors will soon have a sufficient income of their own to meet all their wants and that they will then be no longer any expense on the government outside of what was guaranteed to them by the treaty, *i.e.*, a cash annual annuity of $5 per head.

PEIGAN AGENCY.

During August of 1909 the Peigan Indians surrendered about 23,000 acres of their land holdings, and since that date the greater portion was sold at public auction and about $35,000 of the proceeds of the sale has been invested in farm-working outfits for the use of individual members of the band. Last season about 800 acres of new land was broken with a modern steam motor, which was purchased out of the proceeds of the land sales, and about this area is now under winter wheat and with a prospect of reaping a good crop therefrom. The newly broken land was seeded to oats last season, but, owing to the extreme drought, the crop was a complete failure and the land was then sown with winter wheat. The motor is now daily at work breaking up additional land, part of which will be seeded with oats and the remainder will be prepared for the reception of winter wheat to be sown next August. About 300 acres of the land seeded to winter wheat was also seeded with timothy, and an

additional 200 acres will be seeded to timothy grass this season. A little experiment was also made with alfalfa and red clover, the success or failure of which cannot now be determined. A large building was erected for the storage of the steam motor and the various farm implements, and, as well, a commodious and substantial granary, containing 48 double bins, was put up for the storage of seed-grain. The band's blacksmith shop was equipped with a gasolene motor and a trip hammer, and now the plough-shares can be sharpened quite rapidly in comparison to the time this work occupied during the ploughing season of last year, and when this work was all done on an anvil and by hand power. A number of miles of fencing was done last season, and it is the intention to inclose several more sections of the land, which will in the future be cultivated for grain and fodder growing, before this season closes. The plans and specifications for a 30,000 bushel grain elevator were prepared by an architect, and tenders for the erection and equipment of this elevator are now solicited in a number of the provincial newspapers. This elevator is to be erected within a radius of 5 miles of the majority of the Indian farmers, and within 200 yards of the agency office and Brocket station. As far as I know, this will be the first grain elevator within the Dominion totally owned by Indians. This building will be known and marked as elevator 'A,' and for the reason that the conditions of the surrender call for two such buildings, and as another one is likely to be erected next season at Chokio siding, which is 6 miles easterly of Brocket, for the convenience of the Indian farmers in that vicinity.

The cattle of this band suffered considerably last winter owing to the cold, and the fact that the prairie was covered with several inches of snow for a number of weeks.

BLOOD AGENCY.

The drought of last season was more severe on the northern than on the southern portion of this reserve, and the oat crop was almost an entire failure.

An additional steam ploughing motor was purchased about a year ago out of this band's funds and at the urgent request of the Indians, who desired to increase their farming operations more rapidly than it was possible to do it with the use of one motor.

There was a considerable loss of cattle at this reserve during the past winter owing to its severity and the number of snow-storms. Aged animals succumb to such conditions, while the young thrifty ones stand up against hard weather for a longer period than anyone not conversant with the hardiness of range cattle would think possible. The losses at this reserve were chiefly old animals.

In conclusion I desire to say that the use of intoxicating liquor seems to be on the increase among the Indians of nearly every band within this inspectorate. It is deplorable that such facts must be acknowledged, for my observations convince me that the traffic is growing instead of decreasing. It is discouraging to those who have the true interests of the Indians at heart, for progress of a substantial nature cannot thrive under such conditions.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKLE,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR FOR TREATY No. 8.

OTTAWA, November 14, 1910.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on the affairs of Treaty No. 8, for the year 1910.

We left Ottawa on April 28, on the annual trip north, and arrived in Edmonton on May 3. Here we purchased the supplies for the summer, and arranged for transportation to Athabaska Landing. We were forced to wait in Edmonton till Mayy 11, so that I could be sworn in under King George V., and in turn swear in the Justices of the Peace in the north.

We left Edmonton on May 11, arriving in Athabaska Landing on the night of the 13th. The ice had all gone out of the river, and the Hudson's Bay Company were preparing the transport for McMurray. Owing to poor management they were not ready to leave before the 21st, and, as they were the only people who could take us to McMurray, we had to wait eight days in the Landing.

By order of the R. N. W. M. Police, Dr. McDonald, medical officer of the party, investigated and isolated a case of small-pox at Mr. Cote's survey camp, Ball Hill, on the 14th.

We reached Grand Rapids on the 28th, and camped at the foot of the island and waited until June 3, for the goods to be portaged. The doctor isolated another case of small-pox. We arrived at McMurray late at night on June 8. The next day Mr. T. H. Tremayne, Inspector of the Hudson's Bay Company, with the Hon. Frank Oliver, arrived from the Landing.

On June 10, which was ten days later than advertised, treaty was paid to the Cree-Chipewyan band, and 22 stragglers who have no fixed place of abode. There were 5 births and 8 deaths reported.

Mr. Oliver left in canoe for Chipewyan. On the 13th the Hudson's Bay Company steamer *Grahame* arrived. We went aboard, and two days later lett for Chipewyan, arriving there on the 17th.

The Indians here suffered considerably during the winter; and would have known severe starvation, had it not been for the exceptional catch of muskrats. Over 80,000 skins were sent out from Chipewyan this year.

The Cariboo did not roam near Chipewyan last winter, though at Fond du Lac they were very plentiful. If the fur-bearing animals keep increasing as in the last few years, with the high prices for them the Indians should have very little hardship during the winters.

Treaty was paid to the Cree and Chipewyan bands on the 21st and 22nd. The Crees report 6 births and 6 deaths; the Chipewyans 20 births and 12 deaths. There were no deaths resulting from starvation as reported in the newspapers early in the spring.

We could not leave for Fond du Lac before the 24th. The only transportation was Colin Fraser's tug *Keewatin,* which could not leave before that time. An earlier start would have served us little, however, on account of four days of as heavy wind and rain as I have ever seen in the country.

We reached Fond du Lac on the 26th, after a very pleasant run across Lake Athabaska, and paid treaty to Maurice's band the next day. There was a great abund-

ance of moose all winter, in fact this is one of the best meat posts in the north. The Indians are healthy, and only in an exceptional year encounter hardship. They are fairly free from disease, and as well off as any tribe in the north.

Four hundred and thirteen Indians were paid—the largest number in any individual band. They reported 19 births and 21 deaths.

We left for Chipewyan on the night of the 28th, and there secured the Hudson's Bay Company tug *Primrose* for the trip to Smith Landing, where we arrived early on the morning of July 1.

We paid part of the Chipewyan band and teamed across the 16 mile Portage to Fort Smith, where we paid the remainder. These people are infested with tuberculosis. I would again suggest that their shacks be burnt, and that they be supplied with enough duck to make teepees. The shacks are filthy; the window is small, and remains closed. They have sheet iron stoves, which are far more injurious than the old-time fireplace. There were 11 births and 13 deaths reported.

They spent a very fair winter. The cariboo, though not plentiful, came in sufficient numbers to supply their needs. The fur-bearing animals are steadily increasing.

We left Smith on July 4 by Hudson's Bay Company steamer *Mackenzie River* and arrived at Resolution only on the night of the 8th, having been held up by wind two days near Great Slave Lake.

On the 10th and 11th, we paid treaty to three bands—the Chipewyan, Yellowknife, and Dog Rib. The Chipewyans report 5 births and 10 deaths; the Yellowknives 3 births and 13 deaths; the Dog Ribs 5 births and 17 deaths.

The death-rate, as may be seen, is extremely high—almost 7 per cent, as against only 2½ per cent birth-rate. Tuberculosis and scrofula are largely the cause of the deaths. Dr. Rymer's splendid work, together with the good clothing, food and home furnished the children by the R. C. mission convent should in time greatly ameliorate conditions. Dr. Rymer's energy has somewhat improved the condition of the Indian shacks. The nuns are gradually instilling into the children some idea of cleanliness and morality, which are so essential to the health of the bands.

On the night of the 12th we left for Hay River in a small and very rickety York boat, towing our two canoes. We encountered such heavy wind and rain that we had to take refuge for a time among the Burnt islands. We travelled all night on the 13th, arriving at Hay River at 4 a.m. next day. We paid treaty to the Slave band the same afternoon, noting 7 births and 9 deaths.

Several attempts were made in the next three days to pull out, but each time we were forced to return on account of the roughness of the lake. On the night of the 17th the waves subsided enough to admit of travel; but the wind turned against us at sunrise next morning, and we were forced to camp in the source of the Mackenzie river. We crossed Beaver lake in the night, after much difficulty, and arrived at Providence early on the 20th. Here we discarded the York boat, and, loading our canoes, left for Simpson. There was a slight head wind all the way, but we arrived at Simpson at 11 p.m. on the 22nd, coming well over 100 miles the last day.

Here we were held up four days by very heavy storm. The river is very wide here, and when we pulled out on the evening of the 26th, two men had to stand in the water and steady the canoes while they were being loaded. We camped about 5 miles up the Liard river. The next three days were occupied in going up about 35 miles of rapids.

The Liard continues well over a mile wide for 100 miles from its mouth. It carries as much water as the Peace, and the current is probably a little swifter. A small steamer could be tracked up the rapids without much difficulty, and above there the river is navigable till 50 or a 100 miles beyond the mouth of the Fort Nelson

river. The water is deep enough to float a steamer of almost any size. The banks are bad for tracking, being mostly cut and rocky.

About 90 miles from Simpson the Nahanni river joins the Liard. From this point the Rockies rise almost sheer from the water, for 40 miles, when the river turns rather south, and the mountains northwest. We met several prospectors who were going up the Nahanni. They report the indications of gold extremely good. Mountain sheep and moose are very numerous, but we met only one outfit of about forty Indians, bound for that country.

Beyond the Nahanni the character of the river changes. For 20 miles the current slackens, and all the way the banks are alternately cut, then a long sandbar. Islands are numerous.

We reached Fort Liard, 180 miles from Simpson, early on August 5. We rested half a day, pulling out in the afternoon after securing another man as tracker.

On the 8th we reached the Nelson river, and after considerable trouble, on account of the steep banks and swift current, camped for the night just inside it.

The Nelson is very different from the Liard. It is not large, 100 to 200 yards wide. The current is slack, the water shallow, and for 20 miles above its mouth the banks are alternately a high hill of sandstone and a long sandbar. The latter makes the water too shallow even for a canoe as far as twenty or thirty yards from the shore. After 40 miles the sandstone hills recede inland, the banks are not very high, but are perpendicular, and strewn with fallen trees and driftwood. The sandbars become steadily shorter. There are several shallow rapids, and the piles of driftwood increase the difficulty.

Leaving Nelson, the banks become higher, and steadily increase until 40 miles above the Fort they average 400 feet, and are almost perpendicular. Continual land-slides caused by the heavy and persistent rain, make travel dangerous in the extreme.

We arrived at Nelson at 3 p.m., on the 13th, two days ahead of time, and found about 140 Indians assembled. I spent the next two days talking with them, explaining the articles of treaty. They seemed anxious to enter treaty, but made several objections, more for form's sake than because of any sincere belief in them.

On the 15th they elected a chief and headman, who signed the adhesion for themselves and band of 124 Indians. They were mostly Slaves with a few Sicanees.

I have never seen so poor a band of purely nomadic Indians. They are sickly, infected with scrofula and own no shacks or even teepees, using only bark and brush. They have no horses, and travel from place to place with women and children, and dogs laden with packs. They make a few pine bark canoes, but they are at best a poor affair, never lasting more than one season.

The Hudson's Bay Company is the only trading company at Nelson, consequently goods are priced very high and fur correspondingly low. As a result the Indians can afford few supplies, and must spend most of their time following the meat animals. This makes them poor fur-hunters, and exposes them to much hardship. Treaty will be of great benefit to them. The annuity will purchase clothing, and the fur will be traded for supplies, which will considerably ameliorate their condition.

We left Nelson on the 20th, after two days' rain. In the 12 days we spent on the way to the Horse Track, there were six days' solid rain, and two days' cloudy weather. The banks are very steep, and high, are often of blue clay and coal shale, most slippery to walk on. The repeated landslides made travel extremely dangerous, and it was specially fortunate to come through without very serious accident.

The timber along the flats is magnificent black-barked and smooth bark poplar. Spruce and some pine are often 6 feet through at the stump, and 125 feet tall. The country back of the river is a plateau, lightly timbered, with considerable muskeg. The soil appears good.

Judging from the shores of the river, there must be immense deposits of coal.

Duncan McDonald, who had come with horses from St. Johns to the Horse Track on the Nelson river (180 miles above the Fort), came down the river on a raft, and met us the 3rd day out of Fort Nelson.

We reached the Horse Track on August 31, after a hard trip, and left next day with a pack train of 12 horses for St. Johns, on the Peace river. The first two days we passed some muskeg; then the country became more rolling, and we followed along high ridges of foot-hills almost all the way to the Pine river.

The hills are gravelly, with some muskeg in the valleys; the valleys are magnificent with light timber, and a southern exposure.

We arrived at the Pine on the night of September 7. Owing to the height of the water, we had to raft our goods and swim the horses. From here to the Peace—92 miles—is the finest country I have ever seen. It is slightly rolling, with magnificent soil lightly timbered with clumps of poplar and spruce.

We reached St. Johns late on the 11th, to find that the Hudson's Bay Company steamer *Peace River* had left the day before. I bought a small boat, and we left for the Crossing, where we arrived on the 16th. We crossed at once to Lesser Slave Lake and lay there 13 days because the N. T. Co. boat *North Land Call* was out of commission for that time, and no other transportation was possible.

Leaving Grouard on October 2, we reached Athabaska Landing on the 4th and Edmonton on the 7th.

After settling outstanding accounts in Edmonton, we left by Canadian Pacific railway on the 12th, and arrived in Ottawa on the morning of the 16th.

Your obedient servant,

H. A. CONROY,
Inspector, Treaty No. 8.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY,
HAZELTON, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and statistical statement, also list of government property in my keeping, to March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency.—This agency is of all in British Columbia the most northerly situated, and is bounded towards the north and west by the former Northwest Coast agency, now divided into several, towards the south by the Williams Lake agency, and on the east by the lately established Stuart Lake agency, previously forming a part of this.

The supervision of this part of the district, including New Town, 4 miles below the Kitsalas canyon of the Skeena river, and about 80 miles below Hazelton, reaches beyond its headwaters, covering, in a northerly direction, a distance of about 150 miles, exclusive of Kitwankool, situate on the trail to Ayensk, Nass river, and Kisgegas, on the Babine river, 3 miles beyond its confluence with the Skeena. The other eight villages are on both banks of the latter river and end with that of Kuldoe, towards its source. Then, from here, the district extends easterly from Rocher De-Boulé, on the Bulkley river, to Moricetown, and terminates in that direction at the Old Fort Babine, and the localities comprising its entire scope, will be dealt with in the order stated.

KITSALAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Tsimpsian nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situate on both banks of the Skeena, and consist of an area of 2,821 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 79.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year the general health of these Indians has been very good. The necessary precautionary measures are being observed by having the premises and surroundings kept clean, the houses well lighted by windows, and their contents frequently aired, and attention is paid to personal cleanliness. The only contagion that appeared during the year was in the form of an influenza that prevailed toward the close of the year, and affected the district throughout.

Occupations.—These people till some small patches of gardens, cut cord-wood, and resort to canoeing, fishing, hunting and trapping.

Buildings.—All the buildings, mainly situated at New Town, are of modern pattern, commodious, well lighted, and placed on good and dry soil.

Stock.—Of stock this band has none.

Farm Implements.—Only the ordinary implements for clearing land, gardening, and weeding are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are intelligent and of good disposition, and are making very fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—There is no cause for complaint in respect to either.

KITWANGA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are about equally located on both banks of the Skeena, and consist of an area of 4,275 acres. With these are included five unsurveyed allotments for fishing grounds.

Population.—This band has a population of 155.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year, the Indians experienced the best of health, and in addition to other means, precautions are taken to have the premises and environs kept clean, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—These people cut cord-wood, till their gardens and work for the canneries on the coast; they also resort to fishing, hunting and trapping, and keep some stock.

Buildings.—Care is taken that all buildings are located on dry and healthy ground and are fairly arranged to combine comfort and privacy, also with windows enough to ensure the admission of sunlight and fresh air.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss, and increased attention is being given them.

Farm Implements.—The implements in use are still those adapted for clearing land, gardening and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and intelligent, and avail themselves of every opportunity profitable to their well-being. They are gaining the benefits of industry by becoming better provided.

Temperance and Morality.—In a general respect, these people are temperate and moral.

KITWANKOOL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves.—The village of this band, for which no reserves have yet been apportioned, is the only settlement remote from the proximity of the Skeena, and is situated on the right bank of the Kitwanga river, 25 miles westerly of Kitwanga, and 4 miles below Kitwankool lake, and on the trail connecting with Ayensk, Nass river.

Population.—The population, not counting about 115, living at Ayensk, Kinkolith and Fishery bay, Nass, is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—During the year, no illness of any kind, with the exception of a slight form of influenza toward the end of that period, was experienced. Sanitary measures are being fairly well observed; also, occasionally, some of the people have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people hunt and trap and attend to their gardens. During the season the majority of this band find work about the canneries of the coast.

Buildings.—Here, for the want of lumber, the buildings are of the old style of shacks, but are standing on good high ground.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and without loss, and better provision is made for their shelter and keep.

Farm Implements.—Only the ordinary tools for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are intelligent and industrious, and, notwithstanding their isolated condition, have made fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—These people can be considered as temperate and moral.

ANDIMAUL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves.—The village of this band, for which so far a reserve has only provisionally been allotted, is on the right bank of the Skeena and situated about 6 miles above Kitwanga.

Population.—This band numbers 90, all told.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with, and some of the Indians have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—To some extent, these people fish and trap, chop cord-wood, and also during the season work about the canneries on the coast.

Buildings.—Here all the houses are of modern pattern, well lighted and commodious, and placed on high and dry ground.

Stock.—Much care was given the stock, which wintered well.

Farm Implements.—Only the common tools for breaking up land, clearing, weeding and haying are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are intelligent and energetic, and make a comfortable living.

Temperance and Morality.—These people are temperate and moral.

KITSEGUKLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people belong to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of the people of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and contain an area of 3,732 acres. The new and old villages are both situated on the left bank of the Skeena; the latter about 8 miles below the first. Since reserve No. 2, comprising the new village, inclusive of the part on the opposite bank, became subdivided, the old habitations will in time be abandoned.

Population.—The population of the two villages of this band is 63.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians enjoyed very good health. In the new village the premises and their environs are kept very clean, and in the old place fairly so; also vaccinating is attended to.

Occupations.—The people of this band follow cutting cord-wood along the river, and work about the canneries of the coast. They also attend to their gardens and are inproving their homes. They also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All the houses, exclusive of those of the old village, are constructed on improved lines and placed on good healthy ground; they are also fairly commodious and all lighted by plenty of windows.

Stock.—This band's few head of stock wintered well, and without loss.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of a good plough, only ordinary implements required for breaking up land, clearing and tilling the soil and for haying are still in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are very intelligent. They are possessed of no small amount of individuality and initiative, and avail themselves of every opportunity.

Temperance and Morality.—There was no occasion for censure in either respect.

GETANMAX BAND, HAZELTON.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band belong to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves.—With the exception of a timber reserve, on Two-mile creek, the lands of this band are located on both banks of the Skeena, and including Rocher Deboulé, likewise assigned to this band—located on both banks of the Bulkley river—comprise an area of 3,791 acres. For the most part these lands are well watered and suitable for agricultural and grazing purposes.

Population.—This band, largely composed originally of other villages of the same nation, has a population of 251.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians was very good. The departmental instructions regarding precautionary measures were faithfully complied with, and attention is given to vaccinating.

No other contagion but that of a slight form of influenza, as elsewhere, made itself apparent. The people are mindful of cleanliness of person, premises and their surroundings.

No opportunity is overlooked to impress the Indians, in general, with the dangers attending the infection of tuberculosis in its various forms and of the means of preventing, as much as possible, its dissemination.

Cases of illness are being treated by Dr. H. C. Wrinch, and by his services many cases among the Indians of the district were successfully disposed of by surgical operations.

Occupations.—Hazelton being the terminus for ordinary communication, and the *entropôt* of supplies and travel for the most important part of the district, at present, the Indians of this band, with those nearby, readily find employment of all sorts at good wages. This is being still more augmented for those in range of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway line. Hunting and trapping is being consequently less resorted to, although the prices of pelts are uniformly high.

Buildings.—All buildings outside of the old village are placed on ideal ground; they are of good modern pattern, well lighted and commodious.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well; a good provision for feed and shelter was made.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of some ploughs, harrows, mowers, horse-rakes and wagons, which are well taken care of, the implements are still principally such as are generally used for clearing, gardening, weeding and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians of this band are industrious and provident. What they earn in wages is generally put to good use. Subdivisions of their reserves are steadily being taken up and improved.

Temperance and Morality.—Though here the temptations to transgress in both respects are many, the complaints are few.

GLEN VOWELL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band belong to the Kitsun nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located about 4 miles above here, on the special reserve of Sikedach—grouped with the reserves of Kispiax—on the right bank of the Skeena. The reserve contains 900 acres, which is subdivided into holdings of choice agricultural, hay and pasture lands.

Population.—This band has a population of 100.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was very good. The necessary sanitary precautions are well observed, and some more have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—In addition to doing some fishing, hunting and trapping, the people are looking after some stock. In other respects they usually earn good wages at various employments, to which a local saw-mill largely contributes. Much of their time is also given to the improvement of their holdings.

Buildings.—The buildings of this settlement are spaced off and aligned, and are uniformly of modern pattern, well lighted and capacious.

Stock.—Their cattle and horses wintered without loss; good provision is made for their keep and shelter.

Farm Implements.—Only the implements indispensable for breaking up land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are industrious and persevering. Much of their land has already been converted into gardens, hay-land and pasture, and more is being cleared and properly fenced; and the work generally accomplished, and, moreover, in so few years, is laudable to a great degree.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are a temperate and moral community.

KISPIAX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves.—The village of this band is located about 9 miles above and to the north of here, on the right bank of the Skeena, and on the left bank at the mouth of the Kispiax river. The principal reserve is on that side of the former river, with the reserve of Aguedin north from the village of Kispiax, and, inclusive of the special reserve of Sikedach, mentioned in connection with the preceding band, comprises a total area of 4,916 acres of agricultural, grazing and hay land, which to a large extent has been subdivided.

Population.—The people of this band number 222.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. The usual precautions are taken to preserve it, and some have been vaccinated.

Usually, every week, Dr. Wrinch visits their village, where he maintains a branch dispensary for the treatment of sickness and ailments occurring.

Occupations.—These Indians operate a saw-mill, improve their land, and quite a few of them repair to the coast for employment about the salmon canneries there. Apart from other pursuits of a mixed nature, they also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—All buildings erected of late years are of modern type; they are of superior quality, well lighted and commodious, and are placed upon healthy soil.

Stock.—The cattle and horses wintered well and are being much better provided for than formerly.

Farm Implements.—With the exception of some ploughs and harrows, only the ordinary implements for breaking up and clearing land, gardening, weeding and haying are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are ambitious, industrious and provident. Since the land on which the village stands has been laid off, it will become improved in proportion as the old shacks and their associations disappear.

Temperance and Morality.—The infractions in either respect were few.

KISGEGAS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band belong to the Kitsun nation.

Reserves.—The village of this band is about 68 miles to the north of here, situated on the right bank of the Babine river, and 3 miles above its confluence with the Skeena. The reserve has an area of 2,415 acres of mixed quality of land, and for the length of 228 chains embraces both sides of the Babine river.

Population.—This band has a population of 234.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of these Indians has been very good. The necessary sanitary measures are being fairly well observed and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—When at home, these people occupy themselves in improving their gardens, and in breaking up more soil. Their main pursuits are still principally fishing, hunting and trapping. From the latter they obtain large returns, since their grounds extend far beyond the headwaters of the Skeena and Babine rivers and into those of the Stikines.

Buildings.—Here also the old shacks are being replaced by those of modern type, especially so on the village site laid out for them some years ago.

Stock.—The stock, consisting of horses only, wintered well.

Farm Implements.—No other implements are in use than such as are indispensable for breaking up land, gardening and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people are intelligent and well-meaning. Though remotely situate, they have adopted civilized habits to a striking degree, and are constantly improving their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—This band observes temperate and moral habits.

KULDOE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band of Indians is one of the Kitsun nation

Reserves.—The village of this band is situated on the right bank of the Skeena and is connected with Kisgegas by a rough trail to a distance of about 25 miles across the mountains. The reserve contains 446 acres of land, which is almost equally divided in area on both banks of the Skeena.

Population.—The people of this band number 37.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been very good. They observe the necessary sanitary precautions, and some of them have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—The main occupations of this band are fishing, hunting and trapping. The extent of the area where these Indians go in quest of furs is exceedingly large for their number, and the returns therefrom are correspondingly so. The people of this band also attend to their garden patches when opportunities offer.

Buildings.—No other buildings obtain here but the old style of split cedar.

Stock.—Of stock these people have none.

Farm Implements.—Only tools for breaking up land, gardening and weeding are in use here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These people are honest and intelligent. Though their opportunities are still very limited, they are in a way progressing well.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both these headings the conduct of this little band is very good.

ROCHER DEBOULÉ BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band belong to the Dené nation.

Reserve.—The village of this band is located 4 miles to the southeast of Hazelton, on the lofty left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its main canyon. The reserve comprises both sides of that river, and contains an area of 443 acres, which is assigned to the Getanmax (Hazelton) band.

Population.—This band numbers 165.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a visitation of a slight form of influenza, toward the close of the year, the general health of these Indians has been very good. The usual sanitary measures are being observed by cleaning the premises and their environs, and the people are becoming more and more mindful of cleanliness of person and the means to that effect.

Occupations.—The elder of these people occupy themselves mainly with fishing, hunting and trapping. The younger portion thereof pack and team freight with their horses, do railway work, and are improving their land and homes.

Buildings.—The buildings here are still somewhat neglected, but the people are clearing sites on the locations in severalty, and in that respect a great change will soon take place.

Stock.—The stock of this band wintered without a loss, which can be attributed to improved care and shelter.

Farm Implements.—The mower with harness, furnished by the department to this band, is housed and well taken care of. Other implements prevailing here mainly consist of such as are useful in breaking up land, tilling the soil, weeding and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are law-abiding and tractable of disposition. Formerly they gave much time to snaring rabbits and grouse for subsistence; whereas now they are packing and freighting with horses, cutting and hauling cord-wood, doing railway work, and are improving their land and homes.

Temperance and Morality.—Their conduct in either respect is very good.

MORICETOWN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band also belongs to the Dené nation.

Reserves.—The village of this band is located on the left bank of the Bulkley river, and at its second big canyon, south. The reserve lands contain an area of 1,853 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 164.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been very satisfactory. The means wherewith sanitary measures can be promoted are being applied as much as possible.

Occupations.—Likewise with this band, the older people principally fish, hunt and trap, while the more able-bodied of its population pack and haul freight with their horses, and make improvements on land.

Buildings.—Here, also, the houses being built and projected will fast supersede those of antique pattern. The sites are on good high ground.

Stock.—This band's stock wintered without a loss, and the provision for its keep and shelter has been improved upon from year to year.

Farm Implements.—The mower with harness provided by the department for this band is being well taken care of. Implements of other descriptions still consist of such as are used for breaking up and tilling the land, weeding and haying.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are law-abiding and faithful. They have been making steady and well sustained progress. The majority

pack and haul freight with their horses, to an extent that not many years ago seemed impossible of attainment. In this way, and working on the railway line, they earn steadily good wages, and are improving their homes.

Temperance and Morality.—The people of this band are temperate and moral.

FORT BABINE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The people of this band belong to the Dené nation.

Reserves.—The village is located on the right shore of Babine lake, near its discharge, the Babine river, where there is a good bridge about 200 feet in length.

The reserve lands have an area of 894 acres, situated partly on the bank. There is considerable more land allotted to this band including the next following band of which no tracings have yet reached me.

Population.—The population of this band is 155.

Health and Sanitation.—The people of this band, with the exception of having suffered somewhat from a form of influenza, elsewhere obtaining at the close of this year, have enjoyed general good health. The usual sanitary measures are being observed, and many of this band have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—These people fish, hunt and trap; they pack with their horses during summer, and toboggan freight in the winter, and otherwise usefully occupy their time in breaking up land and tilling it.

Buildings.—The majority of the houses are of modern pattern, well constructed, and are placed upon good dry soil; here they contain fireplaces, instead of stoves, which, incidentally, from a hygienic point of view is worth mentioning.

Stock.—The cattle and horses of this band wintered without loss. The care of them, in the way of improved means for keep and shelter, largely contributes to that result.

Farm Implements.—A single and double horse plough, with harness for each, a mower and an assortment of smaller implements, supplied by the department to this band, have been forwarded by toboggans, and will receive good care.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a good and peaceful disposition. In a general way they have much improved their condition. By packing with horses to Babine Post, and interior parts, those in that respect provided derive at the high rates prevailing of late, a considerable return.

Temperance and Morality.—Under both of these headings, the reputation of this band is very good.

OLD FORT BABINE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band likewise belongs to the Dené nation.

Reserves.—The village is on the right and the reserves are on both shores of the lake, and comprise an area of 359 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 163.

Health and Sanitation.—Except for the slight form of influenza toward the close of the year, previously mentioned, the general health of this band was very good. The usual sanitary precautions are applied, and a large part of this band is vaccinated.

Occupations.—The people of this band largely occupy their time in fishing, hunting and trapping; they also assist in handling and transporting the freight that goes by way of the lakes. Otherwise they busy themselves by canoeing and attending to their gardens.

Buildings.—The buildings, here, are of logs, and of substantial construction; they also contain fireplaces, instead of stoves, and are located on a high promontory on the right shore of the lake.

Stock.—This band's stock wintered also without loss, and for its provision more feed and shelter are afforded.

Farm Implements.—This band, also, was supplied by the department with a single and double horse plough, harness for each, and a mower, which were likewise forwarded by toboggans during the past winter, and in combination with the smaller implements will be of great service.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people of this band are good and law-abiding. In comparison with former years, they, too, have made considerable progress. They also engage in transporting freight by way of the lakes, and have much improved their general condition by assisting themselves in what they can make their gardens produce, though it may still be in a small way.

Temperance and Morality.—In regard to temperate and moral habits, the conduct of this band is very good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In review of the foregoing, it may be added in connection with exceptional results attained, that the women of mature age of all the bands are entirely freed from the former lot of grovelling about and being subjugated to all manner of burdensome tasks, and rearing their children under the conditions imposed. Now, on the contrary, no longer is a woman to be met beneath the strain of a pack, but she is generally fitted to bake bread, cook and prepare wholesome food, sew, knit and wash, and fill the attendant duties proper to her sphere.

These remarks are a tribute made in view of the close of the long and useful career of my dear departed wife.

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LORING,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
BELLA COOLA AGENCY,
BELLA COOLA, April 6, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency.—The Bella Coola agency is composed of islands and part of the mainland of British Columbia, and extends from Rivers inlet on the south to the 54° north latitude on the north. It goes far enough inland to take in the headwaters of the Bella Coola and the Salmon rivers.

Reserves.—The reserves of this agency are 44 in number, with a total area of 22,344½ acres. Most of the land is not suited for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The total population of the agency is about 1,500.

KITKATLA BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves comprise a combined area of 4,640 acres. They are 18 in number, situated on islands southwest of the Skeena river; though unsuitable for agriculture, most of these places are important as bases for their fishing and trapping

operations. The principal reserve is on Dolphin island; in the village at this place, the entire band spend the winter months.

Population.—The population is 210.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good, as have also been their sanitary conditions.

Occupations.—These Indians are fishermen, trappers and hunters; some work as loggers.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are good, comfortable frame houses.

Stock.—As a rule no stock is kept; there are a few chickens.

Characteristics and Progress.—They take great pride in being Tsimpseans, are good hunters and fishermen and make fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Since the building of the city of Prince Rupert, they are under greater temptations than before; on the whole they are both temperate and moral.

KITKAHTA OR HARTLEY BAY BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are four in number, with a total area of 673 acres, and are found on the Douglas channel. They are of a rugged character and ill suited for agricultural purposes. The home village is on reserve No. 1 at Hartley bay.

Population.—The population is 92.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been good; a few have consumption. Sanitary conditions are fairly good; consumptives have had medical attention.

Occupations.—The chief occupations are fishing, logging, trapping, hunting and boat-building.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings in their village are in good condition.

Stock.—Only a few chickens are kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a quiet, law-abiding nature, quite industrious and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral band of Indians.

KITASOO OR CHINA HAT BAND.

Tribe.—Most of the members of this band belong to the Tsimpsean tribe.

Reserves.—The two reserves called Kitasoo and Canoona are located on islands north of Bella Bella, and comprise a total area of 1,354 acres. The home village is at Kitasoo, while Canoona is of value for its salmon fishing; neither of these reserves is of any value for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The number of inhabitants is 109.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good during the past year. Sanitary conditions are fairly good; the village has been built on wet ground.

Occupations.—These Indians are fishermen, hand-loggers, trappers and hunters.

Buildings.—The buildings are fairly good and comfortable frame-houses; they are comparatively small.

Stock.—Occasionally they keep one or two head of cattle; some chickens are found here.

Characteristics and Progress.—There is nothing that characterizes these Indians from others of the same tribe; their progress is slow.

Temperance and Morality—The majority of these people are moral and temperate.

KITAMAT BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Kitamat tribe.

Reserves.—The total area of the four reserves is 907 acres. They are situated on Douglas channel. Though the soil in some parts is very good, the land is heavily timbered with hemlock, spruce and cedar. The fall of snow, in some years, is exceedingly great.

Population.—The population of this band is 287.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people has been fairly good, and the value of sanitary measures has been impressed upon them repeatedly. The department has a field-nurse at this place.

Occupations.—Their chief occupations are logging, fishing, trapping and hunting.

Buildings.—Most of them are well housed; some have very good frame buildings.

Stock.—No stock, to speak of, has been kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are of a somewhat indolent disposition; and, if reproved for their faults, are apt to resent it. In dress and outward appearance improvement is noticeable.

Temperance and Morality.—Morally they are like others of their race; their reputation for temperance has not been good of late; improvement in this respect is looked for.

KITLOPE BAND.

Tribe.—The members of this band belong to the Kitamat tribe.

Reserves.—The three reserves of this band are located on Gardner channel; the combined area is 352½ acres; certain parts might be cultivated.

Population.—The population of Kitlope is 68.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Kitlopes has been fairly good; the sanitary conditions of the village are not good. They are thinking of moving further down the inlet.

Occupations.—Their occupations are fishing, logging, trapping and hunting.

Buildings.—These are old style Indian houses.

Stock.—No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—These natives live very isolated; their village is seldom visited by white men, and their progress is slow. Some of the Kitlope children attend school at Kitamat.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good, and they are fairly temperate.

BELLA BELLA BAND.

Tribe.—The Bella Bella band belongs to a tribe of the same name.

Reserves.—The twelve reserves of this band are situated on islands west of Bella Coola and have a combined area of 3,372 acres. They are of a rugged character, covered with forest vegetation; they are not suited for agriculture.

Population.—The population is 321.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good; last fall, however, and again this spring, they suffered from carbuncles. For years there has been a doctor and a hospital at this place, so sanitary conditions have been well looked after.

Occupations.—Fishing, logging, hunting, trapping and boat-building are the principal occupations of the people.

Buildings.—Most of them have good, large frame buildings, some of which need repainting, however.

Stock.—Only a cow or two are to be found, and some chickens.

Character and Progress.—These Indians are very good fishermen, and otherwise show their desire to advance; they own and operate more gasolene boats than all the other Indians in the agency put together.

Temperance and Morality.—They are amongst the most moral and temperate Indians on the coast.

BELLA COOLA AND TALLIO BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Bella Coola tribe.

Reserves.—The four reserves of this band are on the North and South Bentick arms and on the Burke channel. Their combined area is 4,007 acres. The timber, spruec, fir and cedar, on these reserves is valuable. The soil is also well suited for agriculture, though much of the land is very hard to clear of trees.

Population.—The population is 225.

Health and Sanitation.—The Bella Coola Indians have good health, and sanitary conditions are good. Like most Indians, they keep their houses ill ventilated and too warm. In their old houses ventilation was provided by the opening in the roof, through which the smoke escaped.

Occupations.—These Indians are fishermen, trappers, hunters, loggers, and in a limited degree farmers.

Buildings.—In recent years the Bella Coola Indians have moved across the river to the north side of the reserve; here large well-painted frame houses have been built.

Stock.—Some horses and cattle are kept and well cared for; at Tallio the natives also keep pigs.

Farm Implements.—The farm implements are well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, very honest, and have made good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—With few exceptions they may be classed as temperate and moral Indians.

KIMSQUIT BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Bella Coola tribe.

Reserves.—There are two reserves, with a total area of 930 acres, at the head of Dean's channel; part of these are well suited for agriculture. The timber is generally heavy; here is the northern limit of the celebrated Douglas fir.

Population.—The population is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good and the sanitary conditions fair.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—The buildings on this reserve are mostly of the old style Indian houses.

Stock.—Some cattle and horses are kept and fairly well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—Though these natives are good fishermen and thus make money, their progress has not been great; they live in an isolated locality and are decreasing in number.

Temperance and Morality.—Their moral condition is good, and with few exceptions they are also temperate.

OWEEKAYNO OR RIVERS INLET BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Oweekayno tribe.

Reserves.—The four reserves of this band have an area of 1,761 acres, and are situated at the head of Rivers inlet. These reserves are heavily timbered; as the climate is exceedingly wet, the place is not well suited for agriculture.

Population.—The population is 108.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been good. Sanitary conditions are not so good.

Occupations.—These natives are fishermen, trappers, hunters and loggers.

Buildings.—They live in the old-style Indian houses. As a rule these are large, fairly comfortable and well ventilated; however, they do not present an attractive appearance.

Stock.—No stock is kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—Though these people earn a good living, their progress has not been great; they seem to lack ambition.

Temperance and Morality.—Compared with other Indians in this agency their reputation in these respects has been below the average. Living, as they do, at one of the great fishing centres, their temptations may have been above the average.

ULKATCHO BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Dené tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve has an area of 4,340 acres. Its altitude is about 2,000 feet, and it is the only inland reserve in the agency. It consists of hills and dales, and is not of great value to the Indians, as the meadows are small. It was selected by the Indians because it formerly was a good beaver ground, and contained the graves of their fathers.

Population.—The population is 40; some families live outside of the limits of the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was good during the past year.

Occupations.—They live by hunting, trapping and packing; during July and August they come down to the coast to fish for the salmon canneries, and to buy provisions.

Buildings.—These Indians have small houses, quite warm and comfortable; they contain but little furniture.

Stock.—They have many ponies and some cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are of a more slender build than the coast Indians, and of a more roving disposition; they are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—No complaints have been made as to intemperance or immorality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The year just past has, on the whole, been a prosperous one; the main industry, salmon fishing, gave rich returns, and work otherwise was plentiful. As a result, considerable activity in building has been noticeable in some of the villages, and no one has suffered for want of food or shelter.

Your obedient servant,

IVER FOUGNER,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
COWICHAN AGENCY,
DUNCAN, April 29, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location.—This agency is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, and extends from Cape Mudge on the north to Sooke on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

Area.—The total area of the reserves in this agency is 19,940 acres, forming a portion of the territory occupied by the Cowichan nation, whose language and influence formerly extended to the bays and sounds on the American side of the gulf and up the Fraser river as far as Yale.

These reserves are occupied by the following bands.

SOOKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Sooke nation.

Reserves.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The reserves of this band are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 25 miles southwest of the city of Victoria, and contain an area of 166 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 30.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary conditions are very good.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing and working at the fish traps.

Buildings.—They have a very good class of buildings.

Stock.—They have some good stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

CHEERNO BAND (BECHER BAY).

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cheerno tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 1 to 11, inclusive. These reserves are situated on the straits of Juan de Fuca, about 15 miles southwest of the city of Victoria, and contain 179 acres. As most of the land in these reserves is hilly and rocky, very little farming is done.

Population.—The population of this band is 32.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing, working at the fish traps and canneries. They do a little farming.

Buildings.—Their buildings are very good, but nearly all consist of the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—Their stock is of a fair quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and make a fair living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a fairly temperate and moral people.

SONGHEES BAND.

This band comprises the following sub-families: the Esquimalt and Discovery Island Indians, as well as the Songhees.

Tribe or Nation.—They belong to the Songhees nation.

Reserves.—Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. These reserves are situated on the harbours of Victoria and Esquimalt, and on the islands in the straits of Juan de Fuca; the total area of these reserves is 306 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 135.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and the sanitary regulations are well observed. They are supplied with good water from the Esquimalt Water Works Company.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hunting, stevedore work and working in the saw-mills, factories and canneries.

Buildings.—Most of them live in good lumber and frame dwellings and have them very well furnished.

Stock.—They have some very good stock, and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with good farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious Indians, some of them being very well off.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly temperate and moral, although there are a few of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN SAANICH DISTRICT.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered from 1 to 13, inclusive, in Saanich district, viz.: Malahat, Tsekum, Pauquachin, Tsartlip and Tsawout; the total area of the said reserves being 3,313 acres.

Population.—The population of these bands is 259.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, hop-picking, and working in the cement works and in mines.

Buildings.—The majority of them have good lumber and frame dwellings, and have them well furnished.

Stock.—They have some very fine stock and take good care of it.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are making very good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral Indians, but there are a few of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

BANDS IN COWICHAN DISTRICT.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves numbered 1 to 9, inclusive, in Cowichan valley, which is situated on the east coast of Vancouver island, about 40 miles north of the city of Victoria, viz.: Kilpaulus, Comeakin, Clemclemaluts, Khenipson, Quamichan, Koksilah and Somenos. The total area of these reserves is 6,136 acres.

Population.—The total population of these bands is 577.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year. All the villages are situated on the banks of the Koksilah or Cowichan rivers, which afford a good supply of fresh water and good drainage.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, teaming, boat and canoe building, hunting, stevedore work, hop-picking, working in the several canneries and saw-mills and as trackmen on the railway.

Buildings.—They have a good class of buildings, nearly all their houses being good lumber and frame dwellings, and they have them well furnished.

Stock.—They have some fine stock and many of them have horses of improved breeds, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They have all the modern and up-to-date machinery and farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and are making very satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

HELLELT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 1 and 2 of the Chemainus band. One reserve is situated on the south bank of the Chemainus river about a mile and a half from its mouth; the other on an island at the mouth of the same river. The two reserves contain a combined area of 427 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 28.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed very good health, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working at the fish traps and canneries.

Buildings.—They have only a fair class of buildings, but they are kept clean and neat.

Stock.—They have a fair quality of stock.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

THE SICCAMEEN AND KULLEETS BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 10, 12 and 13 of the Chemainus band. The main reserve is situated between Oyster harbour and Chemainus bay. One reserve is on the western shore of Oyster harbour and a fishing station on the left bank of the Chemainus river near its mouth, the total area of which is 3,084 acres. There is no line dividing the land of the two bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 112.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have all enjoyed good health during the year. They have an ample supply of good spring water, and sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing and cultivating oysters.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable homes.

Stock.—They have some good horses and cattle, and take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all the necessary farm implements and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people.

LYACKSUN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 3, 4 and 5 of the Chemainus band. These three reserves are situated on Valdez island, and have a combined area of 1,840 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 83.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have all enjoyed good health, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in boat and canoe building, fishing and logging; they own a steam tug, which is used in towing logs. They do very little farming, as the reserves are nearly all composed of rock or heavy timber.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable dwellings.

Stock.—They have some well bred stock, but it is allowed to run wild on the island.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply of necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are an industrious and law-abiding people, and are making steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole, a temperate and moral people.

PENELAKUT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9. This band includes Tsussie and Llmalche reserves. These reserves are situated on Kuper island and Tent island. There is also a small reserve belonging to this band situated at the mouth of Chemainus river. The total area of these reserves is 2,332 acres.

Population.—The total population of this band is 201.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health during the year.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, boat and canoe building, working stevedore and hunting.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They have a few cattle of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding Indians, and are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral.

NANAIMO BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, of the Nanaimo band. This band has a reserve on the Nanaimo harbour, and one on the Nanaimo river, with a small fishing station on the southern shore of Gabriola island. The total area of the reserves is 637 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 158.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have all enjoyed good health, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, working in the coal mines and trimming coal in ships.

Buildings.—Some of them have good comfortable lumber and frame dwellings, but the majority of them live in the large rancherie houses.

Stock.—They have some good stock, which is well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements, and take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding, and are making very steady progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are on the whole a temperate and moral people, but there are a few of them who will procure intoxicants whenever possible.

SNONOWAS BAND (NANOOSE).

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Nanoose harbour, and has an area of 209 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 14.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary regulations are well observed.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing, and manufacturing dog-fish oil, and they do a little farming.

Buildings.—They have a fair class of buildings.

Stock.—They keep a few stock of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have a few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are a fairly industrious and good people.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral.

QUALICUM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Qualicum nation.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the mouth of Qualicum river. It has an area of 197 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 15.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and the sanitary regulations are very well observed.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are farming, fishing, hunting, and acting as guides for fishing and hunting parties.

Buildings.—They have good comfortable dwellings.

Stock.—They have very little stock, and only of medium quality.

Farm Implements.—They have very few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

COMOX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Comox nation.

Reserves.—Nos. 1, 2 and 3. This reserve is situated on the southern shore of Comox harbour and on the left bank of the Puntledge river at its confluence with the Tsolum river. In connection with this reserve is a graveyard on Goose spit, Comox harbour. The area of this reserve is 378 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 38.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in farming, fishing, and hunting.

Buildings.—They have good lumber and frame dwellings, and keep them clean and neat.

Stock.—They have some stock of fair quality.

Farm Implements.—They have all the necessary farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and fairly industrious Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

GALIANO ISLAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserves.—No. 9 of the Penelakut band. This reserve is located on the northern extremity of Galiano island, and the area is included in that of the Penelakut band.

Population.—The population of this band is 31.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians have enjoyed good health, and the sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—These Indians are chiefly engaged in fishing and boat and canoe building.

Buildings.—There are only a few dwellings on this reserve, and they are only of medium quality.

Stock.—These Indians do not keep any stock.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral Indians.

MAYNE ISLAND BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Saanich nation.

Reserve.—No. 6 of the Saanich band. This reserve is situated on the northwest extremity of Mayne island. The area of this reserve is included in that of the Saanich bands.

Population.—The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very good, and sanitary precautions are well observed.

Occupations.—They are chiefly engaged in fishing and hunting and working for the white settlers.

Buildings.—As this is only a fishing station, their buildings are mere shanties constructed of cedar slabs.

Stock.—They have only a few sheep.

Farm Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are nearly all temperate and moral.

COWICHAN LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Cowichan nation.

Reserve.—There was not much done on this reserve during the past year. Early in the season Alfred Livingston started to clear some land, but, owing to the high wages offered by survey parties and timber cruisers, Alfred went where he could get the quickest and highest return for his labour.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The progress of the Indians in this agency during the past year has been very satisfactory. There has been a decided improvement in the quality of their horses and cattle, also better houses are being built than formerly.

Your obedient servant,

W. R. ROBERTSON,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KOOTENAY AGENCY,
STEELE, April 22, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency.—The agency is in the southeast part of British Columbia, and is bounded by the Rocky mountains on the north, and east, by the states of Montana, Idaho, and Washington on the south, and by the Okanagan agency on the west.

ST. MARY'S BAND, NO. 1.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The St. Mary's band has a reserve lying near the Kootenay and St. Mary's rivers, and consists of bottom and bench lands, covered with good merchantable timber, and has an area of 17,425 acres; Isidore reserve is south of Steele and contains 680 acres, mostly bottom-land; the hay reserve at Bummers Flat, 190 acres; the Miyuke reserve, 160 acres; the industrial school reserve, 33 acres, kept in a high state of cultivation; the agency reserve, 11½ acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 212.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band for the past year has been good, and the sanitary conditions at the village continue to improve. The usual spring cleaning has been attended to.

Occupations.—The principal industries of the band are farming and stock-raising. The pupils find work in the nearby towns and in the lumber camps. They are sought after by the different bands to assist in haying and harvesting, and have proved themselves useful and industrious.

Buildings.—The Indian dwellings at the St. Eugene village are of lumber, and are as a rule neat, comfortable, well lighted and ventilated. The buildings on the reserve are of logs.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and cattle, which they look carefully after, and attend to in the winter.

Farm Implements.—They are fairly well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers, rakes and useful garden tools.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, as a rule, industrious and progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions, they are a temperate and moral-living band.

TOBACCO PLAINS BAND, NO. 2.

Tribe or Nation.—The members of this band are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is near the international boundary, close to the state of Montana, and is open prairie-land with a good deal of scattered timber on it, and has an area of 10,560 acres.

Population.—The population of the band is 57.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been excellent for the year just closed.

Occupations.—The Indians depend on farming and stock-raising as a means of support. A few of the young men find work in the saw-mills in the neighbourhood, and others hunt, trap and fish.

Buildings.—These are mostly of logs and are situated on a bench. The sanitary conditions are excellent.

Stock.—They raise cattle and horses, and have a good market for their beef among the logging camps.

Farm Implements.—These consist of ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers, wagons and sleighs.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are making good progress and have extended their farms by putting up new fences and repairing the old ones.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a very temperate and moral band.

LOWER COLUMBIA LAKE BAND, NO. 3.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is in the valley of the Columbia near Lake Windermere, and contains 8,456 acres of good, open, timbered land, which has a number of creeks running through it, which the Indians utilize for irrigation purposes.

Population.—The population of the band is 72.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been very little sickness among the Indians of this band for the past season. They occupy tents during the summer, which they move frequently, and which is greatly to be commended from a sanitary stand-point.

Occupations.—The principal industries are farming and stock-raising. They do some trapping, hunting and fishing, and the young men assist the settlers in the valley during the harvest and haying season.

Buildings.—These are principally of logs. There are only one or two frame buildings on the reserve.

Stock.—Their stock consists of horses and cattle, and no band in the agency has better stock. They improve their herds by a good grade of bulls and stallions, and find a ready sale for the increase.

Farming Implements.—They are well supplied with wagons, ploughs, harrows, mowers and rakes, which they carefully put under cover during the winter.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, and keep their fences in repair, and are law-abiding and are yearly becoming better off.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral band.

LOWER KOOTENAY BAND, NO. 4.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Kootenays.

Reserve.—The reserve is only a short distance from the town of Creston, in the West Kootenay district, and is also in close proximity to the Idaho boundary. It has an area of 1,831½ acres, most of which is subject to overflow from the Kootenay river. The narrow strip of bench-land is heavily covered with timber.

Population.—The population of the band is 154.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been fairly good. Grippe was prevalent during the spring, owing to the changeable weather that prevailed. The village is situated on dry bench-land, and the dwellings are a decided improvement upon those formerly occupied by the Indians.

Occupations.—They depend on cattle and horse raising, hunting, trapping and fishing. They are sought after during the season by the fruit-growers, who pay them good wages to pick and pack fruit. The young men work at clearing land and getting out logs for the saw-mills in the neighbourhood.

Buildings.—Their houses are of logs and are very comfortable. There are one or two frame buildings, which have been recently erected; these are well ventilated and lighted.

Stock.—They own horses and cattle, which they are making an effort to improve.

Farming Implements.—Their implements are mostly wagons, ploughs, harrows, rakes, mowers and garden tools, which they carefully look after.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, as a rule, industrious and progressive. A number spend the summer moving from place to place around the Kootenay lake, and find work in the different towns and settlements.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a temperate and moral people and live good lives.

SHUSWAP OR KINBASKET'S BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps, who settled many years ago at Windermere. They formerly belonged to the Shuswap tribe in the Okanagan agency.

Reserve.—The reserve is located at the Columbia lakes, in Northeast Kootenay district, and has an area of 2,759 acres of good prairie-land, sparsely covered with timber.

Population.—The population of the band is 63.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been some lung disease amongst the band, but isolation and care have done much to improve conditions. The health of the majority of the band has been fairly good. They live much like their white neighbours and dress neatly and comfortably, suited to the climatic changes.

Occupations.—They follow farming as their principal industry, also stock-raising. A few hunt and trap, and others act as guides to tourists who visit the district.

Buildings.—The dwellings and barns are principally built of logs, and are neat and commodious.

Stock.—They have well-bred horses and cattle, which they are improving by a better grade of bulls and stallions.

Farm Implements.—They own a number of wagons, ploughs, harrows, reapers and rakes, which are housed during the winter months in sheds.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are the most progressive in the agency, with the exception of two or three of the older men, who still cling to the old ways and customs of their forefathers. The majority are bright, intelligent, and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a good, moral, temperate, and law-abiding band of Indians.

ARROW LAKE BAND, NO. 6.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps who married into a Kootenay family that had settled on Arrow lake.

Reserve.—The reserve is on the west side of Arrow lake in the West Kootenay district, and has an area of 255 acres, which is only suitable for growing fruit and vegetables.

Population.—The population of the band is 22.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians for the past year has been good. There has been very little sickness amongst them.

Occupations.—They cultivate small gardens, but their time is mostly occupied in working for the settlers along the lake, clearing land and picking fruit. In the winter and fall they hunt, trap ,and fish, and are fairly successful.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are of dressed lumber, and are clean and comfortable.

Stock.—They own no stock of any kind.

Farm Implements.—These consist of spades, rakes and hoes.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are noted for their industrious habits, and live up to any contract they may make.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of one or two, they are not given to the use of intoxicants, and are law-abiding and seldom give trouble.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The ex-pupils of the industrial school are doing good work throughout the agency among their people. They are intelligent and industrious, and try to assist their relatives in every way, and those who employ them find them useful and trustworthy.

Your obedient servant,
R. L. T. GALBRAITH,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
ALERT BAY, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Cape Mudge on the south, to Smith inlet on the north, and includes all the islands between these points; the mainland from the mouth of Bute inlet to Smith inlet; all that portion of Vancouver island lying to the northeast of an irregular line drawn from Kuhushan point on the east coast to the point south of Klaskino inlet on the west coast.

The Indians in this agency are of two great nations, namely, Kwawkewlth and Lachwiltach, each nation being divided into several tribes or bands. Formerly these bands very largely outnumbered the present population, and there were a larger number of bands, but they have gradually joined together until at the present there are fifteen bands, each made up of several others, that live together during the winter months, but scatter out during the summer months to the numerous reserves. There are only fourteen distinct winter villages.

KWASHELA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is an offshoot of the Nakwakto tribe, who in turn belong to the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves on the shores of Smith inlet, comprising 716 acres, of which very little is suitable for agriculture. Their winter village is on a small island at Takush harbour.

Population.—This band has a population of 29.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic during the past year, and sanitary conditions are somewhat improved.

Occupations.—The principal occupation of these Indians is fishing. They trap a little in the winter months.

Buildings.—The buildings at the winter village are large and of the usual barn-like structure common to the Indians of this agency. The fronts are covered with good lumber and painted, the frames being made of huge logs, the back and sides are split cedar boards.

Stock and Implements.—They have only a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly law-abiding and industrious, but are making no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their isolation of necessity makes them temperate, as it is almost impossible to get liquor of any kind. In morals they are on a par with the rest of the agency.

NAKWAKTO BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are 17 reserves, with a total area of 684 acres. Of these only two on Seymour inlet are fit for agricultural purposes. The winter village is at Blunden harbour.

Population.—The population of this band is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic during the past year. The winter village is very healthily situated, but not kept as clean as it should be.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing. They catch and dry large quantities of halibut, which they use for food, and sell to other Indians. They also attend the salmon fishing at the various canneries. A few do more or less trapping.

Buildings.—The buildings at Blunden harbour, which is the main village of the Nakwaktos, are very good of the kind that has been described before. These Indians have also a number of smaller houses at their various fishing stations, made entirely of split cedar boards, which are mere shelters and usually very dirty.

Stock and Implements.—They have none.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are perhaps the least civilized in the agency. A number of them have the reputation of being thieves, and truth is not held as a virtue. There is a slight improvement, however, during the last few years.

Temperance and Morality.—The isolated position in which these people live makes it difficult, as a rule, to obtain intoxicants. Their ideas of the marriage tie are very loose and vague.

NUWITTI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Nuwitti tribe is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 57.

Reserves.—The reserved land comprises an area of 8,606 acres, most of which is on Hope island, but very little of the land is of any use from an agricultural standpoint.

Health and Sanitation.—During the past year there has been an improvement in the sanitary conditions at this village, but it is not all that can be desired as yet. There were two births and two deaths during the past year, both the deceased being up in years.

Occupations.—The principal occupation is fishing.

Stock.—They have only a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Nuwitti Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding, but have not made much progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are fairly good in these respects, and above the average in the agency.

KWAWKEWLTH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Kwawkewlth nation, and from this nation the agency takes its name.

Reserves.—There is an area of about 260 acres, nearly all of which is suitable for agriculture, but is in its wild state as yet.

Population.—The population is 115, besides a few who from their admixture of white blood cannot be legally counted as Indians.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of this band has been fairly good during the past year. The water-supply is plentiful and pure. The village is well situated on Beaver harbour at the site of the old Hudson's Bay fort, called Fort Rupert.

Occupations.—In addition to fishing and hunting, the younger men engage in other occupations. Some of them work at logging either for themselves or in camps for wages. Some work as deck-hands on steamboats and in the saw-mill at Alert Bay.

Stock.—They have only a few fowls.

Implements.—Of these they have none.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band was at one time a very important one in tribal matters, but its members are gradually losing their influence. Some of the younger men have been fairly well educated, but do not make the use of their advantages that could be desired. The potlatch is still deeply engrained in them and holds them back. This, however, is applicable to nearly the whole agency.

Temperance and Morality.—Many of the younger men have acquired the drink habit, but not to any great extent. Owing to their being better educated and better dressed than the average Indian, they find it much easier to procure intoxicants than the rest of the Indians. There is much less exchanging of wives amongst them than amongst the rest of the northern tribes of the agency.

KOSKEMO, KWATSINO, AND KLASKINO BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These three bands originally were part of the Kwatsino nation, but are now united with the Kwawkewlth nation. The language is practically the same with a difference in inflection.

Reserves.—There are almost 1,040 acres in the reserves belonging to the three bands, situated on the shores of Quatsino sound, Winter harbour and Klaskino inlet; but, excepting for some valuable timber, it is not worth much, being mostly along the mountain sides. There are small patches fit for cultivation.

Population.—There has been a marked decrease in the population, which now numbers only 72. Many of these Indians are getting well on in years, and the probability is that the decrease will continue for some years, as there are so few young people amongst them.

Health and Sanitation.—The villages at Quatsino sound and Winter harbour are very healthily situated and have an abundant supply of good water, but in spite of this the death roll for the past year was 8 with only 1 birth to offset it. The deaths were all confined to old people, who are much in the majority.

Occupations.—The principal occupations of these people are fishing, hunting and trapping. Until very recently there has been no opportunity to work for wages, there being no one needing assistance; but there is now a movement to re-open mining claims that have been shut down, and more employment will be offered as a consequence.

Buildings.—These are of the usual type, being large and airy, with plenty of open cracks for ventilation.

Stock.—They have only a few fowls.

Implements.—Of these they have none.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians on Quatsino sound are a very kind-hearted, hospitable people, and manage to live on very amicable terms with their white neighbours. They are fairly industrious and honest. They cultivate little gardens, but do not care for them as they should. The principal crops they grow are potatoes, carrots, and a good supply of raspberries.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects they are almost up to the average. Many will drink if an opportunity offers, and punishment has been meted out for manufacturing a home-made intoxicant which they call wine.

NIMKISH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of the Nimkish band aggregate 445 acres, most of which, though hard to clear, is well suited for agricultural purposes. Part of this land is on Cormorant island, and the remainder on Vancouver island. At Alert Bay, on Cormorant island, are situated the Indian agency buildings.

Population.—The population has increased to 143.

Health and Sanitation.—Alert Bay, the permanent village of the Nimkish Indians, is a very healthy spot with an abundant water-supply and good natural drainage. The land near the shore line is solid gravel and the water percolates through this. The general health during the past year has been good. The Columbia Coast Mission hospital is situated at the southern end of the bay, and is at present in charge of Dr. G. O. Wood, a graduate of McGill University, and a capable and efficient officer. The Department of Indian Affairs, in addition to having given a liberal grant towards the erection and equipment of the hospital, also gives an annual grant towards the salary of the medical officer in charge.

Occupations.—The Indians at Alert Bay are very fortunate in the matter of occupations. There is a large saw-mill at Alert Bay in addition to a salmon cannery. There is also demand for cord-wood. In addition to this, as Alert Bay is a central distributing point for a large section round about; there is considerable employment in acting as guides, canoemen, packers, &c. For this they receive good pay. In addition they nearly all work at some of the canneries during the season.

Buildings.—The Indian village at Alert Bay has the largest collection of totem poles probably of any place in the world, and is largely advertised to tourists on this account. These totem poles are either in front of or incorporated into the front of the buildings, which are of the usual type, but slightly larger. There are also some modern, comfortably furnished houses.

Characteristics and Progress.—The people, like their dwellings, are of two distinct types. There are the older, conservative type, who have been brought up to think that the old potlatch system is the only system and that a departure from that means the losing of their identity; and the progressive type, who have received more or less education, and who would break away from the potlatch and its ramifications, many of which are evils. On the whole, however, they are progressive to a certain extent. Two of the younger generation are now teaching in the schools.

Temperance and Morality.—Owing to having received more teaching than other portions of the agency, and also to the fact that it is the residence of the Indian agent and the provincial constable, intemperance is not visible. Any drinking that may be done, is done on the sly and kept carefully concealed. Immorality is not so prevalent as in many other places.

TSAWATAINEUK OR KINGCOME BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is made up of four tribes who live together during the winter and the greater portion of the summer, but scatter during the autumn for hunting and procuring their supply of dried fish for the winter. They belong to the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are situated on the mainland of British Columbia, at the heads of Kingcome inlet and Wakeman sound. These reserves are well adapted for agricultural purposes. There are also a number of smaller reserves

on the shore of Sutlej channel, Drury inlet, and on Gilford island. They amount in all to about 855 acres.

Population.—This is the largest tribe in the agency, numbering 228, an increase of 2 during the past year.

Health and Sanitation.—It may seem somewhat strange that anyone could be healthy living in such smells as are present during the oulachon fishing, when tons upon tons of these small fish are piled on the shores of the river to rot, in order to release the oil, which is a staple article of food, and yet such is the case. Occasionally there is a freshet in the river which effectually washes away any refuse remaining. At Gwayasdums, the winter village situated on Gilford island, the drainage is so perfect that generally good health is the rule amongst this band.

Occupations.—Fishing and hunting occupy a great part of the time of many of this band, but many of the young men are working in various logging camps. The Powell River Paper & Pulp Company, which has been building a large plant at Powell River, has large timber concessions at Kingcome inlet and has been engaged in opening up a camp near the Indian village. About 20 young men have worked in this camp, and get good wages. A great deal of the oulachon oil used amongst the Indians is made at Kingcome inlet, and is sold to other Indians.

Buildings.—The villages at Kingcome inlet and at Gwayasdums do not compare very favourably with other villages. However, at Kingcome inlet there have been two good frame dwellings erected during the past year.

Stock and Implements.—Of these they have none.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band, particularly the younger people, are fairly industrious and law-abiding. They give very little trouble, but are only beginning to show any signs of progress.

Temperance and Morality.—A slight improvement can be noted in regard to the use of intoxicants, and with the exception that the marriage tie is a very elastic one. they are fairly moral.

MAMALILLIKULLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are about 575 acres of land belonging to this band, situated on Village island and Tribune channel, but very little of it is fit for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 90.

Health and Sanitation.—This band has had a slight increase during the past year. The general health has been good on the whole. The water-system will be made right immediately, the Department of Indian Affairs having made a grant to cover the expense of a galvanized iron pipe to convey the water from the source to the village.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping. Some of the young men work in logging camps.

Buildings.—The buildings in this village are of the usual type, many of the old ones having been torn down, but they are being replaced by new ones of the same type.

Stock.—These Indians have nothing but a few fowls.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is peaceful and law-abiding, but makes very little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—As compared with the rest of the Indians, very little fault can be found with this band on the score of intemperance or immorality. The marriage laws of these Indians are not laws at all, nor are they bound in any way by vows or obligations. This pertains more or less to the whole agency.

TANAKTEUK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are part of the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—There are four reserves, three of which are on the shores of Knight inlet, with a total acreage of nearly 566 acres. The reserve at the head of the inlet is suitable for agriculture, but the remainder is only fit for fishing stations.

Population.—There has been a net increase of 4, making a total of 94.

Health and Sanitation.—The members of this band move from place to place according to the season and are not long enough in one place to make it unhealthy, but they are far from being models of cleanliness.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping. A few of the younger men take a turn at logging.

Buildings.—The buildings at the main village on Harbledown island are about the average, but at the other stations they are mere shacks.

Stock and Implements.—Of these they have none.

Characteristics and Progress.—Formerly this band was looked upon with contempt by the rest of the Indians, as they remained at Knight inlet all winter; but since they come out to Dead Point reserve for the winter, they have taken thier places with the rest of the Indians. There are a number of children amongst them, consequently, as girls are scarce, they are much sought after. They are at a standstill as far as progress is concerned.

Temperance and Morality.—They are about on a par with the rest of the Indians in the neighbourhood so far as temperance and morality are oncerned.

KLAWATSIS AND MATILPI BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—Both these bands belong to the Kwawkewlth nation.

Reserves.—The two tribes combined have about 172 acres of land, only about one-third being fit for agriculture, the rest being rocky and mountainous.

Population.—Karlukwees, the village where the Matilpi and Klawatsis bands live, has a population of 97, showing a decrease of 2.

Health and Sanitation.—This village is the best kept and cleanest in the agency.

Buildings.—The buildings at Karlukwees are mostly of the large and roomy type, but there are a few good frame houses. The house of the chief is exceptionally good, having linoleum and carpet on the floors.

Stock and Implements.—Of these they have none.

Characteristics and Progress.—These bands are fairly industrious and law-abiding and show more of a progressive spirit than the average Indians.

Temperance and Morality.—They are above the average.

WAWLITSUN OR SALMON RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is part of the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—There are 329 acres of land in this reserve, most of which is suitable for agriculture. A portion of it was formerly flooded at extreme high tides; but this portion has been reclaimed by a dyke. Inside the dyke the land is level and under natural grass. The rest of the reserve is bench-land, heavily wooded, but would make good grazing land.

Population.—This band numbers only 36.

Health and Sanitation.—This village is well located with a good exposure to the sun, and is very healthy.

Occupations.—Logging and fishing are their principal occupations.

Stock and Implements.—The Indians at Salmon River have a team of horses, which the department assisted them to buy, but they do not make much use of them. During the past year they were badly neglected, and when they were informed that, if they did not attend to them, the stock would be taken away from them, and they themselves prosecuted for cruelty to animals, they took immediate steps to have them cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—This band is very ambitious, owing to the influence of their chief, who, though not what might be termed a good man, is still far in advance of the rest so far as intellect is concerned. They have not yet reached the point where they realize that it is necessary to work away steadily to carry out their ambitions.

Temperance and Morality.—In these two respects this band is only about a low average.

WEWAIAIKUM OR CAMPBELL RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Lachwiltach or Yucaltaw nation.

Reserves.—There are 675·5 acres of land belonging to this band, but only about half of it, namely, the reserve at Campbell river, is suitable for agricultural purposes.

Population.—The population of this band is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—The village is well situated on a sand pit between Discovery passage and Campbell river, and should be an exceptionally healthy place. The great drawback is the want of fresh water. The water they use is either rainwater caught in barrels, or carried by canoes from the river.

Occupations.—Fishing and logging are their chief occupations.

Buildings.—The houses here are nearly all frame buildings, but are not particularly well built.

Stock and Implements.—This band purchased a team of good young mares last summer, but through neglect and ignorance in the care of them, they lost one of them. They have also a few sheep.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are not as progressive as one would like. Still there is the idea of doing better implanted in them, but it will mean more than one generation to bring them up to the standard. They are fairly law-abiding, but some people say that they are not honest.

Temperance and Morality.—I am pleased to note an improvement in regard to both temperance and morality; but, as in many other places, there are dissolute and unprincipled white men who lead them into temptation.

WEWAIAIKAI OR CAPE MUDGE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Lachwiltach nation.

Reserves.—This band has large reserves, which are becoming valuable and will increase in value. They have in all 2,016 acres. The greater portion of this land is heavily timbered, but when cleared will make fair agricultural land.

Population.—The population of this band is 86, which shows a great decrease from last year; but the reason of this is that formerly some of the people who were half Cape Mudge and half Campbell River were being counted in both places under different names. Also the Kwiahkah band was enumerated with the Cape Mudge band.

Occupations.—Logging and fishing are their principal occupations.

Buildings.—There are a few fair small houses and a number of large houses of the usual type. Some new garden patches have been fenced during the past year.

Characteristics and Progress.—In this village of late there has been a great awakening. They have arrived at the conclusion that the time has come for them to help themselves. They have in conjunction with the Campbell River band formed a village council, which meets once a month to discuss public matters. The young men have tried to impress on the others that, if they are to preserve their identity, they must keep themselves and their wives free from the evils of intemperance and prostitution. To this end they have passed by-laws and appointed local constables to see that the by-laws are enforced. At the council meetings they also discuss matters pertaining to work, wages and things of that nature.

Temperance and Morality.—A great improvement can be noted since the formation of the council already referred to. Until recently the people themselves did not see any necessity for laws in regard to these matters, but they are now beginning to understand the necessity of keeping these laws.

KWIAHKAH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band forms part of the Lachwiltach nation. For some years past they have been enumerated either as belonging to Cape Mudge or Campbell River, as they live either at one place or the other during the winter months, but they strongly protested against losing their tribal identity.

Reserves.—No land is registered in the name of the Kwiahkah band, but they claim two reserves on Phillips arm and Cardero channel.

Health and Sanitation.—They do not live long enough in one place to be in much danger, but they are fairly clean in their habits.

All other remarks made with reference to Cape Mudge and Campbell River bands are applicable to the Kwiahkahs, as they live together during a great portion of the year.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The birth-rate for the past year was 32·28 per thousand, and the death-rate 34·77, which is a much better showing than has been for some years. The heaviest decrease was amongst the Indians of the Koskemo tribe, where there were 8 deaths and no births. The apathy of the Indians themselves has a great deal to do with the decrease in population, and to the want of progress. They are careless and indifferent about anything that does not directly affect their pocket-book. The formation of the council at Cape Mudge seems to have had a good effect, not only on the southern portion of the agency, but also on the northern portion. The potlatch with its attendant evils keeps down any desire on the part of individuals to launch out for themselves, as they would practically ostracize themselves, until the movement became general. This requires more strength and stability of character than is common to the Indian. A more general feeling, however, towards the giving up of the potlatch seems to be prevalent. Another thing that at present somewhat retards progress is the movement on foot amongst the Indians and their friends about the ownership of lands in British Columbia. When this question is definitely settled, it will do away with the unrest which at present prevails.

Your obedient servant,

W. M. HALLIDAY,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
LYTTON AGENCY,
LYTTON, April 18, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Location.—This agency is situated partly in the New Westminster and partly in the Yale-Cariboo electoral districts, and contains 134 reserves, with an area of some 96,000 acres.

CHEAM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—The reserves are two in number, one on the south bank, and one on the north bank of the Fraser river; jointly they have an area of 1,273 acres.

Part of the Maria Island reserve is also occupied by Indians of this band.

Population.—The population of the band is 95.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good; there have not been any epidemics. Sanitary conditions are also good.

Occupations.—The principal occupations are farming, hop-picking, and for the older people, fishing. Some work out as farm-hands for the white people, and basket-making is done by many of the women.

Buildings.—The newer buildings are mostly of lumber, are of sufficient size, and are comfortable. The older buildings are of logs. This applies equally to houses and outbuildings.

Stock.—Their stock is of passable quality and fairly well taken care of.

Farm Implements.—Their implements are as well looked after as are those owned by their white neighbours.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.— They are temperate and moral.

EWAWOOES AND TEXAS LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These bands both belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—These two bands have seven reserves with an approximate area of 1,295 acres, all east of Hope.

Population.—The population is about 44.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good and sanitation has been looked after.

Occupations.—Hop-picking and farming are the principal occupations, while fishing is done by the older ones.

Buildings.—Their buildings are all in good condition, and are mostly frame.

Stock.—They are not in possession of much stock, but take care of what they have.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

HOPE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—These are four in number, and contain an area of some 1,600 acres.

Population.—This band numbers about 79.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good and no epidemics have occurred.

Occupations.—Hop-picking, farming, and fishing are the principal occupations.

Buildings.—These are mostly in good repair and good order.

Stock and Implements.—Care is taken of both stock and implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are both temperate and moral.

OHAMIL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—These are two in number and contain an area of 629 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 53.

Health and Sanitation.—In both cases, these are good.

Occupations.—These people give good attention to farming their own land; some work out at hop-picking, and on farms for white neighbours, and fishing is done by the older ones.

Buildings.—Some of the houses are large and roomy, and as a whole their buildings are of a better stamp than most.

Stock and Implements.—Both of these are well looked after.

Characteristics and Morality.—In both of these respects they are good.

POPKUM AND SQUAWTITS BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—These bands own three reserves with a combined area of some 804 acres.

Population.—The population of these bands is 58.

Health and Sanitation.—Sanitation is well looked after, and the health of the Indians has been good.

Occupations.—They farm their own lands, in one case a perfect type of the small settler; some fishing and hop-picking is also done.

Buildings.—The newer buildings are good, being large and roomy and well ventilated.

Stock.—There is a flock of some forty head of sheep belonging to an Indian on this reserve. All stock is well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, and moral and progressing.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SKWAHALOOK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—This band has two reserves, both on the north side of the Fraser river and between one and two miles east of Ruby creek.

Population.—The population is 17.

Health and Sanitation.—There have been no epidemics or disease of any consequence in this band, and the sanitation is good.

Occupations.—In common with other Indians of the Lower Fraser, they farm their own lands, and when hop-picking is on, they work there.

Buildings.—The few buildings they have are in good repair.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

YALE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Reserves.—These people have some nine reserves with an acreage of 940 acres. Their reserves are scattered along the banks of the Fraser river, on both sides, from Yale to Ruby creek.

Population.—This amounts to 76.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good and the situation of the reserves assists. The sanitation is as a whole good.

Occupations.—They do some farming and fishing. Many work out from time to time, and fishing is largely indulged in.

Buildings.—On some of the reserves the buildings are showing old age and are becoming dilapidated. The Indians are considering replacing or pulling down these; but the newer buildings are in good order.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Those that have stock and farm implements take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding, progressive, and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both temperate and moral.

MARIA ISLAND.

This island was laid off as a reserve for the Indians from Yale down the Fraser. It is occupied by Indians from the following reserves: Cheam, Yale, Squatits, and the following Indian bands are also interested in this reserve, Hope, Texas Lake and Ewawooes Ay-wa-wis, Skwahalook, Popkum, Ohamil.

This island has an area of 4,511 acres; the population has been counted in with the bands to which they really belong, and other statistics have been taken into account in reporting on all the above bands and are therefore not given or repeated here.

BOOTHROYD BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Thompsons.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are ten in number, containing an area of 1,560 acres, and are located in the Fraser River valley east of North Bend and on both sides of the river.

Population.—The population of this band is 158.

Health and Sanitaion.—Both of these are good.

Occupations.—Fishing, farming, working on the railway, and some hunting and a litle washing for gold in the Fraser's gravels are the principal occupations.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are reasonable, principally built of logs, and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both temperate and moral.

BOSTON BAR BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—This band has seven reserves, on both sides of the Fraser river. They have an area of 628 acres.

Population.—This amounts to 143.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy and have had no epidemics. Sanitation is good in places and fair in others.

Occupations.—Farming, and railway work are the chief occupations. The Indians also fish, hunt, mine a little, and take in hop-picking.

Buildings.—These are good in places, large and comfortable; in others, fair.

Characteristics and Progress.—The members of this band are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

KANAKA BAR BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people belong to the Thompsons.

Reserves.—This band has four reserves, containing an area of 509 acres. They are located on the Fraser river.

Population.—This amounts to 52.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good and sanitary conditions are well looked after.

Occupations.—Some farming and railway work are the main occupations. Fishing, hunting and mining are others.

Buildings.—These are not in very good order.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both temperate and moral.

LYTTON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—They have 27 reserves with an area of 10,292 acres. The reserves lie on both sides of the Fraser river both above and below Lytton and also on both sides of the Thompson river.

Population.—The population is 470.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good, and sanitation is well looked after.

Occupations.—Farming, railway work, hop-picking and basket-making, the latter by the women, are the principal occupations. Also some fruit is raised.

Buildings.—These are good and as a whole well looked after.

Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians are fairly well supplied with the necessary implements and have a fair stamp of horses and cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding and some of them are making good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both temperate and moral.

NICOMEN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—They have fifteen reserves, situated partly on both sides of the Thompson river and on the Nicola river. They have an area of 2,986 acres.

Population.—They have a population of 49.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the band has been good, while sanitation is well looked after.

Occupations.—These Indians are farmers, and on the Lower Nicola stock-raisers. Some fish and hunt, and a few mine; others work on the railway and elsewhere.

Buildings.—These are fair.

Stock.—Their stock is well looked after.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both temperate and moral.

NICOLA (LOWER) BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are all Thompsons.

Reserves.—These people have thirteen reserves with an area of 31,191 acres. Some of these are not of much use except for grazing purposes, for which they were laid off. With the exception of the Hamilton Creek reserve, they all are in close proximity to the Nicola river and lake. In some of these reserves, there is first-class land which is used for farming.

Population.—The combined population of all the reserves is over 350.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has been good, and sanitaion as a whole is properly looked after.

Occupations.—Stock-raising and farming are largely carried on by members of these bands. Their stock is of good quality and they have some fine horses. Many of them work as cowboys, and some at whatever manual work comes their way.

Buildings.—The buildings are of a good class, and here as elswhere newer buildings show their advance.

Stock.—Collectively they have good herds of cattle and horses. They keep good stallions and bulls and dispose of a good number of stock during the year.

Farm Implements.—They have sufficient for their needs.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are, as a whole, law-abiding and industrious. Many of them are fairly well-off.

Temperance and Morality.—The building of railways through this part of the country helped to throw temptations in the form of liquor in the way of some who could not resist, and led to their appearance in court. Nevertheless as a whole they are temperate and moral and there have been no complaints since the end of December, 1910.

NICOLA (UPPER) BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves.—They have eight reserves with an area of 30,088 acres. They are located on the Upper Nicola river between the Nicola lake and Douglas lake, and around the latter, and on creeks flowing into Douglas lake.

Population.—Their population is 194.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good, and the sanitation on their reserves is as good as can be expected.

Occupations.—Some of them are large stock-raisers, and all have some stock. Some work as cowboys for the neighbouring white settlers.

Buildings.—Some of their buildings are first-class, large and roomy, and a better stamp of building is gradually replacing the old ones.

Stock.—They have some pure-bred cattle and horses, and one man is well known for his thoroughbred horses.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and have made good progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are reasonably temperate and moral.

SISKA FLAT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—They have seven reserves with a total area of 559 acres. The reserves are situated on the Fraser river below Lytton, near where the Canadian Pacific railway crosses the river.

Population.—The population is about 30.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good.

Occupations.—They largely work on the railway and in cultivating what available land they have on the reserves.

Buildings.—The buildings of this band are below the general run of buildings around here.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are good workers and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SKUPPAH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—They have four reserves, which aggregate an area of 268 acres. They are below Lytton on the Fraser river.

Population.—This band has a population of 17.

Other Statistics.—These are included with the Lytton statistics.

SPUZZUM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people are Thompsons and are the farthest west of any bands belonging to this people. They adjoin the Salish nation as represented by the Yale band.

Reserves.—Their reserves number six. They contain an area of 456 acres, and the agricultural lands are all in small pieces within them.

Population.—Their population is 157.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been good, and sanitation is looked after.

Occupations.—What lands they have capable of raising crops are all farmed, and outside of this their principal occupations are working on the railway, hop-picking, and some fishing and mining.

Buildings.—Their buildings are of a good stamp.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are moral and temperate.

COLDWATER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Thompsons.

Reserves.—They have three reserves, aggregating 6,276 acres. The reserves are all on the Coldwater river, which runs into the Nicola river at Merritt.

Population.—This band has a population of 107.

Health and Sanitation.—Both of these are all that can be expected.

Occupations.—During the past year many have been working in connection with the building of the Kettle River railway, which runs right through the heart of the Coldwater reserve proper. They also raise a fair amount of stock and do considerable farming.

Buildings.—These are of a good class.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock and have a fair stamp of both horses and cattle.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, have made good progress, and will probably, with attention, come forward in the next few years.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This agency was taken over on September 1, 1910, and was formed partly out of the New Westminster and partly out of the Kamloops-Okanagan agencies. The Indians of this agency are good and steady workers; in many cases natural mechanics; have initiative, but lack knowledge of many lines that they try, and in some cases make a success, and in others failures.

There have been some cases of intemperance and more serious crimes; but these appear to be confined to a very small percentage of the whole, and since the appointment of an agent at Lytton, there has been a notable decrease in intemperance.

The prices of products during the past season have been high, attributable to the fact of poor production; all crops last year were much lighter than usual.

The class of buildings being put up either to replace old ones or as new ones is of a good stamp, being airy and comfortable and of a size commensurate with the needs of the individual.

The cleanliness of many of the houses has been striking, the floors in some cases appearing to be wholely stoned and it has seemed to be a shame to go in with muddy boots, they have been so scrupulously clean. This is not the case with all, but is noticeable with the younger element, especially where the women have been educated at one of the industrial schools.

A tendency is noticed in some of the reserves to develop into typical small settlers; each man having a few head of cattle and sheep. Where they have sheep, they are generally all run together as a band, though owned individually.

They have not yet got over the idea of excessive heat in their houses in winter, and this must have a tendency to weaken their lungs in the severe winter weather.

Along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, during the winter, there was an outbreak of small-pox. It was of a mild type and no cases were reported among the Indians.

With the closing of the fiscal year, an outbreak of measles took place, and some deaths arose therefrom; but the deaths themselves occurred after the close of the year.

At the same time, owing to weather conditions, there were some deaths caused by pneumonia amongst the old people, the opening up of the spring in 1911 being most unfavourable to health. These cannot be taken into account this year.

Your obedient servant,

E. B. DRUMMOND,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NASS AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my second annual report respecting the affairs of the Nass agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency.—This agency is located on the northwest coast of British Columbia, extending from the south bank of the Skeena river to the south, to the headwaters of the Nass river in the north, including the villages of the Nass river, and those along the coast, as well as Port Essington, the Lakelse and Kitsumkalum reserves on the Skeena river.

Area.—The total area is 77,418 acres.

Population.—The population of the agency is about 2,000.

Reserves.—The principal reserves are Kitlacdamax, Aiyansh, Gwinaha, Lachkalsap and Kincolith on the Nass river, Port Simpson and Metlakatla on the Tsimpsean peninsula, and Port Essington and Kitsumkalum, on the Skeena river.

KITLACDAMAX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band belongs to the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are situated at the head of the navigable waters of the Nass river, and are of considerable agricultural value; some small reserves are located at the mouth of small streams, and are used for camping purposes during the fish-curing season.

Population.—The population is 84.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Kitlacdamax Indians is only fair. Their houses are situated in close proximity to the swift current of the river, consequently much of the garbage is deposited in the water and thereby carried away. As several old-fashioned houses remain here, graced with the proverbial totem, it is common to find thick layers of accumulated dust upon the remote furnishings of these primitive domiciles. The fact that these old dwellings are used for manifold purposes, such as living apartments, fish-curing (with open fire in the centre of the floor), oulachon larder, laundry, chicken-run, lavatory, &c., is a reason for their unwholesome and apparently unsanitary character.

Characteristics and Progress.—Some of these Indians are industrious and gradually falling into line with civilized habits. With the aid of a saw-mill, modern houses have been erected, and in some instances furniture of modern style is seen in their homes, which to the credit of their owners have been freighted at the price of considerable labour by pole and paddle over the rapid waters of the Nass river, for nearly 70 miles. They have feelings of patriotism, and aim to be loyal, judging from an ornate display of flags that marked an official visit to the reserve in September last. Their moods are various and ephemeral, they being sometimes most loquacious and at others taciturn in the extreme. The extent of their reserves, which they regard as inadequate, and the staking by white men of adjacent Crown lands, have been the source of considerable discontent with them. Some of these Indians belong to a 'Land Committee' recently formed to militate the action of the provincial authorities in respect to their non-recognition of the Indian claim to undefined land boundaries, which are stated by them to have been recognized in their favour in the proclamation of King George III., which proclamation granted to their ancestors, themselves and their posterity, perpetual possession of the lands to which they lay a prior and absolute claim. This attitude has hampered the progress of education and industrial enterprise, it being creative of reluctance on their part to embrace the advantages of instruction in agriculture and the best intentions of the pedagogue missionaries and the Indian Department for them. As a result, the village is at present without a teacher or missionary. It is pleasing to report, however, that in view of their grievances being now in the hands of the Justice Department with a view to a decision in the matter of their claims, a more desirable attitude has been evolved and an impetus given to the attainment of better conditions of civilization and moral advancement.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting and trapping, are their main employments, although the last named source of income is very considerably decreasing each year, the result of settlement by the white race.

Buildings.—The old style of Indian hut and potlatch house is slowly giving place to those of modern character. A saw-mill near this village is an asset in this direction.

Stock.—These Indians own a number of stock, which are well fed and well kept.

Farm Implements.—There is little cultivation of soil at Kitlacdamax, consequently few farm implements are used.

Temperance and Morality.—A report to hand from the Ven. Archdeacon Collison states that there are a number of liquor-making plants in operation among the Indians here.

This traffic has resulted fatally in two instances recently. The inadequate police supervision of the Nass district would appear to be responsible for this indulgence to a large extent. The Indians know this full well. They use vegetables, canned tomatoes and dried apricots and other sorts of dried fruit, manufacturing therefrom the most hurtful mixtures. An occasional raid by Indian police under the direction of a justice residing two miles distant fails to suppress the traffic, and the Indians are reported to sell liquor in large quantities, and have large brews near the reserves.

AIYANSH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians at this point are of the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—The reserves are situate adjoining the southern portion of the Kitlacdamax reserve, and have an area of about 2,300 acres. The land is well adapted for mixed farming. These Indians have a portion of a commonage for fishing stations at Fishery bay and at other points on the Nass river.

Population.—The population is 213.

Health and Sanitation.—Salubrious conditions mark the first view of this village, which is one of unique order and promising character. The existence of a saw-mill and busy crew has given rise to the segregation of a modern community from the more primitive settlements of their neighbours. Taken as a whole, with its streets, blocks, alleys, lots and residences, this village is one of the most up-to-date in the northern country, and one that would not be ordinarily looked for by a traveller whose conception, from the standpoint of geographical study, would not include in its imagery the perspectives of a modernized native city. Such a one exists, however, though signs of negligence are seen here and there, which imparts the belief that greater care was taken in the city's creation than in its maintenance, lack of initiative or of means being accountable for some slimy and broken sidewalks, dilapidated fencings, and, in some cases, ill kept domiciles.

Tubercular disease has for some time dominated the statistics of mortality in this village in the face of many precautions to avert its ravages. Thorough ventilation, temperance and isolation, have been advised by the resident medical missionary to those subject to the disease; but, as a rule, Indians are not favourable to the latter nor amenable to precautionary measures.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians, backed by the 'convictions' of the resident missionary, Rev. J. B. McCullagh, of the Church of England mission, who has until recently owned and operated a printing press, in the management of which an assistant has been employed, in the publication of the 'Hagaga,' or 'The Indian's Own Paper,' have made their village the seat and centre of the land agitation, and have deputed members of the band to augment the 'Land Committee' for purposes referred to under the head of the Kitlacdamax band. While considerable emotion has characterized these people, it is evident that efforts made have been made to make the protest educational, and that the children have not been wholly neglected in the matter of education at school.

Notwithstanding, the agitation has had an irritating effect upon the people, the spirit of independence and self-government having been created, accompanied with a stated desire to relinquish further relations with the Indian Department and its officers until steps shall have been taken to effect a settlement of the land trouble.

Freed from the influences of misleading agitators outside the native pale, these Indians promise to make rapid progress. They have aptitudes for mechanical industries, and leanings toward the more desirable conditions of commercial enterprise.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping and hunting are the chief occupations of these Indians. The local saw-mill is operated by Indians.

Buildings.—As the Indians are supplied with lumber from the local saw-mill, each year the village homes are improved.

Temperance and Morality.—A perusal of conditions at Kitlacdamax under this heading will give an idea of the attraction which detracts from the desired moral conditions here, as Aiyansh is only 2 miles from the former place, which is accessible by a well-beaten trail, and frequented by some members of the latter band for purposes referred to. On the whole, however, they are temperate and moral.

GWINAHA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Nishga nation.

Reserve.—Their reserve is a small one, and is located on the Nass river, just below the canyon. Portions of the land are suitable for gardens, while the remainder, if cleared, might be of value for agriculture.

Population.—The population of this band is 48. These were originally identified with the Gitwanshiltk, Gitex and Angida bands, now almost extinct.

Health and Sanitation.—These Indians are healthy, with few exceptions. Sanitary conditions are satisfactory.

Occupations.—Fishing, trapping, logging, and hunting are the principal pursuits of these people. In a few years brick-making will likely take the place of trapping, as fur-bearing animals are becoming scarcer every year, and good clay is found on the reserve.

Buildings.—The buildings are modern, and are well kept.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have none of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are segregating themselves from the old village of Gwinaha, where proverbial totems cast their shadows upon primitive dwellings of the ancient people. A new village, with church and village hall, half a mile from old Gwinaha, known as Underleaf (the English interpretation of the name Gwinaha), is in course of creation. Streets are being made, shops are kept, and the whole is an improvement on the old environment, and at the same time a remote imitation of the Indian settlements nearer the coast.

Chicken-raising and fruit-farming will be assets of the near future in this village.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of the occasional introduction of the mixtures manufactured by the more interior Indians, these Indians are temperate. Good moral conditions characterize this small community.

LACHKALSAP BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are of the Nisgha nation.

Reserves.—The reserves of the band are located on the Nass river, about 20 miles from its mouth. The total acreage is 4,356½, including several small reserves, old Indian settlements, situate at the mouths of small streams where salmon run in season.

Population.—The population is 145.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is fairly good; many minor complaints, however, exist among them. The village has now a resident medical missionary, Dr. Sylvester Hone, who is giving attendance to them.

The commonage for the oulachon fishing stations at Fishery bay will be considerably improved by the next season, as many of the Indians having unsanitary shacks and huts will destroy them and replace them with suitable new houses, in the erection of which assistance has been promised by the Indian Department.

Occupations.—Logging, fishing, hunting, and trapping are the vocations of these Indians. The women work in filling cans and mending nets at the canneries.

Buildings.—Some of the buildings are modern and comfortable.

Characteristics and Progress.—Improvement has been made in the past year. The Indians keep their saw-mill and machinery in good condition and turn out considerable quantities of lumber for home-building. Much of their time, however, has been spent in fomenting the land title question with their Kitlacdamax and Aiyansh brethren, and many matters of interest in their home village have been overlooked. Their village is being roughly surveyed and cleaned up. A new school is about to be built, and with a new council recently elected, progress is anticipated in the year at hand. It is reported that intoxicants occasionally find their way into the feasts of the Indians, but nothing of a very serious nature has stained the reputation of this village.

KINCOLITH BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are of the Nishga nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are located on the lower Nass river, Portland canal and Observatory inlet. They contain a total area of 1,535 acres. The larger reserves are mostly mountainous and of little commercial value. The small rserves are old camps and hunting lodges, laid off at the mouths of small creeks and rivers. From the latter the Indians take their fish for curing. Small gardens are found on some of the old reserves.

Population.—The population of this band is 250.

Health and Sanitation.—Health conditions are generally satisfactory. Dr. D. J. McDonald, the department's salaried officer, resides here, and gives very satisfactory service to this band, occasionally imparting instruction to its members in sanitary science.

Occupations.—There are many good fishermen among these people, who take big catches for the local canneries. Their wives and children engage in filling cans with salmon, in the mending of nets and other employ at the canneries. The salmon season is preceded by the run of oulachon or 'candle fish,' a staple food, and from which grease is extracted, which is the chief item of native food used by the northern Indians.

Buildings.—They have airy and comfortable dwellings, many of which are nicely furnished.

Stock and Farm Implements.—Neither of these are in possession by the Indians.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are in the main fond of intoxicants. Their reserve is adjacent to four canneries of the Nass river, where considerable liquor is dispensed by Chinese, Japanese and amongst themselves. Their village shows signs of neglect, as the council last elected gave way to indulgence in liquor and took no interest in village affairs. A new council, made up of older and better men, has recently been elected, and better conditions are hoped for.

The Ven. Archdeacon Collison, Mrs. Collison, and family have for many years devoted their best interests to the uplift of the Indians here. A daughter, Miss Elsie Collison, is now teacher at the Indian day school, and spares no pains to attain success in her work, and a son, Mr. Maxwell Collison, and son-in-law, Dr. D. J. McDonald, are both justices of the peace, and all reside on the reserve, and exercise a great influence for good.

Temperance and Morality.—Their discouragements are many. The inadequate police supervision on the Nass river is largely responsible. There is need of strict legislation to suppress the barter, sale, and distribution of liquor among oriental employees at the canneries. Little effort is made in this direction by the cannery managers, even though two of them hold commissions as justices of the peace, because the suppression of the trade apparently makes it difficult for the managers to secure oriental labour, and moral convictions are thus sacrificed to monetary acquisition and interests.

PORT SIMPSON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Port Simpson Indians are of the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves.—The reserves are the largest in area in the agency, totalling 30,964 acres. The land is not good agricultural land, although portions of it are cropped with potatoes and other roots and vegetables.

Population.—The population of this band is 717.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Port Simpson Indians may be regarded as average. The 1910 annual report of the Port Simpson General hospital shows an increased but precedented increase in cases of tuberculosis, more incipient and incurable cases having been brought to light this year than have been noticed for the past few years. At the close of the year Dr. W. T. Kergin resigned his office as medical attendant to the Indians, and was succeeded by Dr. R. W. Large, previously the department's salaried officer at Bella Bella, and the most efficient medical service for the Indians here is as promising for the future as it has been certain in the past.

Occupations.—Fishing, logging and carpentry are among the many crafts to which these people turn their hands. Some are owners of gasolene launches, which are used for freighting and carrying passengers, particularly prospectors, to and from points on the coast.

Buildings.—Their buildings are creditable to them. They live in substantially built and well furnished homes, with but few exceptions. Many new houses and other buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock and Farm Implements.—They have none of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—Too high a compliment cannot be paid to the untiring devotion of the local missionaries of Port Simpson, whose unceasing and self-sacrificing effort for the moral uplift of the Indian people takes a conspicuous place in the trend of the populace towards independent negotiation and unaided thrift.

The boarding institutions, under the supervision of Miss Frances E. Hudson and the Reverend Geo. H. Raley, have taken a high place in the moulding of many good characters among the young people committed to their environ and guardianship. The evolution of young cities and commercial centres in close proximity to the reserve has become an attraction to the young people, who take advantage of an early opportunity to analyse the qualities of these places, which attractability has in many instances resulted in their association with a vagrant class, and in circumstances sadly detrimental to their welfare.

Parental control appears to be a rare quality among the Indians here. While the effect of education upon the young has been undoubtedly good, it is evident that the children who have received an education dominate their less advanced parents, the consequences of which are not always desirable.

Notwithstanding, there are many evidences of progress that are encouraging among the young people, which, in the face of the phenomenal introduction of civilized methods by the white race, wonderfully prognosticate that subsequent genera-

tions will be equally moral, sober and industrious, and hold their own in commercial relations with their white brethren.

The British Columbia land agitation has given rise to a display of apathy as regards their relation to the provisions of the Indian Act, and in the matter of the means of education provided for their children at the Indian day schools.

For some time past they have fostered the notion that their rights have been usurped, that they are at the mercy of the government in the limitation of their reserves. They look for the bestowal by the government of the liberties of denization, and are trying to improve themselves with this in view.

It is to be regretted that the annual industrial and horticultural exhibition has been discontinued, the reason apparently being the inability of the Indians themselves to support the project financially, and the waning interest of the resident white people who have, in the past, given monetary and other assistance, and now think that the Indians should undertake its continuance themselves.

Temperance and Morality.—A considerable number of convictions have been made during the year in the matter of intoxicants. Several unfortunate cases have been observed where Indians have been inveigled into acts of intemperance and profligacy, especially among young girls. The nearness of Port Simpson reserve to an adjacent hotel, and to the cities of Prince Rupert and Stewart, makes it an easy matter for the people to secure intoxicants through a vagrant class of white men, Japanese and others.

METLAKATLA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These people are of the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves cover an area of 29,426 acres, and are located on the southern half of the Tsimpsean peninsula and the nearby islands.

Population.—The population is 191.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these people is good. In connection with the local council, there is a health committee, consisting of three councillors. These, accompanied by the resident clergyman and Indian agent, make an annual inspection of all the village houses and properties. Before this is done, a weekly notice is given, and in the interval bonfires are much in evidence. The village is situate on the shore of a tidal bay, and much of the garbage is taken away by the tides. Notwithstanding, there is a tendency among these Indians to be careless in the matter of keeping their premises free from garbage.

Occupations.—Some of these Indians, especially among those who rank highest in the band, are lazy; but in the main the people are fairly industrious. They lack initiative. They do not take care of their fences, and let their houses go to decay when a coat of paint could be easily procured with money spent in other unnecessary directions. There are a few who build boats and launches, two are shopkeepers, a few work on the steamers as deck-hands, a few at carpentering, while the majority spend much of their time in idle gossip and, when away from home, are employed in securing salmon, herring, halibut, crabs, cod and other fish, seaweed, edible bark, herring spawn, &c., &c., from the local waters and shores.

Buildings.—These are usually erected on the most modern lines, and in some instances are equal to some of the finest houses of the white people; but they generally have an unfinished appearance, lack of staying power or of capital being responsible. The best of them are very creditable to their owners and are comfortably furnished.

Stock and Farm Implements.—These Indians have none of these.

Characteristics and Progress.—The fact that the band has funds at its credit from the disposal of land to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has been creative of a feeling of security and independence among these Indians. As a people

they are given much to family and social dissensions, largely attributable this year to inconsiderate aggression on the part of officers of the Salvation Army, who hailing from the city of Prince Rupert, and bent on evangelizing the Christian community of the Church of England have caused the secession of several families from the old standing mission.

This has given rise to factions with their attendant bitterness, and its influence has found its way into the families of the village, and eventually the police court. Such procedure appears to be undesirable in a village of 191 people, in consideration of the fact that an evangelistic branch—the Church Army—so near akin to the Salvation Army, already exists in the village. It is also discouraging to the missions already in existence.

Studies in matters of general knowledge, with the aid of a magic lantern, literature and demonstrations, have been given to the villagers by the Rev. Canon Keen, the resident rector, who is a diligent and zealous pastor, linguist, and sincere friend of the people. These have a good effect among such as are susceptible to their influence, and in not a few cases practical results are seen in the increased interest being taken among the younger men of the village in their personal appearance and courtesy, the application of their mechanical aptitudes, their improved demeanor and in general reading.

The Indian day school, under the supervision of Miss Helena Jackson, is doing its best to better qualify its pupils for contact with modern conditions; but, while a high average attendance is recorded, a greater interest among parents would appear to be desirable.

The close proximity of this reserve to the city of Prince Rupert is the cause of the frequence of undesirable white visitors during the summer-time. Regular steamship excursions have been run for the past few years to Metlakatla, more especially on fine Sundays. These are sometimes attended by drunken passengers who are not courteous in their treatment of the Indians or their gardens, &c. To the trippers flowers and fruit are sold by the Indians. The residue of excursionists are welcomed by the Indians, but the latter are annoyed by the actions of the unscrupulous class.

Temperance and Morality.—In consideration of Metlakatla's almost suburban nearness to the city, it is remarkably free from intemperate conditions, and, while moral ambitions are the desideratum of a minor portion, the people generally may be regarded as making ethical advancement.

PORT ESSINGTON AND KITSUMKALUM BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—This band is of the Tsimpsean nation.

Reserves.—Their reserves are located on the north bank of the Skeena river, about 70 or 80 miles up the river, and one—Port Essington—is at the mouth of the river and is a special reserve used for commercial purposes. The former reserves contain some excellent land suitable for fruit-growing and vegetables.

Population.—The population is about 60.

Occupations.—Freighting on the railway, hunting, trapping and fishing, logging and carpentering are the principal occupations.

Dwellings.—These are small and of the shack style, but are being improved each year.

Stock.—These Indians do a little chicken-raising, but have no stock.

Implements.—They have no farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are nomadic, and spend little time in their homes. They hunt, fish and trap, but take little part in industrial enterprises.

Temperance and Morality.—They compare favourably with other Indians in matters of temperance and morals.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It has been my pleasure during the year to visit all the Indian settlements in the agency. Reviewing the observations of the year, it is with gratification that I have found so many improved conditions characterizing the contact of the native people with their white brethren, their settlements and industries.

While a certain proportion of each Indian community find pleasure in the gratification of sensual appetites, and possess inherent qualities which readily conform to degrading habits and loose conduct, it is pleasing to find among the people sober, industrious, and efficient mechanics, storekeepers, contractors, home-builders, pilots, boat-builders, gardeners, shop-assistants and expressmen. Here one finds an almost self-supporting church and native ministry. There may be seen an up-to-date brass or silver band, in great demand at city exhibitions, and other organizations, a band holding a gold medal or other trophy to mark their proficiency. There are five uniformed bands in this agency alone, all of which would be able to acquit themselves in a praiseworthy manner in any white city.

The most trained ear could appreciate the Indian rendering in choral volume of the 'Messiah,' and other classical selections such as delight those who listen to them in the villages of this agency during the winter months.

All these, and many other excellent traits of the native character noticed in the delight taken among mothers in the care of, and devotion to, their children, the bright faces in the day schools, the buoyancy of artful and healthy lads trying their strength with the cross-cut saw on a huge log, the recitations, action songs, the remarkable acquisition by the children of the English tongue, and the growing social culture and abandonment of primitive carriage and gesticulation, auger optimistically for the attainment of useful citizenship by the rising generations.

It may be worthy of mention that the Indians of Port Simpson have requested legislation to enforce among their people the observance of the Sabbath. This, combined with the splendid condition which marks the fact of only two indictable crimes being dealt with during the year in the police court (and those being the result of indulgence in liquor) speaks well for the general trend of the Indians of this agency towards better conditions of civilization and progress.

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES CLIFTON PERRY,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

BANDS IN THE CHILLIWACK DISTRICT.

Reserves.—The following bands occupy reserves in close proximity to each other in this district, comprising a total area of 3,841 acres, viz.: Aitchelitz, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiahla, Skwah, Skulkayn, Skway, Soowahlie, Tzeachten and Yukkwekwioose.

Tribe or Nation.—These bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these nine bands is 330.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, they have had exceptionally good health throughout the year, which, it is thought, is due in a great measure to the good sanitary conditions prevailing in their villages; and they have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their occupations are varied, being chiefly farming, fishing and hop-picking, while many of them also hire out as farm-hands for their white neighbours.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their houses are mostly all of a good class, being sufficiently lighted and ventilated. Their stock is of good breed and is given proper care. They have a good supply of farm implements, which are well taken care of, especially when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making satisfactory progress and show marked improvement in farming. The majority of them are industrious and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—Generally speaking they are temperate, and their moral character is good.

BANDS ON HOWE SOUND, BURRARD INLET AND SQUAMISH RIVER.

Reserves.—These bands, known as the Squamish Indians, and occupying reserves containing a total area of 6,806 acres, are as follows: Burrard Inlet No. 3, Kapilano, Squamish (Howe Sound), Seymour Creek, Mission (Burrard Inlet), and False Creek.

Tribe or Nation.—These bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these six bands is 399.

Health and Sanitation.—With some few exceptions, good health has prevailed during the past year. Sanitary precautions are well observed, and these Indians have been vaccinated from time to time.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part in farming, hunting, fishing, and logging, while many of them work in the saw-mills, and loading lumber on ships, where they usually find ready employment at good wages.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings, especially those constructed in recent years, are good frame buildings, sufficiently large, and with windows enough to ensure plenty of fresh air and sunshine. They have some stock, which is given the best of care, and they keep their farm implements under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are law-abiding, industrious and energetic, and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and they bear an excellent reputation for morality.

CHEHALIS AND SCOWLITZ BANDS.

Reserves.—The Chehalis and Scowlitz bands occupy reserves on Harrison river, Scowlitz reserve being at its mouth, and Chehalis about 6 miles up stream. They have a total area of 3,144 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These two bands belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 156.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few ordinary ailments, these Indians have enjoyed excellent health during the year. Sanitary precautions are well observed in their villages, and due attention has been given to vaccination.

Occupations.—Their principal occupations are fishing, hunting, logging and hop-picking; a number of them also work in the saw-mill at Harrison Mills.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good dwelling-houses, which are all frame structures and of a good class of workmanship. Their stock compares favourably with that kept by white settlers, and is given proper care. They are also careful of their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are good, industrious Indians, and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—Although some of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, the majority of them are temperate; they are also a moral people.

COQUITLAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the Coquitlam river, about 6 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 208 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 24.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health throughout the year has been good. They carefully observe the necessary sanitary precautions in their village, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief means of support are fishing, hunting and farming, while some of them also work in the logging camps near their reserve, and as farm-hands for white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have substantial frame dwelling houses, as well as some good outbuildings. Their stock is given the best of attention, and their farm implements are carefully kept under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, and provide well for those depending upon them.

Some of these Indians drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but their moral character is good.

DOUGLAS, SKOOKUM CHUCK, SAMAHQUAM AND PEMBERTON MEADOWS BANDS.

Reserves.—These bands occupy reserves situated between the head of Harrison lake, along the Lillooet portage to Pemberton, and contain a combined area of 7,497 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of these four bands is 498.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of ordinary ailments, their health has been exceptionally good during the past year. Their houses and surroundings are always kept clean and neat, and attention has been given to vaccination.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, farming and packing constitute their chief occupations, while some of them occasionally act as guides to prospectors. The women of these bands are expert basket-makers, and from this source they derive a considerable revenue each year.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are mostly all frame structures substantially built, especially those erected in recent years. They have some very good stock and all the most necessary farm implements, which are properly kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding, and very industrious and have made splendid progress in the past few years.

Temperance and Morality.—They are both temperate and moral.

HOMALCO AND KLAHOOSE BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated in the vicinity of Bute inlet and Malaspina strait; they contain a total area of 4,738 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 165.

Health and Sanitation.—Good health has prevailed among these Indians throughout the year. Sanitary precautions are fairly well observed, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief means of support are fishing, hunting, logging and gardening.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have good comfortable houses, which are kept in good repair. They have some stock, and a few farm implements, chiefly such as are used by hand.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are ambitious, industrious and law-abiding people, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Unfortunately, a few of them will drink liquor whenever they can procure it, but they are moral Indians.

KATZIE BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 10 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 385 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 78.

Health and Sanitation.—Small-pox of a mild type broke out in this band in the month of January, and owing to the strict quarantine established on the reserve, the good sanitary condition of the village, and the fact that they have been vaccinated from time to time, the disease was confined to one case; otherwise, the health of the members of this band was satisfactory during the year.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part at occupations such as fishing, hunting and farming. Many of them also work for their white neighbours as farm-hands.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—They have comfortable dwellings and some good outbuildings. Their stock is well cared for, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are honest, industrious, law-abiding Indians and are anxious to improve their condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Their reputation for both temperance and morality is excellent.

LANGLEY AND WHONOCK BANDS.

Reserves.—The reserves of these bands are situated, the former on McMillan island in the Fraser river, about 20 miles east of New Westminster, and the latter on the north bank of the Fraser river about 24 miles east of New Westminter. They contain a combined area of 1,432 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The total population of these two bands is 68.

Health and Sanitation.—Three cases of small-pox of a mild type broke out among the members of the Whonock band during the month of February. The disease was confined to one house, and the patients recovered rapidly. Apart from this epidemic, the health of these two bands was good throughout the year. Sanitary precautions are well observed in their villages, and they have all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their chief resources are farming and fishing. They also earn a considerable amount at hop-picking each year, and many of them are at times employed as farm-hands by white settlers.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—There is a marked improvement noticed in the construction of the houses erected in recent years. Their stock compares favourably with that of their white neighbours, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are industrious and make a fairly good living. They are also law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

MUSQUEAM BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the north arm of the Fraser river, about 1 mile from its mouth, and contains an area of 452 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 98.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, their health has been good. Sanitary precautions are strictly observed and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—They are employed at various occupations, which consist chiefly of fishing, hunting, farming, logging, and hop-picking, and they usually make a good living.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of a modern type, and are fairly large and comfortable. Their stock is given proper care, and their farm implements, with which they are well supplied, are carefully kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are honest, law-abiding, and industrious Indians, and get along well with their white neighbours. They are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—The majority of them are temperate and moral.

MATSQUI BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the south bank of the Fraser river, about 30 miles from New Westminster, and contains an area of 1,072 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 40.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic amongst these Indians. They take the necessary sanitary precautions, and have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—Their principal resources are fishing, farming and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of them have comfortable houses, but, as a rule, these are not so well constructed and do not present such a neat appearance as those of some of the other bands; however, they are improving. They do not keep much stock, but what they have compares favourably with that kept by their white neighbours. Their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious, law-abiding and rather easy-going, and usually make a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

NEW WESTMINSTER BAND.

Reserves.—These Indians have reserves at New Westminster and at Brownsville, respectively, comprising an area of 32 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 42.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been exceptionally good, and the sanitary condition of their village is up to the average. Vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They derive their livelihood chiefly from fishing, farming, hunting and trapping; their farming being on a very small scale.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—The dwellings occupied by these Indians are well constructed and comfortable. They have some horses and cattle, and the few farm implements they possess are always well kept.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and honest Indians, seldom causing any trouble, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with very few exceptions, and and bear a good reputation for morality.

NICOMEN AND SKWEAHM BANDS.

Reserves.—These Indians occupy reserves on the north bank of the Fraser river, about 44 miles from New Westminster, comprising an area of 636 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The combined population of these two bands is 41.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of a few ordinary ailments, their health has been good. Sanitary conditions are fair, and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They are engaged at various occupations, which consist principally of fishing, farming and hop-picking.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of a fair class, being sufficiently lighted and ventilated, and present a clean and neat appearance. Their stock is well cared for, as are also their farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are law-abiding and industrious and are getting along fairly well.

Temperance and Morality.—Most of these Indians are fond of liquor, and their moral conduct is below the average.

SEMIAMU BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band borders on the international boundary line, and fronts on Semiamu bay. It contains an area of 392 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 40.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been very good. Sanitary regulations are well observed, and vaccination is attended to.

Occupations.—Their chief means of support are fishing, hop-picking and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are fairly comfortable, and are being improved from time to time. Their stock, as well as their farm implements, is always well cared for.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, law-abiding and good Indians, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—With very few exceptions, they are temperate, and their moral character is excellent.

SECHELT BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Sechelt peninsula, Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 1,800 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 243.

Health and Sanitation.—Generally speaking, good health has prevailed amongst these Indians. Their houses and surroundings are always kept clean and neat, and vaccination has been attended to from time to time.

Occupations.—Logging, fishing, hunting and gardening constitute their principal means of support. The women are expert basket-makers, and as there is a good demand among tourists for Indian-made baskets, they find no difficulty in disposing of them at good prices.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are large and comfortable, and compare favourably with those of many white settlers. They do not keep much stock, and, as they do very little farming, they possess but few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, honest and ambitious, and are making splendid progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate and moral.

SUMAS BAND.

Reserve.—The reserves of this band are situated at Miller's Landing, on the south bank of the Fraser river, and at Upper Sumas on Sumas lake, and contain an area of 1,370 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 52.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of trifling ailments, the health of this band has been excellent. Sanitary measures are strictly enforced, and they have been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They engage more or less in fishing, hunting and agricultural pursuits. They also find empolyment at the hop-fields during the hop-picking season.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are of a fair class, sufficiently large and comfortable. They have some good stock, and are well equipped with farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate, with a few exceptions, and moral.

SLIAMMON BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on Malaspina strait, and contains an area of 4,712 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 111.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health has been highly satisfactory during the past year. Sanitary measures are strictly carried out, and they have nearly all been vaccinated.

Occupations.—They are engaged at various occupations during the year, which consist principally of fishing, hunting, logging, and mixed farming.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Some of their dwellings are of a superior class of workmanship, being of modern design and substantially built.

Their stock is given good care, and their farm implements are carefully placed under cover when not in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and energetic, and are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They are temperate as a rule, and moral.

TSAWWASSEN BAND.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the gulf of Georgia, near Point Roberts, and contains an area of 604 acres.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Salish nation.

Population.—The population of this band is 51.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been no epidemic amongst these Indians. Sanitation is good and vaccination has been attended to.

Occupations.—They are engaged for the most part at farming, fishing and hunting, and usually make a comfortable living.

Buildings, Stock and Farm Implements.—Their dwellings are all frame structures, and they have some good barns and stables for their stock. They have the most necessary farm implements, which belong to individual members of the band.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are making a good living.

Temperance and Morality.—Unfortunately, some few of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, but their moral conduct is fair.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year nine bands (Yale to Cheam, along the Fraser river), which heretofore belonged to this agency, were transferred to Lytton agency, and the name of this agency, formerly the 'Fraser River agency,' was changed, and is now known as 'New Westminster agency.'

Your obedient servant,

R. C. McDONALD,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
OKANAGAN AGENCY,
VERNON, April 20, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency.—This agency is situated in the valley of the Spallumcheen, Okanagan and Similkameen rivers and contains approximately 147,000 acres.

Natural Subdivisions.—The land in this agency lies largely in the valley of the above mentioned rivers, and the reserves in the Spallumcheen and Okanagan valleys are separated from those in the Similkameen by ranges of mountains.

Tribe or Nation.—It is probable that the Indians comprising this agency belong to branches of the Salish nation. They are locally designated as Chinooks and speak natively two distinct dialects, known as Shuswap and Okanagan.

SPALLUMCHEEN BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, numbering three, are located on Mara lake, the Spallumcheen and Salmon rivers. The area thereof is 9,679 acres, comprising first-class agricultural and timber land, with good hay and pasture land on the Salmon river.

Population.—The combined population of these reserves is 168.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians seems to be very good, judging from their appearance and the report of the health officer. The majority of their houses are well constructed and ventilated, and other sanitary conditions are good.

Occupations.—The Indians on these reserves farm extensively and raise some very fine horses and cattle; they also fish, hunt and work as labourers.

Buildings.—They have a fairly good class of buildings.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with all kinds of farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious, get on well, and are peaceable and law-abiding.

Temperance and Morality.—They rank well as to temperance and morality.

OKANAGAN OR NKAMAPLIX BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves.—The reserves, ten in number, of this band are located around the head and on both sides of Okanagan lake. They have an area of 29,790 acres of exceptionally good farming and grazing lands.

Population.—These Indians number 270.

Health and Sanitation.—No epidemic has appeared, and sanitation is generally good.

Occupations.—These Indians farm extensively, raise all kinds of farm produce, including fruit; they fish, hunt and work out as teamsters, cowboys, and hop-pickers.

Buildings.—They have only a fair class of buildings, mostly log.

Stock.—They have quite a number of horses, suitable for all-round work, and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are supplied with modern implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are variable, working well at times. They can, and some of them do, farm well. They are growing more hay and less grain than formerly, hay being greatly in demand.

Temperance and Morality.—Quite a number of them are addicted to the use of intoxicants, though the law against the introduction of such is being pretty strictly enforced when offenders are caught. They hardly compare with the other bands in the agency from a moral standpoint.

PENTICTON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Okanagans.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band, two in number, are located at the foot of Okanagan lake. They contain approximately 48,984 acres. They have some exceptionally good farm and fruit land, with very fine hay meadow and grazing land.

Population.—They number in all 160.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. Quite a number of them have good frame houses, which are well kept. These Indians are cleanly in their habits.

Occupations.—They farm, raise good horses, and cattle, and grow some fine fruit. They also fish and hunt, and quite a number are engaged in ploughing for the settlers in and around Penticton; while others are engaged as teamsters and cowboys. I am informed by those who employ them that they compare favourably with white men.

Buildings.—They have some very good buildings, which have been much improved in recent years.

Stock.—They have some very fine horses, having bred their mares to imported horses; and some good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They have a good supply. They have recently been provided with a spray-motor, so as to be able to spray their orchards.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious and are making good progress in mixed farming and fruit-growing. They rank high when compared with the other Indians of this agency.

Temperance and Morality.—With the exception of a few bad ones, they are both temperate and moral. The rapid growth of Penticton, which adjoins the reserve, makes it necessary to enforce the law against that class of white men who are only too glad to debauch the Indians.

OSOYOOS (NKAMIP) BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are also Okanagans.

Reserves.—The two reserves of this band are located at the head of Osoyoos lake and at the foot of Dog lake, comprising an area of 32,168 acres. There is some very good agricultural, grazing, hay and fruit land on these reserves; the reserve on Osoyoos lake being watered by Wolf creek and Nkamip creek.

Population.—This band numbers 62 people.

Health and Sanitation.—These people are healthy. No sickness of a serious or contagious nature has appeared amongst them. The sanitary condition of their village is good.

Occupations.—These Indians derive their living mostly from mixed farming and fruit-growing. They also fish and hunt to some extent and some of them secure work as labourers and cattlemen.

Buildings.—Those built recently show considerable improvement over those erected in former years; but, owing to the distance from settlement, lumber is hard to get, having to be hauled from Okanagan falls, a distance of some 30 miles.

Stock.—They have a number of very good horses and some fine cattle.

Farm Implements.—Some of the Indians have all the implements they require; while others are not so well supplied.

Characteristics and Progress.—They seem to be industrious, and raise a quantity of hay and some very fine fruit. Last fall I got apples from this reserve which compared favourably with any grown in the valley, which is noted for its fine fruit.

Temperance and Morality.—They rank fairly high with one or two exceptions, and are moral.

SIMILKAMEEN, LOWER AND UPPER BANDS, INCLUDING CHUCHUWAYHA, ASHNOLA AND SHENNOSQUANKIN BANDS.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians also belong to the Okanagan tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves, twenty-two in number, are located along the Similkameen river from the international boundary line to Princeton, and on the Keremeos creek and Ashnola river. The area of the lower reserve is 19,664 acres, and that of the upper 7,054 acres, containing excellent hay meadows, bench, and grazing land.

Population.—The number of Indians on the Lower Similkameen is 138; and the number at the upper end of the valley is 37.

Health and Sanitaion.—The health of these Indians is good, with very few exceptions. There are some cases of blindness on the reserve. Houses are clean and some of them are very superior.

Occupations.—These Indians farm very extensively, raise large crops of hay and grain. They also hunt and fish.

Buildings.—They have fair buildings, almost wholly composed of logs.

Stock.—They have some very fine horses, Clydes and Shire as well as thoroughbreds, and good cattle.

Farm Implements.—They are well supplied with these.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and law-abiding, and are certainly making good progress in farming and stock-raising. They also grow fine fruit.

Temperance and Morality.—With one or two exceptions, they are a temperate and moral people.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is impossible in the short time that has elapsed since my appointment, which took place last July, to be thoroughly acquainted with all the conditions and requirements of the different bands in the agency; still I have been able to visit every reserve quite a number of times, and have come in contact, I think, with every individual member thereon.

Last season was a very good one for the Indians of the Similkameen. The hay crop was heavy and cattle did well, while the fruit crop was exceptionally large. The crops in the Spallumcheen and northern parts of the Okanagan valley, while good, were not up to the average, owing to the scarcity of rain.

These Indians are making marked progress in farming and stock-raising, and realize the importance of using heavy sires, and there are on some of the reserves exceptionally good horses, for which they are getting high prices. They sell the colts, retaining the mares for breeding purposes. They are also taking more interest in fruit-culture.

In the matter of temperance and morality, there is still much to be desired; but I am satisfied that with the strict enforcement of the law against evil-doers, these evils will in time become less apparent.

Your obedient servant,

J. ROBERT BROWN,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY,
MASSETT, March 31, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

MASSETT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band are members of the Haida nation.

Reserves.—The 16 reserves of the Massett band are located on Graham island and North island, two of the Queen Charlotte group, and have an area of 1,872 acres.

The land is level, with a portion cleared along the water-front, and the remainder covered with spruce, hemlock, alder and cedar timber. On reserve No. 1, where the Indians reside during the winter, the main portion of the 729 acres is fit for cultivation.

Population.—The last census taken of the Massett band showed a population of 372. Since that time the band has steadily increased and will total 390.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indians has been, generally, good. No epidemics prevailed and the principal cause of death was tuberculosis. The medical officer visits the principal reserve at least weekly. The school building and public hall are kept clean, and on the death of a person from consumption the building is fumigated. The medical attendant is now engaged in vaccinating, and every precaution is taken to prevent contagion. Lectures on cleanliness and sanitary precautions are given, and the school teacher is educating the children on the lines laid down in the work on hygiene recently furnished the schools by the Department of Indian Affairs.

Occupations.—The Indians of this band have always followed fishing for a living. The halibut banks on Hecate straits and salmon-fishing afford a good livelihood. During the summer the men, women, and children migrate to the salmon-canneries. The industrial schools were the means of providing the Indians with a trade—carpentering. A number of the men have been engaged in this work during the winter months, and the work accomplished has been a great credit to them. They constructed a large number of frame houses for themselves; built a wharf on the reserve, and wholly constructed the agency buildings. An effort is being made to have the Indians of this band remain permanently on their reserves, where they will make a good living by tilling the soil.

Buildings.—The Massetts are vieing with one another in constructing good, frame residences. They have a large town-hall, a good school-house, several shops, an hotel, and a number of other buildings, which were all constructed by themselves.

Stock.—They have a number of cattle and horses. Little care is taken of the animals, which are allowed to roam during the whole year. The winter is not severe and the stock roams over the island, finding enough fodder.

Farm Implements.—The Indians have a few farm implements of their own. They cut a small quantity of hay; but none are engaged in farming.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Massett band can be classed with any other progressive Indians on the Pacific coast. They had the advantage of missionary supervision, and good tutors, for over fifty years. From warriors and slave-owners, they have been educated and led into the paths of morality and Christianity. With missionaries and teachers among them, and cut off from the outside world, they advanced wonderfully. With their own police and gaol, the wrong-doer finds it difficult to cause any trouble. Their town council consists of an equal number of old and middle-aged men, elected annually. They consider all matters of importance and collect taxes from members of the band between the ages of eighteen and sixty years. The streets are lighted at night with gasolene. The old totem poles of the ancients are being removed and sold. Almost every night, when the Indians are at their homes, meetings are held, where lectures are delivered and religious exercises form a principal part of the service. These Indians are fond of music, and have a uniformed brass band, which is a credit to the young men and their native teacher. The old Indian customs are dying out very rapidly. There has been but one case of destitution during the year. Their shops are conducted on the co-operative plan, and, when the principal place of business closed its books for the year, a handsome dividend was declared. All the white settlers on Massett inlet attend the winter festivities and marriages. The surpliced choir in the Anglican church and the Indian lay readers assist in conducting the services in English. A large majority of the Indians talk in English also. They are all anxious to advance, and send their child-

ren to the school. Their absence during the summer is a great drawback to further advancement, which will only be overcome when they realize the heritage they have in the agricultural land on their reserves. The British Columbia coast Indian is nomadic; but he is improving, and is, even now, taking advantage of every opportunity to better his condition.

Temperance and Morality.—Until recently the introduction of alcoholic liquor on Queen Charlotte islands was a matter that caused little trouble. Months would pass without the arrival of a vessel from the settlements. All is now changed. Steamers arrive regularly, and the white settler is coming in with the hotel and the license to sell intoxicants. The large majority of the Massett Indians are safe from the temptations now surrounding them; but a few make every endeavour to procure intoxicants, and the effect in the future on the whole band is problematical. When a licensed house is allowed almost on the limits of an Indian reserve, and when men come and go on steamers, the Indian will make every effort to obtain intoxicating liquor. The Massett band has been the pride of the missionary for many years; but never before have the temptations now besetting the Massett Indian been in evidence. The missionary, doctor, school teacher, and agent, all are endeavouring to stem the tide of adversity that follows the Indian when temptation of this kind is in his way. We have made examples of the few who have already broken the law; but the question of keeping the Indian from intoxicating liquor has been one that has for many years engaged the attention of those seeking the uplifting of these former rulers of this land. It has killed off thousands of our Indians and will continue to do so, unless the native, himself, understands the evil effect it will have on himself and those belonging to him; this we are trying to teach him in the church, school, and lecture-room. The morality of the Indians also depends on the freedom from the drink habit, and the upbringing of the young. Fortunately, the Massetts have instilled into them the Christian teaching of the pastors. They marry young, and have comfortable homes. The cannery towns are not places where Indians have the opportunity to study morality. There the Chinese and Japanese, and a few of the whites offset the teaching the Indians receive in their homes. The marriage law is also defective, and we have a few who make no endeavour to live righteously. The Indian council deals with cases of immorality and is very severe when either Indian men or women are brought before it.

SKIDEGATE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—The Skidegate Indians are also of the Haida nation.

Reserves.—Their nine reserves are situate on Queen Charlotte islands, with three reserves on Graham island, four on Moresby island, one on Louise island, and one on Tanoo island. Their principal reserve is on Skidegate inlet, and covers 652 acres. The area of the whole of the reserves is 1,613 acres.

Population.—The Skidegate band numbers 245, so far as the statistics of the nomadic band can show. The census to be taken this year will prove the number accurately.

Health and Sanitation.—The past year has been noted by the absence of any epidemic, or any other serious illness, with the exception of a number of cases of tuberculosis. Dr. S. A. Spencer resides on the principal reserve and has been most assiduous in his attention to the wants of the band.

Occupations.—The Skidegate band engage in fishing. A few engage in hunting sea and land otter and bear. During the winter months a number engage in the making of black slate ornaments and basketry. They remain on the Skidegate reserve during the winter months, building houses and engaging in festivities, leaving in the early spring for the fishing grounds and the other reserves, where some have small garden patches.

Buildings.—The residences of the Skidegate Indians will compare favourably with those in the white settlements. They have frame buildings, well constructed, and a large number of the houses are painted. Their town-hall has been enlarged and the former Methodist Church building has been occupied as a school. A government wharf was constructed on the reserve during the past year.

Stock.—A number of the Indians own cattle, horses and chickens. The cattle and horses roam over the island during the whole year.

Farm Implements.—The ground on the south end of Graham island is not used extensively for farming purposes. The land is not suitable for agricultural purposes where the Indians are located and they require few farm implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—Whether a spirit of rivalry exists between the two remaining bands of the Haida nation, or it is characteristic of the tribe, the same progress can be noted among the Skidegates that marks the Massett Indians. Advancement all along the line is the watchword: town council and curfew laws; a good attendance at the school when the Indians are at the place where the schoolhouse is located; a splendid brass band—for the teaching of which the Indians paid a white man during the winter; a good attendance at church and at the lectures delivered by the energetic pastor, Rev. Dr. J. C. Spencer; the men, women and children well dressed and comfortable, and no cases of destitution reported. Considering that there are no police officers in the neighbourhood of the Indian reserves, and the proximity of some people who are always willing to provide the Indian with intoxicants, the general conduct of the Indians must be commended. They are working out of what may be termed 'an old groove'—from the ways of the Indians to those of the better class of whites—and the Skidegates are not one whit behind the Massetts in their endeavours to aid the zealous Christian teachers in the line of progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Again the advent of the people who bring with them demoralization is having some effect on the Indian. Intoxicaing liquor reaches the few, no matter how earnest the temperance advocate or how much distress follows in its wake. There have been no prosecutions, for the reason that there is no one to prosecute. It has not been considered necessary by the authorities to introduce police officers in the neighbourhood of Skidegate, despite the quantity of intoxicating liquor that is noticeable in that neighbourhood. Some Indians will procure liquor by any and every means, and will pay any amount to obtain it. A few people will sell intoxicants, no matter what may be the consequences. The easier it is to dispose of liquor the cheaper it is sold, and the more is in circulation. If the labour of years of missionary work is to show good results, the liquor traffice among the Indians most be suppressed. The morality of the Skidegate Indians compares favourably with the Indians of the coast. Away from their homes—in the fishing camps—there is a lack of supervision that tends to deprave; but the Christian teaching of the missionary, and the general supervision, even in the cannery towns, of the pastors who often accompany the Indians in their migrations, is having a good effect.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It has been generally acknowledged by all who come in contact with the Haida Indians that their progress towards civilization has been remarkable. From the Skidegate band a missionary, Mr. Peter Kelly, has gone forth to preach and teach the gospel. He will be missed in the ranks of the Skidegates, where he was the earnest school teacher and a power for good. Rev. Dr. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer have always proved ready and anxious to advance the people under their care, and Miss Spencer takes great pleasure in advancing the children. The town council of Skidegate comprises some of the best Indians in the band. The Massetts and Skide-

gates have Indian policemen; but it is not to be expected that they will accomplish reforms, with the small recompense provided. Although separated by only about 100 miles of territory, the Massetts and Skidegates seldom visit one another. They are as far apart in the way of social intercourse as any other two tribes. They intermarry seldom, and it is usual for a Massett to marry one of his own band and for a Skidegate to marry a Skidegate. The Indian manner of marrying has been entirely superseded by the Christian ceremony. The children are all baptized, and given English names. In dress and manner the Indians emulate the whites. A large number speak the English language, but, in the homes the Haida language is extant. As business men and workmen they are shrewd and competent. Taken as a whole, the Indians of this agency are increasing in numbers, and will, in our opinion, continue to march forward with the large number of settlers now about to make their homes on the Queen Charlotte group. No more law-abiding people can be found, and the Indins of this agency have it to their credit that no serious offence occurred among them during the whole year. They welcome the advent of the white people, and assist them in every possible way. If proof of the civilizing effect of those who undertook the management of the Indian is required, and if the problem of raising the Indian from a slave-owning warrior to a good Christian man is necessary to convince the world of the progress made in less than half a century, it can be found on the shores of the Queen Charlotte group of islands, where the Haida nation has two towns that stand forth to prove a lasting monument to those missionaries who gave their lives and their all for the once uncultured Indian.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS DEASY,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
SOUTHEASTERN INSPECTORATE,
VERNON, April 27, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of the south-eastern inspectorate for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location.—This inspectorate consists of the Kootenay, Okanagan, Kamloops, Williams Lake and Fraser Lake agencies, covering the greater portion of the interior of British Columbia, the agencies of the north being largely devoted to hunting and fishing, though there are large tracts of agricultural land on some of the reserves, which are being farmed to advantage; while the agencies of Kamloops, Okanagan and Kootenay have large areas of good farming land, splendid hay meadows and fruit orchards, and the condition of the Indians throughout the inspectorate generally is satisfactory.

Since my appointment in May, last, I have visited all the agencies with the exception of Kootenay, and from observation as well as the monthly reports of the different agents, am convinced that the re-arrangement of agencies throughout British Columbia has been to the advantage of the Indians, and that their interests are being looked after to the best possible advantage.

Temperance and Morality.—During the period reported on, I believe an improvement has been made, and though there is still much to be desired, the strict enforce-

ment of the law against the illicit traffic in liquor, which is largely responsible for the conditions that exist on some reserves, especially those in close proximity to towns and villages where liquor is obtainable, will do much to overcome the difficulty.

General Remarks.—The past year on the whole has been a fairly prosperous one, though considerable loss has been sustained among the stock on some reserves owing to the severity of the past winter. The prospects for the coming season are good, however, and I believe the Indians are realizing that they must make better preparation for supplying their stock with feed during the winter months. The enormous fall of snow of the past season offers every encouragement for good crops, and greater improvement can be expected in the cultivation of the land, and with an intelligent application of irrigation, a marked improvement may be looked for.

Your obedient servant,

K. C. MacDONALD,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

British Columbia,
Southwestern Inspectorate,
Victoria, April 12, 1911.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit this, my first annual report, on the conditions obtaining in the various agencies contained within this inspectorate for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

The southwestern inspectorate comprises the Cowichan, Kwankewlth, Lytton, New Westminster and West Coast agencies.

I have inspected the offices of the Indian agents once since my appointment, as well as visiting many of the reserves in each agency during the past nine months on special matters pertaining to the welfare of the Indians, reports on which were duly submitted to the department.

The following table contains the number of Indian bands, number of reserves, and number of acres of land contained therein, as well as the approximate population of each agency:—

——	No. Bands.	No. Reserves.	No. Acres.	Approx. Population.
Cowichan	15	67	19,940	1,742
Kwawkewlth	17	92	16,585	1,208
Lytton	29	134	96,064	2,153
New Westminster	37	153	39,099	2,436
West Coast	18	150	12,390	2,010
Totals	116	596	184,078	9,549

COWICHAN AGENCY.

I visited the office of this agency on September 8-10, 1910, and also on February 10-11, and March 29, 1911; and have visited practically all the Indian villages in this agency from Nanaimo, on the north, to Sooke, on the south, as well as many of those on the islands in the gulf of Georgia.

The staff at the office is, W. R. Robertson, Indian agent, and Miss Kate Roberston, clerk.

The boundaries of this agency extend from Cape Mudge, on the north, to Sooke, on the south, including the reserves on the different islands in the gulf of Georgia.

The principal sources of income are from the sale of farm products, fishing, working in the canneries and hop-fields, a number also obtaining considerable employment as day labourers. It may be said that the Indians of the Cowichan agency are fairly thrifty, and for the most part are in an advanced stage of civilization.

Where the Indians are engaged in agricultural pursuits, very good crops of hay, grain, vegetables and fruits have been obtained during the year. A large number of cattle are also raised by some of the Indians in this agency. In places where the land is good the Indians use the greater part of what is at their disposal.

The general health of the Indians during the year has been exceptionally good, and, with the exception of a slight epidemic of influenza among the children during the past winter, no sickness of any account has been experienced. The number of deaths exceeds the births by 5, there having been 29 deaths and 24 births in a population of 1,742.

The moral conduct of the Cowichan Indians has been good on the whole. Occasionally liquor finds its way to their camps, and some of them get intoxicated; but in the matter of the suppression of the sale of intoxicants to Indians, Constable Thos. O'Connell has been doing good work, and in a number of cases has obtained convictions and heavy sentences on those supplying.

During the year there has been steady progress made by the Indians in improving the quality of their houses. Old buildings have been repaired and several new ones have been constructed.

During the month of October negotiations were started between the government of the province of British Columbia and the Dominion government for the removal of the Songhees band of Indians from their reserve in this city to a new reserve on Esquimalt harbour. After the surrender by the Songhees of their present reserve, this property is to be conveyed to the provincial government, and the property at Esquimalt is to be conveyed to the Dominion government. This agreement was finally concluded before the end of the fiscal year, and it is expected that the surrender will be taken at an early date.

LYTTON AGENCY.

This is a newly created agency, containing the Cheam, Texas Lake, Skookumchuck, Samaquam, Ewawooes, Texas Lake, Hope, Ohamil, Popcum, Squatits, Skwahalook and Yale bands of the old Fraser agency, and Boothroyd, Boston Bar, Kanaka Bar, Lytton, Nicomen, Upper and Lower Nicola (Douglas Lake), Siska, Skuppa, Spuzzum and Coldwater bands of what was recently the Kamloops-Okanagan agency.

The Indian agent in charge is Mr. E. B. Drummond, and his headquarters is at Lytton.

I visited this agency on December 5-8, 1910. Agent Drummond has been kept busy settling right of way matters, and has done some good work in connection with the abating of the sale of liquor to Indians in the upper part of his agency.

The Indians obtain a livelihood principally by farming and stock-raising; a good many of them also obtain employment for part of each year at the canneries and hop-fields. Some also get general labouring work on the railroads. They are generally thrifty.

The health of the Indians in this agency for the year may be classed as good, there having been no epidemics amongst them.

With the exception of the uncompleted sale of the Coldwater reserve to the Kettle Valley Railway Company, and part of the Cheam reserve to the Canadian Northern

Railway Company, there have been no Indian lands sold in this agency since its creation last summer.

Where the Indians are engaged in agricultural pursuits, good crops of beans, hay, grain, potatoes and fruits are obtained. Those Indians living on the small patches of land along the Fraser river deserve much credit for the manner in which they have overcome great obstacles in order to bring water onto the bench-lands for irrigation purposes.

The moral conduct of the Indians is, on the whole, good, and crime has been confined to a small percentage. Owing to the fact that a large amount of development work has been going on in this agency and construction camps have been established, a considerable quantity of liquor has found its way to some of the Indians, and several convictions have been made and heavy sentences imposed on those supplying.

In some cases the Indians have done considerable to improve the quality of their homes, and new houses of a better class have been erected.

KWAWEWLTH AGENCY.

I visited this agency on October 17 to 24, 1910. W. M. Halliday is the Indian agent in charge, and his headquarters is at Alert Bay, on Cormorant island.

The boundaries of this agency extend from Cape Mudge, on the south, to Smith's inlet on the north, and include all the islands between these points; the mainland from the mouth of Bute inlet to Smith's inlet; all that portion of Vancouver island lying to the northwest of an irregular line drawn from Kuhusan point on the east coast to a point south of Klaskino inlet on the west coast.

The Indians earn their livelihood mostly by fishing and working in the canneries; some do considerable hunting and trapping; and of late some have taken up hand-logging for themselves, while others avail themselves of employment given by the various logging camps on the neighbouring islands and mainland.

The general health of the Indians of this agency during the past year has been fair, with no epidemics, though the number of deaths slightly exceeds those of the births, there having been 42 deaths and only 39 births during the past year in a population of approximately 1,208.

Very little land in this agency is under cultivation, though the Campbell River Indians have cleared a ten-acre patch during the year, and intend putting it under crop this spring. Some fruit-trees are also to be planted at Klawatsis this year.

The moral conduct of the Indians may be said to be fair. In the vicinity of Cape Mudge and Campbell River the younger Indians are taking the government of the villages out of the hands of the older people and have established councils, which are proving a great benefit to all the tribes in this vicinity from a moral standpoint. The missionary at Cape Mudge reports a marked improvement in this respect.

During the year the Indians have done little or nothing to improve the quality of their homes.

In the past the Indians on Quatsino sound on the west coast of Vancouver island have been badly handicapped so far as medical attendance was concerned. This condition is now improved, as Dr. Fiedler, who has taken up his residence at Quatsino during the past year, has been appointed to look after the medical requirements of the Indians in this section of the agency.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

I visited this agency on August 20 and again on September 22 and 28, 1910.

The staff is, R. C. McDonald, Indian agent; Miss Nellie McDonald, clerk.

This was formerly known as the Fraser agency, but has been reduced in size during the year by the taking therefrom of the Cheam, Ewawooes, Texas Lake, Hope,

Ohamil, Popcum, Squatits, Skwahalook, Skookumchuck, Semaquam and Yale bands, which have gone to make up part of the newly created Lytton agency.

The Indians obtain a living by farming, fishing, hop-picking, working in the canneries, basket-making and hunting. They are as a rule industrious and are getting along fairly well.

On the whole the health of the Indians during the past year has been good. There was one case of small-pox on the Katzie reserve and one on the Whonnock reserve, as well as nine cases among the pupils of St. Mary's mission boarding school at Mission city. The disease was of a very mild form and no deaths resulted. Owing to prompt action taken in this matter by Indian Agent McDonald and Dr. Stuart of Mission City, in making the Indians observe strict quarantine regulations, the malady was kept well in hand and confined to a very small number of the Indian population.

The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 12, there having been 92 births as against 80 deaths in a population of 2,436 during the year.

Several parcels of land have been applied for by railway companies for right of way purposes.

Where Indians are engaged in agricultural pursuits very good crops were obtained, though the root crop was light during the past season, owing to the fact that the summer was an unusually dry one. In localities where there is good farming land the Indians have a large area under cultivation, and more land is being cleared each year.

The moral conduct of the Indians in this agency is good. During the canning and hop-picking seasons large numbers of Indians from all over the western portion of the province are gathered together in this agency, and are well looked after by Indian Agent McDonald and Dominion Constable O'Connell.

The Indians have done considerable to improve the quality of their homes during the year, a number of new houses having been erected, and many of the old ones having been repaired and enlarged.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

I visited this agency on January 20, 1911. A. W. Neill is the Indian agent in charge of this agency, which extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook on the west coast of Vancouver island, and up to Barkley sound and Alberni canal to its head. The agency headquarters are at the town of Alberni, three miles up the canal from the new town of Port Alberni. Owing to the present transportation facilities on the west coast, it is very difficult for the agent to cover much of his territory at any one trip.

The sources of income from which the Indians derive a livelihood in this agency are sealing, fishing, working in the canneries, hop-picking, working in saw-mills, lumber camps and whaling station. During the month of March the sealing schooner *Umbrina*, which had 26 West Coast Indians on board, was sunk off the California coast by the United States government collier *Saturn*. These Indians were taken to San Francisco on the *Saturn* and were forwarded from there to Victoria by the British consul. Upon their arrival in this city they were taken care of by the department and sent to their homes on the first boat going up the west coast. The Indians lost all their effects when the schooner was sunk, they having been out in the small boats at the time of the accident.

The number of deaths in this agency considerably exceeds the number of births, there having been 90 deaths as against 55 births during the year in a population approximately 2,000. This is without doubt due to the fact that at present there is only one boat plying on the west coast and, when sickness occurs in the northern part of the agency, too long a period elapses before word can be got to Dr. McLean

at Ucluelet for him to be of much service when he arrives to administer to the needs of patients.

A very small extent of the land in this agency is used by the Indians for agricultural purposes, it being mostly utilized for camping grounds and fishing stations. Generally speaking, the West Coast Indians can not be considered as thrifty.

The moral conduct of the Indians may be classed as fair.

Very little has been done by the Indians during the year to improve the quality of their homes on the various reserves.

Your obedient servant,

W. E. DITCHBURN,

Inspector of Indian Agencies.

British Columbia,
Stickine Creek Agency,
Telegraph Creek, April 6, 1911.

Frank Pedley, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the affairs of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency.—This agency comprises all that portion of the Cassiar district lying north of a line drawn east from the intersection of the international boundary and the Stickine river.

TAHLTAN BAND, NO. 1.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this band belong to the Athapascan or Dene nation.

Reserve.—The reserve (No. 1) of the Tahltan band is situated on the north side of the Stickine river, 12 miles above the settlement of Telegraph Creek, and consists of 375 acres, where the village is situated, and is divided by the Tahltan river, where the Indians secure most of their fish during the run of salmon.

Reserve No. 2 is about one mile farther north, and consists of 40 acres, a part of which is wild hay meadow producing about 5 tons. There is no timber of value except for fuel.

Population.—The population of the band is 217. The decrease of 2 is caused by women having married white men.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been considerable sickness, though there has been no outbreak of any serious disease or epidemic of an infectious nature. There were 10 births and the same number of deaths, four of which were due to the diseases commonly attendant on old age; the others were caused by different forms of sickness which cannot be attributed to any special affliction.

The sanitary condition of the village is fairly good. None of the Indians have been vaccinated since last spring.

Occupations.—Most of the young men of this band earn their living by working in pack trains, boating, and as guides for hunting parties, while the older ones hunt fur-bearing animals, and while the catch has been rather light this season, they have secured good prices for fur, making the proceeds about the same as last season. The Indians secure an abundance of meat and fish for their own use, besides selling large quantities.

Buildings.—Most of the buildings are comfortable log houses.

Stock.—Some of the Indians have pack horses, which they use in summer in packing freight for white men, as well as doing quite a lot of work for themselves. They take very good care of their horses.

Farm Implements.—There is no farming done in the agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are fairly industrious and law-abiding. In some respects they are becoming richer in the way of personal property, as they invest largely in furniture. Nearly all of them have good sewing-machines and most of them are not satisfied with common cook stoves, such as they had only a few years ago, but must have good up-to-date ranges. They dress well, and I am pleased to see that they are learning to take better care of what they have than they used to do. Most of the women are very industrious, especially the older ones.

Temperance and Morality.—The Indians of the Tahltan band have improved a great deal in these respects and more especially in temperance. It is very seldom that one is known to be intoxicated; but while I must admit that some of them would be as bad as ever before in the same circumstances, a great many of them have really reformed. Previously to four years ago there was nothing done to encourage temperance among them. The system was to impose small fines on the Indians for being drunk and let the principal offender go free, that is, the one who supplied the liquor.

The Atlin band, whose headquarters is at Atlin, is somewhat in dispute. Last year on information received from Father Allard, the missionary priest at Atlin, I gave the population as 86; but, as I have learned since that some of them are American Indians, I cannot state what the population is before an investigation is made. Last season when I went to Atlin nearly all the Indians had gone to the woods. Therefore, I could not do much in the way of getting information.

These Indians do not seem to be as industrious as the Tahltans. They appear to have an idea that the government is supposed to support them, a belief which I think has been instilled into them by some white men. Last summer I took that matter up with them and am pleased to learn that they are doing better, as I am told that they have done well the past winter by hunting and trapping, as they received good prices for fur. I regret that it was not possible to spend more time with them on my two visits last summer and the previous year, as I am sure that with proper instruction great changes would be made.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians seem to be fairly good in these respects, and I am very pleased to say that the local authorities in Atlin are very active in discouraging the traffic in liquor among them.

CASCAR BAND.

The Cascar Indians are divided into two bands, the Liard river being the headquarters where most of them do their trading, while a small portion of them have for several years made their headquarters on the Dease river at the mouth of McDane's creek. I regret to say that I am not able to give much information regarding these Indians, although I have made two visits into the district. The Indians were in the woods, and, owing to the means of transportation on which I had to depend, it was impossible for me to go into the woods to see them. In former years, in fact up to comparatively a few years ago, witchcraft was practised among them to a great extent. I have communicated with them by letter several times and in that way have instructed them all I could, and I think with good results; and I have no doubt that a little time spent amongst them each year would be of great benefit to them.

Your obedient servant,

G. D. COX,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
STUART LAKE AGENCY,
FRASER LAKE, April 24, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, ESQ.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indians Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of this agency for the year ended March 31, 1911.

The Stuart Lake agency consists of an irregularly shaped territory of about 60,000 square miles in central British Columbia, lying north of the 53rd parallel and occupying almost the whole depression between the Rocky mountains and the coast range from the 53rd to the 57th parallel.

This agency was formerly attached to that of Babine and Upper Skeena, a division of which was made during 1910.

The season being well advanced when I received the appointment as agent, I found it impossible to visit all the bands in my charge. Of those unvisited, however, I have been able to secure reliable statistics through the kindness of Mr. R. E. Loring, Indian agent, Hazelton, and the Hudson's Bay Company's officials in charge of posts where the Indians trade.

The total extent of the reserves within the agency is 23,391 acres. The total Indian population is 1,391.

YUCUTCE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Their reserves are at the west end of Stuart lake, containing 817 acres, mostly wooded. The village is near the lake-shore and is well situated for hunting and fishing.

Population.—This band numbers 36.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good. The dwellings are kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—Hunting and fishing are the principal resources. One or two work at the Dominion fish hatchery close by.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are constructed of logs.

Stock.—A few cattle and horses are kept. These are well cared for.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are law-abiding and are doing well, considering their opportunities.

Temperance and Morality.—Their behaviour in these respects is excellent.

TATCEE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves are situated on the north shore of Stuart lake, one at the mouth of Tatcee river, where the village is located, and one a few miles west on the shore of the lake, together containing 1,779 acres, largely under timber, interspersed with open patches and meadows.

Population.—This band numbers 42.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been good. The houses are kept in a fair state of cleanliness.

Occupations.—The Indians live principally by fishing and hunting. Survey parties furnished employment to some during the summer.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are all constructed of logs. There is a tendency to make the houses too small.

Stock.—A number of horses and cattle are kept. Wild hay is put up every year for winter use. The stock is in fair condition, considering the hard winter.

Farm Implements.—Garden implements only are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very law-abiding and generally industrious, but, on acocunt of the scarcity of fur animals, they get but a precarious existence.

Temperance and Morality.—They are a good-living people.

PINTCE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve and village is on the north shore of Stuart lake at the mouth of Pintce river; area, 728 acres, mostly wooded with light poplar and willow.

Population.—This band numbers 38.

Health and Sanitation.—There were a few cases of grippe in early spring; otherwise conditions were normal. Cleanliness is well attended to, some of the houses being really neat inside.

Occuptions.—Fishing is the mainstay of these Indians. The fur-catch was insignificant. During the summer a few worked for surveyors, but full advantage was not taken of this opportunity of earning good wages.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are well constructed and are warm and snug in winter.

Stock.—This band has some cattle and horses. Hay-supplies were short and the stock came through the winter in poor condition.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are in use.

Characteristics and Progress—All are peaceably disposed and well-intentioned; but progress, if any, is slow.

Temperance and Morality.—In these respects the best of conditions prevail.

GRAND RAPIDS BAND.

Tribe.—All are members of the carrier group.

Reserve.—This reserve and village is located on Tatcee river about 7 miles down stream from Trembleur lake. The area of the reserve is 584 acres.

Population.—The population of this village is 9.

I was unable to visit this band, but it may be said that the same general conditions prevail as at Tatcee and Pintce villages.

TSISLAINLI (TREMBLEUR LAKE) BAND.

Tribe.—All these Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—Nos. 1 and 2 are on the north shore of Trembleur lake, Nos. 3 and 4 are near the head of Tatcee river, containing in all 1,291 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 28.

These Indians also I was unable to visit. Their local conditions are similar to those of the three last mentioned bands.

STUART LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Carrier group.

Reserves.—There are seven reserves in all, situated on or near the south end of Stuart lake and aggregating 2,875 acres, a good deal of which is heavily timbered with spruce and poplar; there is, however, considerable open land and hay meadows.

Population.—This band numbers 170.

Health and Sanitation.—Pulmonary trouble is very prevalent. There were four deaths from this cause alone during the year. Grippe assumed an epidemic form in March, practically the whole village was affected. In sanitary matters there is considerable room for improvement. While some of the houses are kept clean, tidy and healthy, many are badly ventilated and overcrowded. There are no means of isolating those suffering from contagious diseases.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, packing with horses, working on survey parties and for the Hudson's Bay Company have been the principal occupations during the year. This band also lost valuable opportunities to make much money in wages. Survey parties were often undermanned, and sometimes tied up entirely for want of help during the past season.

Buildings.—Some of the houses are of frame, but log buildings are mostly used. Many of the dwellings are well furnished and are kept clean and comfortable; others are ill kept and dirty. Stables and outhouses are sufficient for the purpose.

Stock.—There is a considerable number of horses and cattle kept. Good quantities of hay are put up each year. In an ordinary winter stock comes through in good condition. Last winter was long and severe and the stock suffered in consequence.

Farm Implements.—Only garden tools are in use, of which good care is taken.

Characteristics and Progress.—This is one of the best bands in the agency; some are intelligent, moderately industrious and generally law-abiding. They are making fair progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They have an excellent record in respect to both.

STELLA BAND.

Tribe.—This band belongs to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated at the west end of Fraser lake at the mouth of Stellaquo river, and contains 2,077 acres, mostly rich bottom-land, with a light growth of poplar and willow, interspersed with small prairies and meadows. Stella village is on the lake-shore and well situated for fishing purposes.

Population.—This band numbers 90.

Health and Sanitation.—Health has been fair. There were some cases of pulmonary trouble. In March almost the entire village was affected by grippe. A few distressing cases of blindness and partial blindness exist. The majority of the houses are small, dirty and badly overcrowded.

Occupations.—Fishing is the mainstay. Some work for white settlers. A little freighting and packing is done.

Buildings.—Their houses are nearly all built of logs.

Stock.—This band keeps a considerable number of cattle and horses. About the usual quantity of hay was put up last season, but on account of the prolonged winter stock suffered severely and several losses are reported.

Farm Implements.—Garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—This is a peaceful, slow-going band. From an agricultural point of view these Indians have the best reserve in the agency, but as yet little has been done to develop it.

Temperance and Morality.—These Indians are good in both these respects.

FRANCOIS LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—All belong to the Carrier group.

Reserves.—No reserve as yet has been allotted to them. They have small villages on the west end of François lake and on Burns lake.

Population.—This band numbers 32. I was also unable to visit this band, but met several of its members during the year. Some of these Indians located on small

areas are doing well, making much better progress than village Indians. Their general character and habits are good. One small infraction of the law was reported to me, and on the matter being placed before the Indian, he made restibution.

CHISLATTA BAND.

Tribe.—All these Indians belong to the Carrier group.

Reserves.—No reserves as yet are allotted these Indians, who live at three different places round the shore of Chislatta lake.

Population.—This band numbers 75.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping and fishing are the principal support of these Indians. They go to trade at Bella Coola on the Pacific coast, where supplies are cheap, but have to be packed a long distance.

Stock.—This band keeps some horses, which are well attended to.

Temperance and Morality.—Their character and habits are good. They are moral and temperate.

FRASER LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves of this band are four in number; three at the east end of Fraser lake and one on the south shore, seven miles from the east end. The total acreage is 1,949. The land is of a mixed character, part being sandy and rocky; most of it, however, is good land with light poplar timber, and having open patches and meadows.

Population.—This band numbers 67.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health was good until early spring, when grippe carried off two. Pulmonary and eye troubles are present. Sanitation is decidedly bad, the houses are small and old, and with one or two exceptions are dirty most of the time. It is very difficult to get these Indians to adopt regular habits of cleanliness.

Occupations.—The main occupation is fishing. The majority hunt, but returns from this source are insignificant. Freighting and packing afford employment for a few. One or two are fair carpenters and find employment among the settlers, erecting houses, &c.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are constructed of logs and are mostly old and out of repair. The stables are also of logs and are sufficient for the purpose.

Stock.—Horses and cattle are kept. Several horses died in the spring on account of the long winter, and hay-supplies giving out. The survivors were generally in poor condition.

Farm Implements.—One plough and a few garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are quiet, peaceable Indians, but unambitious and non-progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—They have a fair record in both respects.

STONY CREEK AND LAKETOWN BANDS.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves, six in number, are located as follows: three in Noolki lake, one on Tachie lake, one on Nechaco river, and one a mile west of Noolki lake. The Stony Creek village is on Stony creek, and Laketown village is 3 miles distant on Noolki lake.

Population.—The population of this band is 172.

Health and Sanitation.—Grippe also attacked this band, causing one fatality. Outside of that, the health has been normal. Although some dwellings are dirty and

ill-kept, it may be said that general sanitation is better understood and observed in this band than in any other in the agency.

Occupations.—Fishing, a little hunting, freighting, and packing, some farming and considerable working out for settlers are the chief occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—Their dwellings are nearly all constructed of logs, and are kept in fair repair.

Stock.—Horses and cattle in good numbers are kept. They suffered severely from the long drawn out winter, and several deaths are reported.

Farm Implements.—Three ploughs and a few garden tools are in use.

Characteristics and Progress.—The majority of these Indians are genuinely progressive and anxious to get ahead. They are generally hard-working and industrious, and may be classed as good all-round rustlers. They are law-abiding and well disposed.

Temperance and Morality.—With one or two exceptions, the record is good.

BLACKWATER BAND.

Tribe.—All these Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserves.—The reserves are four in number: No. 1, on Fraser river near the mouth of Blackwater river; No. 2, on the left bank of Blackwater, 1 mile up stream from Telegraph Crossing; No. 3, at the foot of Bobtail lake; and No. 4, at the foot of Graveyard lake, containing in all 537 acres. The most of the Blackwater band is, however, residing in lands not yet allotted to them. These are Trout lake, Johnny's at Cluskus, and Michell's at Nazco.

Population.—This band numbers 68.

Health and Sanitation.—Living in small groups, the health has been good.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, packing with horses and dealing in cattle, are the chief occupations.

Buildings.—Log buildings prevail.

Stock.—Horses and cattle are kept, Trout lake, Johnny's group, does good business in steers, which are killed for beef and sold to settlers.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are making satisfactory progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Some drinking was reported during the year, otherwise their conduct is good.

FORT GEORGE BAND.

Tribe.—These Indians belong to the Carrier group.

Reserves.—These consist of four: No. 1, at confluence of Nechaco and Fraser rivers; No. 2, on Fraser river, 18 miles above Fort George; No. 3, on the left bank of Nechaco river, at Duck lake; and No. 4, on the right bank of Nechaco at the mouth of Mud river; in all containing 3,095 acres. The village is on No. 1 reserve.

Population.—This band numbers 119.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been fair. One case of pulmonary trouble ended fatally during the year. These Indians show a fair amount of attention to cleanliness.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, fishing, canoeing and working on survey parties, are the general occupations.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly constructed of logs and are getting old and some are falling into disrepair.

Stock.—The band possesses some horses and cattle, and sufficient hay is put up for their needs. The stock wintered fairly well.

Farm Implements.—As no farming is done, garden tools only are used.

Characteristics and Progress.—Not much progress has been made; those in the habit of working out for wages are much better off than the hunters.

Temperance and Morality.—A few cases of drinking were reported during the summer. Lately the record is good. Morally the Indians are good.

MCLEOD'S LAKE BAND.

Tribe.—All these Indians belong to the Siccanee tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve is situated at the outlet of McLeod's lake, and contains 286 acres.

Population.—This band numbers 85.

Character and Habits.—These Indians are semi-nomadic and range over the Parsnip and Pine rivers country. They stay on their reserve for a short while in spring, plant some gardens and do a little fishing. The rest of the year they are following the game and fur animals, which furnish almost their entire sustenance.

The season was too far advanced when I was north to visit this or any of the following bands.

FORT GRAHAM BAND.

Tribe.—These also belong to the Siccanee tribe.

Character and Habits.—Under conditions very similar to those of McLeod Lake band, these Indians range over a large territory east and north of their trading post at Fort Graham. They live almost entirely on the products of the hunt. Traders and prospectors who come in contact with them report that they are good-living and strictly honest.

From the best of information, their number is estimated to be 88.

They have no reserves.

FORT CONNELLY BAND.

Tribe.—These also belong to the Siccanee tribe. This band is also semi-nomadic, occupying and hunting over the territory round Bear lake, where they have a few houses. They have asked for a reserve at this point, which will be staked this summer. They are estimated to number 120.

NAANEES (TWO BANDS).

These Indians are nomadic and have no reserves.

Their hunting country lies round the head-waters of the Findlay river, or wherever in the northern country the game animals upon which they live are most numerous.

The combined population of these two bands is estimated at 150.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. McALLAN,

Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WEST COAST AGENCY,
ALBERNI, April 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the affairs of this agency for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

Location of Agency.—This agency extends from Otter Point to Cape Cook, a distance of some 200 miles along the west coast of Vancouver island.

Tribe or Nation.—The Indians of this agency belong to the Aht family, and comprise at present 18 bands; some of them are much intermarried with other bands which happen to be located comparatively near them.

Reserves.—The 18 bands forming this agency have 150 reserves and fishing stations, aggregating 12,390 acres, or about 5 acres per head of population. There are only two large reserves, which are located in Barkley sound, one at Alberni, belonging to the Tseshaht band and containing 1,030 acres, and the other at Sarita, belonging to the Ohiat band and containing 1,700 acres. The areas of the other reserves are small, varying from 2 acres up to 250 acres each. The majority of these reserves are rocky or heavily timbered, having been given as fishing stations or as village sites and contain only small patches of land suitable for cultivation.

TSESHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and where the Indians have their most permanent home, is named Tsahaheh (No. 1), and is situated on the west bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and comprises an area of 1,030 acres. There is some good land on this reserve. The total area of all their reserves is 1,458 acres.

OPITCHESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their permanent home, is named Ahahwinnis, and is situated on the east bank of the Somas river at Alberni, and contains 96 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 422 acres.

HOWCHUCKLISET BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is named Elhlateese and is situated at the head of Howchuckliset harbour, Alberni canal, and comprises an area of 400 acres. The total area of their reserve is 575 acres.

OHIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band are named Ahadzooas, Haines island, and Numukamis. The two former are situated close together at the eastern entrance of Barkley sound, and the latter in the Sarita valley. The Indians use the two former in the spring and summer months, and spend most of the winter at Numukamis. The total area of all their reserves is 2,671 acres.

TOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band is named Mahcoah, is situated at Village passage, Barkley sound, and contains 134 acres. The Toquots are a very small band and much intermarried with the Ucluelets, with whom they spend much of their time. The total area of their reserves is 421 acres.

UCLUELET BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their general residence, is named Ittatso, is situated on Ucluelet arm, Barkley sound, and contains 180 acres. Their reserves comprise a total area of 649 acres.

CLAYOQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their permanent winter home, is at Opitsat on Clayoquot sound, containing 180 acres. The total area of their reserves is 540 acres.

KELSEMAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their home for the greater part of the year, is named Yahkis, on Flores island, Clayoquot sound, and contains 180 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 223 acres.

AHOUSSAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band, and their winter home, is named Mahktosis, on Matilda creek, Clayoquot sound, and contains 250 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 826 acres.

HESHQUIAT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their most permanent home, is at Heshque, which is situated on Heshquiat harbour about 20 miles north of Clayoquot sound and contains 222 acres. A number of the Indian houses of this village are in reality built on land adjoining the reserve, and which is vested in the Roman Catholic Church. The total area of all their reserves is 577 acres.

MOACHAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians reside for the most part, is named Yuquot, is situated at Friendly cove, Nootka sound, and contains 211 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 527 acres.

MATCHILAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where most of their houses are built, is named Cheshish, is situated in the rear of Bligh island, Nootka sound, and contains 29 acres. Many of the members of this band live much of the time with the Moachaht band, with whom they have been intermarrying for a long time. The total area of all their reserves is 127 acres.

NOOCHATLAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve and chief home of this band is named Noochat, is situated on Esperanza inlet, and contains 16 acres. The total area of the reserves of this band is 188 acres.

EHATTISAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band and where they live all fall and winter is at Oke on Esperanza inlet, and contains 32 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 123 acres.

KYUQUOT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserves of this band and where the Indians have their permanent home are named Aktese and Kukamukamees, situated close together on Village island and Mission island respectively, comprising an area of 193 acres. These islands form part of the Barrier islands group. The total area of all their reserves is 611 acres.

CHAICCLESAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and their winter home is at Acous in Battle bay, Ououkinsk inlet, and contains 100 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 258 acres.

NITINAT BAND.

Reserves.—The three main villages of this band are named Wyah, Claoose, and Carmanah, all of which are situated at the entrance of the straits of Juan de Fuca, and comprise an area of 773 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 1,790 acres.

PACHEENAHT BAND.

Reserves.—The principal reserve of this band and where the Indians live when at home, is named Pacheena and is situated at the mouth of the San Juan river at Port Renfrew, and contains 153 acres. The total area of all their reserves is 404 acres. The band is much intermarried with the Nitinats.

REMARKS APPLYING TO THE WHOLE AGENCY.

Population.—The population of the various bands enumerated above is as follows: Ahoussaht, 212; Clayoquot, 209; Checkliset, 61; Ehattisaht, 93; Ucluelet, 134; Hesquiaht, 139; Uchuckliset, 35; Kelsemat, 80; Kyuquot, 226; Matchilaht, 52; Moachat, 135; Nitinaht, 180; Noochatlaht, 41; Oiaht, 131; Opitchesaht, 48; Pacheenaht, 56; Toquaht, 24; Tseshaht, 128; making a total for the agency of 1984.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the Indians has been good throughout the past year and there have been no epidemics of a serious character. A number of old people have died during the year, which has kept the death-rate about the same as last year. The habit of these Indians of moving from place to place according to where they can conveniently get fish, their staple food, or work, helps to a large extent to save them from the consequences of their unsanitary habits, as their winter house with its surroundings has a chance to get purified before they again occupy it, and the same with the places where they stay in the summer months. Each family will have a rude shack or cabin in several places, sometimes quite good houses.

Vaccination has received attention, but the Indians are very averse to the operation, owing to their impure blood, which seems unable to stand the introduction of any matter whatever, and the results of being vaccinated often keep them idle for months and months.

Occupations.—These Indians live by fishing for themselves and for canneries, by sealing both off-shore in their own canoes, and by going on a sealing cruise on schooners, by working in logging camps and saw-mills. This last season a number of them obtained employment working on the construction of a railway being built into Alberni. Others have got employment working on the roads for the provincial government. A number were engaged at the two whaling stations now in operation in this agency.

One Indian of the Noochatlaht band was fortunate enough to secure a sea otter while hunting off shore in his own canoe. He sold the skin for $500. A first-class sea otter will fetch a good deal more than that figure.

Buildings.—There is nothing of importance to record in regard to buildings. The constant decrease in the numbers of the Indians does not of course encourage much building, and the higher price of lumber now also tends to discourage extensive building operations.

Stock.—These Indians possess very little stock and they do not take any care of what they do own. In several bands a few cattle are owned, but if they did not manage to run wild in the bush, summer and winter, they would soon disappear.

Farm Implements.—There are practically no farm implements in the agency.

Characteristics and Progress.—The Indians are law-abiding and but seldom give any trouble in any open infractions of the law beyond occasionally indulging in liquor if it can be had, but not to any large extent. They will also gamble and probably do so to a greater extent than is known to the authorities. They are not industrious and would fain see the department provide them all with food, in which case very few of them would work at all; but of course there are a few notable exceptions of steady working men. They are not becoming any richer, though those who live in the neighbourhood of white settlements where they can see and obtain them, are increasing their range of purchases, articles such as gramophones, bicycles and baby carriages being found in many Indian homes.

Temperance and Morality.—As to whether these Indians could be called temperate, could only be decided if the opportunity were afforded to get as much liquor as they liked. Generally speaking, the majority of them will drink liquor if it can be obtained without too much trouble and risk, but will not go to any extraordinary pains to secure it. There are a number, superior to the majority, who would not touch it if available, and another section, inferior to their fellows, who are going to have it whenever it is at all possible and who, if it were open to them, would be drunk as often as they had money.

Considering their surroundings and inherited habits, their morality is not so bad as might be expected, and those least exposed to intercourse with white people of a low class are fairly moral according to their own ideas.

Your obedient servant,

ALAN W. NEILL,
Indian Agent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA,
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,
LAC LA HACHE, April 4, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911.

LILLOOET NO. 1 BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the town of Lillooet. The climate and soil are suitable for fruit-growing. The area of this reserve is 919 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 86.

Health and Sanitation.—The health is good. There was no epidemic. They keep their reserves and houses very clean.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing, stock-raising, and working for settlers, are their chief occupations. They also do a little trapping.

Buildings.—Their buildings are mostly all log. There are a few good frame buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—Good care is taken of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious and law-abiding, and are making some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. A little drinking was done last year.

LILLOOET NO. 2 BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve.—The reserve of this band is situated on the left bank of the Fraser river 12 miles below the town of Lillooet. The land is suitable for growing fruit. This reserve has an area of 544 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 13.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was good. The reserve and houses are not very clean.

Occupations.—Little farming is done. They depend chiefly on fishing and hunting for a living.

Buildings.—All buildings on this reserve are of logs.

Stock.—They have no cattle, but a few horses, of which they take good care.

Farm Implements.—They have very few implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are not industrious. No progress has been made.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good. Not much drinking is done on this reserve.

CAYOOSH NO. 1 BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 2 miles below the town of Lillooet, near the mouth of Cayoosh creek. The soil is good for fruit-growing. The area of this reserve is 367 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 30.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians is good. There was no epidemic. They keep the reserve and houses fairly clean.

Occupations.—Farming, fishing and hunting are their occupations.

Buildings.—The buildings are fair, and are mostly all of log.

Stock.—They have very few cattle, but take care of them.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of them.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not very industrious, and they have made no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They have good morals; there is not much drinking going on.

CAYOOSH NO. 2 BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the left bank of the Fraser river about 6 miles below the town of Lillooet. The soil is good for fruit-growing. The area of this reserve is 785 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 12.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is good; there has been no epidemic. Their reserve is kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—These Indians fish and hunt and do a little farming.

Buildings.—They have all good log houses.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not industrious. They have made no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. There is very little drinking going on.

RIVER BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the laft bank of the Fraser river about 5 miles above the town of Lillooet. The land is suitable for farming and fruit-growing. The area of the reserve is 9,621 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 94.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is good. There was no epidemic. They keep the reserve and houses clean.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, fish and hunt, and they go up the Cariboo country and do packing for the whites.

Buildings.—They have rather good buildings on this reserve.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and are making progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are good and they do very little drinking.

FOUNTAIN BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the right bank of the Fraser river about 10 miles from the town of Lillooet. The area is 1,864 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 244.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is good. They keep their reserve and their houses very clean.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising are their chief occupations. They also do a little fishing and hunting.

Buildings.—They have some very good buildings on this reserve.

Stock.—They take very good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are very industrious, and have made great progress, and they carry out instructions given by the agent better than any of the other Indians in the whole agency.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. They do a little drinking.

PAVILION BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about half way between Lillooet and Clinton on the government wagon road. The soil is good for farming. There are 4,136 acres in this reserve.

Population.—The population of this band is 59.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is good and the reserve and houses are kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians farm and work out for settlers.

Buildings.—All the buildings on this reserve are log except one frame building.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not very industrious, and made no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. They do not do much drinking.

ANDERSON LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north end of the lake about 20 miles north of Seton lake and about 40 miles from the town of Lillooet. The soil is rich and the climate good, but the land is nearly all covered with willow brush. This reserve has an area of 504 acres.

Population.—The population of this reserve is 38.

Health and Sanitation.—They have good health, and the reserve and houses are kept fairly clean.

Occupations.—They raise a little fruit. They also fish, hunt and trap.

Buildings.—They have all log buildings.

Stock.—They have very few cattle. They take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not industrious and have made no progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They have good morals, and no drinking is going on.

NECIAT BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the south end of Anderson lake about 23 miles from the town of Lillooet. The land on this reserve is not fit for cultivation, being timber-land. The area of this reserve is 80 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 44.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health is good. There was no epidemic. They keep their reserves and houses clean.

Occupations.—Their occupations are fishing, hunting and trapping; they also do a little gardening on government land.

Buildings.—The buildings are all old log.

Stock.—They have very few animals. They take good care of their cattle.

Implements.—All they have on this reserve is one plough.

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious, but no improvements were made on their land.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are not good, and considerable drinking was done last year.

SETON LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on the north end of Seton lake, about 20 miles from the town of Lillooet. Nearly all the reserve is timber-land. A few acres are under cultivation. The area is 86 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 20.

Health and Sanitation.—They have good health. There was no epidemic.

Occupations.—Fruit-growing, fishing, hunting and trapping are the occupations of these Indians.

Buildings.—They have all log buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of implements

Characteristics and Progress.—These Indians are industrious; some progress was made.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are very good. They drink a little.

MISSION BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Stlateium tribe.

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated about 14 miles from the foot of Seton lake, adjoining the Seton lake reserve. It contains 2,085 acres, nearly all under timber and brush.

Population.—The population of this band is 63.

Health and Sanitation.—They have good health. There was no epidemic. They keep their reserve and houses clean.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in farming, fishing, trapping, and packing for miners from the steamboat landing to the head-waters of Bridge river.

Buildings.—They have all log buildings on this reserve.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are very industrious and making a little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are fair. There was some drinking on the reserve.

ALEXANDRIA BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated on both sides of the Fraser river about 1 mile from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 22 miles from Soda creek. A few acres are fit for cultivation.

The area is 1,848½ acres.

Population.—The populaton of this band is 47.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has not been very good. A few have died during the year. They keep their reserve and houses clean.

Buildings.—They have rather good buildings.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, fishing, hunting and trapping are the principal occupations.

Stock.—Those Indians take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not very industrious or progressive.

Temperance and Morality.—They have fair morals. Some drinking is going on.

ALKALI BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 35 miles west of the Cariboo wagon road, about 4 miles from the Fraser river. A small portion of the land is fit for cultivation and the rest is all timber and brush. The area is 8,347½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 220.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has not been good; measles broke out on this reserve, causing the death of thirteen of the younger ones. They keep their reserve and their houses clean.

Occupations.—Farming, a little fishing, hunting and trapping, are their occupations. They have been hauling saw-logs for Mr. C. E. W. Johnson the greater part of the winter.

Buildings.—They have good buildings on this reserve.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, but have not made any progress on the reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They have fair morals. They do a little drinking.

CANEM LAKE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 20 miles from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 4 miles west from the lake. It contains 4,560 acres; some very good farm-land, but they have no water for irrigation. They also have good meadow-land where they cut hay for their stock; on this land about 150 acres can be easily cleared, which they promised to do this coming season.

Population.—The population of this band is 72.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians has been very poor. Measles broke out on this reserve, causing the death of twelve of the younger ones; and two died of consumption. The reserve and houses are not kept clean.

Occupations.—These Indians engage in stock-raising, hunting and trapping. They do a little fishing on the lake.

Buildings.—They have nearly all log buildings. Two new frame buildings have been erected during the year.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock. They generally put up enough feed to do them four months.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and made a little progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They have fair morals. Very few of them drink.

CLINTON BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians are Shuswaps.

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated near the Cariboo wagon road, 33 miles from Ashcroft.

Population.—The population of this band is 53.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was not very good. Measles broke out on this reserve. They keep the reserve and their houses fairly clean.

Occupations.—These Indians farm and work for settlers.

Buildings.—They have all log buildings on this reserve.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are getting to be industrious. Some progress is made.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are not very good, and a good deal of drinking is going on.

QUESNEL BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Carrier tribe.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated near the town of Quesnel, on the right bank of the Fraser river, 2 miles below the mouth of the Quesnel river. The land is nearly all in timber and brush. It contains 1,687½ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 41.

Health and Sanitation.—Their health was not very good. Nine died of measles and dysentery. The reserve and the houses are not very clean.

Occupations.—These Indians fish, trap, and hunt. They have started to do a little farming.

Buildings.—They all have log houses, which are not up to very much.

Stock.—They have a few head of horses and cattle. They take good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They have very few implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are fairly industrious and making some improvements in the way of clearing their land on the No. 3 reserve, where they have just lately moved from No. 1 reserve.

Temperance and Morality.—They have fair morals, and not so much drinking is done as in previous years.

CANOE CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated about 40 miles from the Cariboo wagon road, and about 4 miles from the Fraser river. Although it contains more land than any other in this agency, only a small portion of it is fit for cultivation. This reserve has 16,129 acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 128.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of these Indians was very poor during the winter. Ten died of measles and one of consumption. The physicians of the district, all being very busy, were unable to offer their services.

Occupations.—Their occupations are farming, stock-raising and working for settlers.

Buildings.—They all have log buildings on this reserve.

Stock.—They have quite a few horses and cattle on this reserve, and take very good care of them.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious, and made some improvements on their land in the way of fencing.

Temperance and Morality.—Their morals are much better than in previous years, and not so much drinking is going on.

WILLIAMS LAKE OR SUGAR CANE BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—This reserve is situated 3 miles from the 150 mile house on the Cariboo wagon road. A great portion of this land is fair for agricultural purposes. The area is 4,613¼ acres.

Population.—The population of this band is 155.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has not been very good. Measles broke out on this reserve, causing the death of four. They keep their reserve clean and their houses are much cleaner kept than they were.

Occupations.—These Indians farm, raise stock and work out for settlers. A few of them do quite a lot of freighting on the Cariboo road.

Buildings.—They have a few good frame buildings and the rest are all log buildings.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock. They generally put up enough hay to provide feed for four months.

Farm Implements.—They take very good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are industrious and made some improvements on their land.

Temperance and Morality.—The morals of these Indians have not been very good, and they have been doing a great deal of drinking.

SODA CREEK BAND.

Tribe or Nation.—These Indians belong to the Shuswaps.

Reserve.—Their reserve is situated on the Cariboo wagon road, on the bank of the Fraser river. The area is 5,210 acres, nearly all under timber and brush.

Population.—The population of this band is 100.

Health and Sanitation.—The health has not been good. Five died during the year and three were burnt to death. The sanitary conditions are fair.

Occupations.—Farming, stock-raising, fishing, hunting and trapping are their occupations.

Buildings.—They have all log buildings on this reserve.

Stock.—They take good care of their stock. They put up enough hay to feed them for four months.

Farm Implements.—They take good care of their implements.

Characteristics and Progress.—They are not very industrious. They have started to make some progress.

Temperance and Morality.—They have fair morals. Some drinking was carried on last year.

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC OGDEN,

Indian Agent.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM,
OTTAWA, December 21, 1910.

THE SECRETARY,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the report of Mr. Tom Wilson on the work that has been carried on by him under my direction during the present year from May to October, inclusive, in cleansing the Indian orchards in British Columbia under the appropriation made for this work.

A visit to British Columbia in October and the observations of a number of fruit-growers in the province, enable me again to testify as to the value of the work that we have been able to accomplish. With the rapid growth of British Columbia as a fruit-growing province, the importance of this work is increasing accordingly, especially as many of the reserves are located in and near the best fruit-growing sections. Furthermore, many of the Indians are realizing the advantages of the cultivation and proper care of their orchards to their increasing benefit, and in many instances are now producing fruit of excellent quality. The value of education and example in these matters cannot be overestimated.

I have, &c.,

C. GORDON HEWITT,

Dominion Entomologist.

VANCOUVER, B.C., November 3, 1910.

DR. C. GORDON HEWITT,
Dominion Entomologist,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to present my fourth annual report of work done in connection with the inspection and cleansing of Indian orchards in British Columbia.

It is gratifying to be able to state that there is a forward movement among most of the bands in regard to the care and interest they are taking in the work of their orchards. The movement is gradual certainly, but it is very noticeable in some localities. In the Chilliwack district several individuals of their own volition cleaned up and sprayed their trees in a highly creditable manner, and, in consequence, they had very good crops of fine fruit. I am sorry to say, however, that many of them still hold to the old varieties of fruit, which, in many cases, are useless for market purposes. We are rectifying this in the new orchards which some of them are planting. Most of them are pleased to be advised as regards useful varieties.

During the previous winter and spring, before the regular work commenced in May, I paid visits to some of the different agencies. In January I went over to Alberni, where there had been some complaints about the filthy state of the Indian orchards. I had been authorized to purchase a new spraying outfit for them. This I took over with spraying materials, and all the orchards were treated. The Indians carried on the work, and as they were thereby instructed at the same time, I think the visit was beneficial. There are a large number of old, useless trees on some of the reserves which ought to be cut down and destroyed. The owners, however, seem loth to do this. As there is to be considerable development in the neighbourhood of Alberni, and a large influx of settlers is expected, many of whom will be engaged in horticulture, it will be necessary to improve the condition of these Indian orhards considerably. In the month of March, I paid a visit to Duncans and gave instructions as to the spraying of the trees with the winter strength of lime and sulphur solution. I had received a letter from the agent, Mr. Robertson, who received a request from an Indian in the Saanich district asking me to come and start him spraying his orchards. I was unable to make the trip at the time, but sent him the spray materials with instructions how to use them.

I paid two visits to the Squamish school (mission), where the Indian pupils treated the trees in the orchards adjoining the school. I think this is having a good effect on the younger generation, as they will certainly carry away some knowledge of orchard treatment.

During the spring, I had a letter from the agent of the Fraser Indians concerning the orchards at Nicomen. I was able to send a spray pump and materials. I am sorry to say that they waited until I visited them before using these materials.

In May, I began Indian work, devoting all my time to it as directed by you, and was very busily engaged during the beginning of the season. The tent caterpillars had broken out earlier than usual, and by the time I had visited the different bands in the Fraser valley the forests had been almost defoliated, as also the orchards, where no efforts had been made to combat the pest.

The Katsee band did excellent work with the spray pump and insecticide, not only on the places where the owners were present, but also on the orchards of absentees. Langley, I am sorry to say, was badly cut off, as the Indians neglected to use the sprayer until too late. Only a small number of their trees escaped the ravages of the pest. The Indians, however, were not the only sufferers, as settlers who neglected to protect themselves suffered in a like degree.

The Whonnock band escaped very lightly, partly because they had been cutting away the surrounding bush and useless trees, and partly for the reason that they are fairly isolated.

The Matsqui people refused to do anything for themselves, although a sprayer and materials were put at their disposal; consequently, their fruit crop was an entire failure. There is a large number of old useless trees and several thickets of crab apple which ought to be cut away, as they are breeding places for fungus and other pests. I may say that this also applies to the orchards of settlers as well as Indians.

Around Chilliwack the Indians are beginning to realize the fact that it will pay them to give more attention to their orchards, so that when the caterpillars broke out in May there was a good deal of rivalry among them as to who should have the sprayer, and I am glad to say that we managed to save most of the orchards, either by spraying or by burning the clusters. In the Chilliwack district there are now some orchards belonging to Indians which should be models for some of the settlers to emulate.

I am sorry to say that the Upper Sumas orchards—in fact the whole district—were cut off. Most of the people grow hay in their orchards, and object to a spray wagon in their places, and they are also afraid of poison on their hay.

At Cheam and Popcum there are a number of old abandoned orchards which ought to be done away with, not that they can affect any other trees, but they are an eyesore to anyone passing. Most of the Indians seem to have deserted the reserve, and a great deal of the fruit falls on to the ground and rots.

Scowlitz reserve, at Harrison river, partly escaped the ravages of the caterpillars, as I had the trees sprayed when they first appeared. Owing to the fact that there is a good deal of crab apple bush all round, it is difficult to thoroughly eradicate the pest; but, on the whole, there were some very good crops of fruit on the different plots.

At Ohamil and Katz, there are some of the best kept and thrifty orchards in the Lower Fraser valley, and I am glad to say they escaped the ravages of the caterpillars this summer; but from indications it looks as if they might suffer next season, as I noticed on my last visit there that there are large numbers of the egg clusters, and unless they are attacked by some parasite during the winter months they are certain to be troublesome later on. Nearly all the people had fine crops of fruit, though a good deal of it went to waste during the absence of the owners at hop-picking.

At Union Bar there are the remains of some rather extensive orchards; but as there is only one woman residing on the reserve, the trees are left to themselves. The Indians higher up the river take what fruit they want; but as they are not the owners of the trees they cannot be held responsible for their condition.

In September, I made the trip from Yale to Hope by canoe, and visited all the places on each side of the river. There were hundreds of pounds of fruit going to

waste, as all the Indians were absent engaged in hop-picking. The fruit for the most part was of very excellent quality. I found only one family at home; they were sun-drying a quantity of apples for winter use.

At Emory Bar, I visited an orchard which I have had under observation for some years. The trees are grafted on wild crab, and this year they were nearly all bearing, some of them heavily. The fruit was of high quality. I am glad to say that no caterpillars have made their appearance on any of these places, nor do I see any signs that they will do so this year.

On my visits to the Shuswap Indians, I found that they had been planting quite a number of trees, and that they had been taking advice as to varieties. The planting in most cases has been carefully done, and I promised to advise them from time to time to avoid their making any mistakes. They have a very good section of country for horticulture, and the quality of fruit is high.

Early in the season I had a complaint from Lillooet about infection from Indian reserves; but on investigation I found that the complainant had no orchard, that he lived quite a distance from any reserve, and that he made the complaint on general principles. The nearest reserve is a small piece of land on the shore of Seaton lake, which the Indians use as a camping ground when they are fishing. There are neither orchards nor permanent residences on the land.

I found the orchards belonging to the Lillooet and Kayoosh Creek Indians free from any dangerous insect pests. It was too early in the season to judge the quality of the fruit; but since then I have had some apples sent down to me and they are equal to any grown in British Columbia.

I made a couple of trips into the Spilamachee country, and found that the Indians have been planting out a number of new orchards, which were looking well. There are some old orchards which are healthy and clean and carrying crops of fine fruit; but, having been originally planted too close, the trees are beginning to smother each other.

The Penticton Indians have some very good orchards, and this past season had some fruit which found a ready market at good prices.

On the west side of Okanagan lake, at Nos. 1 and 2 reserves, I found the Indians engaged in fruit-culture in a sort of haphazard way. The trees were growing wild and not very well attended to; there was much green aphis on the apple-trees. I gave an order for whale-oil soap and asked a white settler to loan his sprayer.

At the head of Okanagan lake there are some old orchards which have grown wild. They are, however, free from any dangerous insect pests. The fruit grown there was of fair quality.

The Lytton Indians, both at the village and on the other side of the Fraser on Spapicum and Nakao reserves, suffered seriously two winters ago from frost, most of their trees having been killed outright and the balance being so badly injured as to be practically useless. They seem to have lost heart, and only a few of the dead trees have been cut out. On the Spapicum reserve two men have renewed some of the trees, but most of them still remain as they were in the spring of last year. One man in the season previous to the freeze had sold over $200 of fruit besides that which he used in his own family. I may state that many of the settlers suffered to the same extent as the Indians.

Songhees Reserve.—In the early part of the summer when the tent caterpillars were committing great depredations, I went over on two different occasions and took measures to stop the spread of the pest. As they had originated in the brush by the roadside as well as on the fruit and other trees, the only way to control them was by burning. I supplied the chief (Cooper) with some coal oil, and he went over the place and destroyed the clusters of caterpillars before they had time to spread.

In the neighbourhood of Duncans and Cowichan, I had considerable spraying done, and at the same time fought the caterpillars with arsenate of lead added to the fungicide. The fruit this season has been much improved. Of course, we have

had a very fine summer here, which would account in some measure for the improvement in the fruit.

I am sorry to have to report that the Nanaimo Indians resident in town have done nothing to their places. An application was sent in from them early in spring for spraying materials. A supply was sent; their pump also was set on a new barrel and a new line of hose sent, but these were not used by them. At Nanaimo river, however, much work was done and some good crops of fruit were harvested. There are some old orchards which are a disgrace, but is is difficult to get hold of the owners, as most of them work away from home. On one place I came across hundreds of pears going to waste.

A visit was paid to the Kootenay agency, when I drove with the Indian agent, Mr. Galbraith, to St. Eugene Mission, and saw the method of teaching the Indian pupils. I found the orchard in connection with the school well kept. The trees, however, had been poorly pruned. They were fairly free from dangerous insects, the only thing which I noticed being some green aphis. The spray pump, on examination, was found to be in very poor order.

I recommended a Spramotor No. 0 with fittings and mounted on a small tank so light that it could be moved by hand and would be available for the whole agency. In the same agency I found that the Indians resident on the reserve at Creston overlooking the Kootenay flats had made a very good start at orcharding. The climate and location are very well fitted for successful fruit-growing. Most of the Indians were absent when I paid my visit, but their orchards were easily found, and I was very pleased to see the progress they are making. They should be encouraged, as by raising their own fruit they could both add to their income and food-supply. I promised Mr. Galbraith that I would try to spend some time next spring or early summer and impart some information to the people there. There are some parts of the agency which I had not the chance to visit.

Pumps.—We have pumps at the following different points:—

Chillikack—One mounted on a light wagon.
Langley—One on wheels.
Nanaimo—Mounted on barrel.
Duncans—Mounted on barrel.
Saanich—Mounted on barrel.
Alberni—Mounted on wheels.

There is also one on hand now which will be sent up to the Ohamil and Katz Indians.

I have to report that I have received excellent help and support from the different Indian agents, and also from some individuals among the Indians themselves.

I have, &c.,

TOM WILSON,

Inspector of Indian Orchards.

REPORT

OF

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, June 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my seventh annual report as Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Indian Affairs, being for the year 1910-11.

Although the year has been marked by numerous local light outbreaks of small-pox throughout Canada, yet the Indian population has escaped fairly well.

The important fact must be remembered that, owing to immigration into the far northwest beyond the Saskatchewan and to the presence of thousands of railway navvies in districts hitherto isolated from civilization, the dangers of the introduction of the white man's diseases are yearly being increased. This is especially illustrated in the report of the medical officer who accompanied the officer making treaty payments in the Athabaska and Peace river county.

The largest number of outbreaks was in the eastern provinces, where cases occurred in Nova Scotia, in the Sheet Harbour band, the Dartmouth band, the Hantsport band, in Hants county, and in the Restigouche, Moisie river, Bersimis and Pointe Bleue bands in Quebec. In Ontario cases appeared in the Oneida band in Delaware, causing considerable trouble in the neighbouring townships; while a person of this band carried the disease to the Six Nations at Brantford. Cases were further reported near St. Rose on Lake Manitoba, on the Cowessess reserve, in Saskatchewan, and on Enoch's reserve, near Edmonton. Fortunately in most instances the type was mild and the local outbreaks fairly promptly dealt with.

Scarlet fever was present in a few outbreaks amongst the Micmacs of Nova Scotia, the Mississaguas of Hagersville, and the Chippewas of Sarnia. Measles broke out with fatal effect in the Parry Sound band in Ontario, as well as among the Chippewas of Michipicoten. A severe outbreak of diphtheria was reported in the Kenora agency, as well as in the Dokis band on Lake Nipissing, Ontario, while fatal cases occurred likewise in the Mistawasis band, in the Carlton agency, Saskatchewan.

A few outbreaks of typhoid appeared in the Sarnia band and on the Pine Creek reserve, in Manitoba.

That contact with the white man is developing in the Indians communicable diseases other than small-pox is illustrated in various ways, but in none more than in the remarkable appearance of anterior-poliomyelitis in as far off a post as Fort Vermilion, on the Peace river. Dr. Baldwin's report summarizes the situation, which from the medical stand-point is so remarkable and interesting as to call for special notice. In his report dated December 30, 1910, he refers to the case of E. S., age 29, at the convent, suffering from this disease, as paralyzed from the waist down, and J. N., age 25, similarly paralyzed. He then says: 'All are the outcome of the epidemic of 1906 among Slave Indians and which will probably cause the death of more of them.' He points out, further, that the great difficulty he has in dealing with the outbreak is in the great need of good food, and the danger to others from the filthy surroundings. Thus, 'in the treatment of these cases of poliomyelitis the main thing is a generous diet, which, of course, I cannot give the Indians unless they are brought in and cared for by the Sisters of the convent. Then again, there is the

great danger of contagion to other Indians, in the dust and filth in which the affected live. To some extent we overcame the danger at the convent, but in the case of S. K. it was found impossible to keep the child altogether from its mother, owing to the mother's objection to separation. It is the same with other patients.'

The settled character of the Indians of almost all the bands in Canada on their reserves is yearly bringing their daily lives into a social *milieu* similar to that of their white neighbours. This is, though to some less extent, applicable to the Indians of the sea coasts and of the Great lakes, who naturally as fishermen, lumbermen and rivermen give most of their time and energies to these congenial pursuits where the pay is regular and frequent, instead of being a simple annual return after harvest as in ordinary farming.

As amongst white settlers, the frontiersmen, lumbermen, trappers and fishermen have usually not devoted themselves to farming, so it is not to be supposed that the old Indians accustomed to these pursuits would ever as a class take kindly to agriculture. Yet in almost every band so situated as to make farming possible, interesting samples of successful farmers will be found. In my last report it was stated —'While it may be too much to say that the extent that any band is actually engaged in agricultural pursuits will be found to measure fairly accurately the healthfulness of the band as determined by the total deaths, and the deaths from tuberculosis, as will be shown by the following table, yet we have in social progress a very good gauge of the health progress.'

A review of the agents' reports indicates an improvement, even if slow, in housing conditions. Thus the agent for the Battleford district says: 'New houses are being built larger and better ventilated and lighted, and look very well. Most realize the effect of keeping the house clean, most are improving in personal appearance and cleanliness.'

The agent for the Assiniboines, also reports: 'The houses are higher and better built, while the Indians are careful not to hold meetings in houses where are cases of tuberculosis.' Dr. Armstrong states regarding the Lake Manitoba band: 'There is less tuberculosis this year than usual, and the Indians are more careful about exposing themselves.' But the reports of his visits to different reserves still show its prevalence. Thus, 'tuberculosis is responsible for most of the deaths that have occurred there since I started to visit, and I believe the cause is due to the fact that large families are confined in very small, usually one-room cottages, and a few very unclean.' Regarding the Pine river band in the same agency, Dr. Medd says: 'There was little sickness at Pine river reserve and the band is of a high moral type.' Similar evidence of advancement is found in the Hobbema agency report: 'Some good houses are being built, most houses remodelled and whitewashed last fall. The Indians generally appear well dressed and clean.'

Again, the agent of the Pelly reserve reports: 'They are gradually getting better houses, which are clean and well whitewashed. People are becoming better dresed and using more vegetables and milk, and show much improved cooking, while in tuberculosis they are learning to use spittoons, while houses are disinfected after deaths from this disease.' From the agent's report of the Pas we learn that Dr. Larose, the medical officer, says: 'In the course of this year's general inspection made at Treaty payments, the results of two years of good health and prosperity were plainly noticeable. Everybody wore good clothing, the faces had an expression of health and cheerfulness; the scrofulous taint had become latent at all the reserves except Chemawawin, where there were a few cases very visible. In the Shoal lake band, up the Carrot river on Saskatchewan there was only one child with only a slight cold. The birth-rate is phenomnal this year.'

This pleasing picture may be contrasted with that of Fort Resolution on Great Slave lake, as set forth in the report of the medical officer of that place. Dr. Rym-

mer, who has official relations with the department, in a recent report illustrates an earlier stage in the evolution of social life in the Indian bands, when he advises that an area be set apart beyond the village, which was Hudson's Bay post primarily as a camping ground for the residences of the Indians who remain there mostly for short periods at the time of treaty payments, and that the ground be drained, and that a well be dug in a protected place. He states that as many as three hundred Indians came from their hunting grounds and crowded into huts along the lake shore, whence the lake water was polluted, while at the same time it was being used for domestic and drinking purposes. The report further states, 'Unfortunately I can speak from personal experience, as much sickness broke out, the odor and atmosphere generally was not only unpleasant, but absolutely dangerous in all for the Christmas fortnight. I attended 117 cases including several with pneumonia, but only one died. The rest I sent off as soon as possible.' It may be added that the department's inspector for the district referred to has been instructed to look into this matter.

It is further most interesting to compare these conditions on the prairie and in the far north with west coast conditions, where bands are found which, whether due to race, climate or contact with the outside commercial world or through education, present in various ways a stage of social evolution beyond that usually found amongst the Indians of the interior. The following illustration both of what these bands are and what may be made of them is given regarding a band on one of the Queen Charlote islands, which, except for the influences of local trade and of the local missions have hitherto been without the advantages of any but occasional visits of the resident physician at Metlakatla. Dr. Spencer, the department's medical officer now resident at Massett, states what is therefore quite remarkable and interesting and after saying that there have been 11 deaths and 9 births and that of the deaths 4 were old men, and one was a babe, and that there had been no epidemic, that he is vigilant to prevent sickness and to this end has been giving public health talks, 'I think by sanitary and prophylactic measures we shall lessen the grip of tuberculosis on the people. Considering Indians on the whole, this tribe is a cleanly race of people. Family washing is done regularly. Sheets are used on the beds and it is an every day sight to see a line of nicely washed and blued clothes. Floors are scrubbed weekly and in some cases oftener. I have talked about it so much that people are becoming afraid to spit on floors, and the council has posted notices that none do it in public places of meeting.'

The report of the agent at Alberni on the west coast of Vancouver island contains several items of interest, amongst others proof of progress in modern democracy by a band threatening, so we are told, to have the agent removed because he insisted on their being vaccinated before their leaving for the Fraser river fisheries. Nevertheless he points out, alongside their indifference in caring for their children during the convalescing stage of measles, that education in hygiene would be of great benefit to them. However, he says, 'They are beginning to understand that tuberculosis is contagious,' and concludes by saying, 'In some of the bands, notably the Ahousahts, the number of children gives hope that they at least may yet survive the change from barbarism to semi-civilization and after that they will probably increase in numbers.'

It is always, however, most advantageous to be able to have definite statistics such as those given in last year's annual report in a comparison of the number of new houses and the kind of construction in 1909 as compared with 1899, when it was shown that everywhere the log house was disappearing and fast being replaced by frame, stone or brick. In the same report we had a very good illustration in the report of Mr. W. M. Graham on the File Hills Ex-pupils' colony as to a definite stage of social development. His report on these school boys' houses says, 'These young

Indians have built very good houses, which with one or two exceptions are uniform in style. The houses are built of hewed logs, size about 18 x 24 feet, with lean-to kitchens. The main building is one and a half story high, all covered with shingled roofs, which are usually painted dark red, and the effect with the whitewashed walls is very good.'

The bearing of the housing problem is so direct upon the health conditions that its paramount importance in bettering the health of the people cannot be too often repeated, and all medical officers and others who have observed and studied the health conditions of the Indians whether in Canada or the United States iterate and reiterate it.

It is obvious, indeed, that the problem on the reservations dominating every other is one of sanitation, and social uplifting and betterment and containing all the ordinary elements of an urban housing problem with others peculiar to the climate of Canada and the social customs of the Indian peoples. This is illustrated on any reservation which has had a few years of settled existence.

Thus at the Stony reserve, under the shadow of the Rockies, was one, the most prosperous person in a band still hunters largely, who has in that ranching country herds of horses and cattle, each approaching a hundred animals, and also has fenced a fine area of land and cultivated brome grass for winter fodder, in case of a blizzard, and has his corral convenient to his house.

In this case we see how the social uplift has been exactly measured by industry, as this man's house was relatively good, while his outbuildings were similarly notable, remembering that in few other cases were there any, while most of the band live in teepees still in the summer, and in the autumn make the usual trek into the mountains on a hunting expedition.

Referring to infant mortality as an indicator of sanitary conditions, Dr. R. A. Lyster, M.O.H., Hampshire, Eng, says:—

'The classification of families according to housing conditions is really reliable only as a classification according to poverty, and poverty does not necessarily exercise any further grave influence on mortality so long as it does not necessitate an interference with the food-supply and general care of the child. Infant mortality can only be used as an indicator of sanitary circumstances when all these other more important factors have been eliminated.'

That, however, the relation is a direct one under most circumstances between housing and child mortality is illustrated by mortality returns given by Dr. Newman, of Finsbury, for 1905. Thus:—

For 1	roomed	houses	the infant mortality	was 219 per 1,000.
2	"	"	"	151 "
3	"	"	"	141 "
4	"	and upwards	"	99 "

Similarly the mortality from tuberculosis has in many instances been used as a measure of housing conditions, as likewise in the density of population in any given urban area. I would further illustrate the fact that while the Indian population may be shown so widely distributed that density of poplation may not enter seriously into the problem of infant mortality, yet, as has been amply illustrated in quotations from medical officers and gents one-roomed houses mean overcrowding an area densely as truly as if it were a New York six-story tenement.

In last year's report I endeavoured to show how generally applicable the same standards of measurement are for estimating the general health and social status of

the Indian bands by the study of the actual figures extending over a period of ten years constituting the history of the File Hills farm colony.

A reference to the figures at the end of March, 1911, accentuates, even, the interest in this colony, and, moreover, I had last autumn the opportunity of studying the situation by three days spent in the colony.

Of thirty-four colonists seven only were over 18 years old when they were located thereon. Of these eight have died of consumption and three left the colony. Of the twenty-one wives of colonists only one is dead; while of sixty-one children, all but five of whom were born on the colony, thirteen only are dead. Of these, ten died under one year of age, two died under two, and one under five. Six are stated to have died of consumption, five of pneumonia, one of cholera infantum, and one of inflammation.

The absolute correctness in every item of these statistics makes them extremely valuable for study. In all there have been up to date one hundred and sixteen persons connected with the colony.

Of the eight young men colonists who died, the years of their admission to the colony and of their deaths were:—

No.	Year of entry.	Year of death.
19	1901	1903
2	1902	1903
3	1903	1903
4	1903	1911
5	1903	1905
6	1903	1908
7	1905	1910
8	1909	1911

Regarding the whole number it may be said that all were almost certainly infected before entering the colony, excepting numbers 4, 6 and 7, and even in the case of these their resistance to the disease may well have extended in the several cases from the time at which they left school. It is illustrative of the fatal infectiousness of the disease that in the case of the family of number 4, all the children but one are reported to have died of consumption as well.

Throughout this report, the facts regarding the local sanitary conditions and the health or disease conditions associated therewith have been abundantly illustrated; while the means for ameliorating insanitary conditions in the various villages and bands has been more or less fully set forth. That the department has begun the more detailed work involved in modern progressive methods for dealing with the social, sanitary, and economic problems entering into the public health question among the Indian bands, is incidentally referred to in the various reports of the Indian agents.

Throughout all this preventive work the touchstone to success will be the demonstration of the fact that our efforts to prevent will likewise also result in producing cures amongst those who are sick.

The history of the advance in belief from the fatalistic attitude of mind of a few short years ago, whether as affecting white people or Indians, regarding the impossibility of evading the transmission of tuberculosis in a family where consumption had been in the parents, or of the certainty of a fatal termination after the disease had once manifested itself, is one of the most remarkable illustrations of the dominating force which experimental science is giving to modern medicine, and which is so rapidly altering men's views as to what had hitherto so long been looked upon as the unalterable decree of destiny. It may be quite too much to say that the dark sky has as yet very greatly brightened for the Indian peoples; but some few clouds

at any rate are beginning to be dissipated, when we can find that several agents in their annual reports are able to state that no deaths from tuberculosis had occurred during the year on some of their reserves, and that others speak of better housing, better food, and continuous occupation as changing gradually the whole social life of a band.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

P. H. BRYCE,
Chief Medical Officer.

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

WITH TABULAR STATEMENT AND REPORTS FROM INSPECTORS AND PRINCIPALS OF DAY, BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, &c., &c., APPENDED.

OTTAWA, June 1, 1911.

FRANK PEDLEY, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report upon Indian education for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

The expenditure for the year from parliamentary appropriation has been as follows:—

Province.	Day Schools.	Boarding Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Assistance to Ex-pupils.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ ctr.
Nova Scotia	5,370 55	.....	.....	.....	195 02	5 565 57
New Brunswick	12,983 45	.....	.....	.....	1,166 38	14,149 83
Prince Edward Island	559 33	.....	.....	.....	66 50	625 83
Quebec	30,382 31	.....	.....	.....	2,310 11	32,692 42
Ontario	19,856 16	9,933 85	32,677 33	.....	355 93	62,823 27
Manitoba	14,599 30	41,790 55	31,788 34	913 79	871 88	89,963 86
Saskatchewan	27,192 45	70,791 60	38,803 50	8,972 23	325 64	146,085 42
Alberta	4,308 32	40,255 10	19,367 80	1,580 51	2,253 39	67,765 12
North west Territories	500 00	7,801 66	.....	.....	.....	8,301 66
British Columbia	30,783 94	19,320 59	54,433 33	331 34	404 66	105,273 86
Yukon	.....	5,898 69	.....	.....	.....	5,898 69
Total	146,535 81	195,792 04	177,070 30	11,797 87	7,949 51	539,145 53

To this total should be added the amounts charged against the Indian trust fund.

Several bands of Indians, whose funds are sufficient to meet the outlay, willingly assist in providing for education. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911, the amounts so provided have been as follows:—

	Accounts.	Interest.	Capital.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Ojibbewas of Batchawana	490 04	
2	Chippewas of Beausoleil	432 31	
3	Chippewas of Nawash	1,710 85	25 96
4	Chippewas of Rama	482 64	
5	Chippewas of Sarnia	1,403 63	
6	Chippewas of Saugeen	1,233 23	
7	Chippewas of Snake Island	174 83	
8	Chippewas of Thames	894 30	
9	Chippewas of Walpole Island	302 99	
10	Chippewas of Fort William	445 03	
12	Ojibbewas of Garden River	580 39	
13	Ojibbewas of Henvey Inlet	151 26	
14	Ojibbewas of Nipissing	908 85	500 00
17	Mississaguas of Alnwick	409 24	
18	Mississaguas of Credit	544 18	
19	Mississaguas of Rice Lake	156 00	
20	Mississaguas of Mud Lake	377 05	
21	Mississaguas of Scugog	57 81	
22	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	1,277 28	
23	Moravians of Thames	633 78	
28	Ojibbewas of Mississagi River	13 47	
30	Chippewas of Parry Island	695 17	
31	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	40 27	
32	Chippewas of Serpent River	65 35	
33	Six Nations	6,711 48	254 00
34	Chippewas of Shawanaga	290 00	
35	Ojibbewas of Spanish River	175 42	
36	Chippewas of Thessalon River	94 36	437 65
44	Hurons of Lorette	60 00	
45	Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1 50	
49	Chippewas of Timiskaming	75 15	
50	Algonquins of River Desert	522 15	
51	Ojibbewas of Whitefish Lake	441 15	
246	Ojibbewas of Sheguiandah	333 60	
247	Ojibbewas of Sheshegwaning	389 68	
248	Ojibbewas of South Bay	327 30	
249	Ojibbewas of Sucker Creek	50 43	
251	Ojibbewas of West Bay	317 13	
		23,269 30	1,217 61
	Total		24,486 91

The amounts expended from capital represent the outlay on new buildings and furniture; the amounts expended from interest represent the current expenses.

To further augment the expenditure on Indian education the considerable amounts provided by the religious denominations must be added. The exact sum of such contributions cannot be ascertained.

The statistics showing the number of children of school age, enrolment and average attendance, together with the pupilage of residential schools printed at the head of each agency report, show at a glance the relation borne by the educational establishments to the number of children to be provided for. The census returns published in the annual report for 1910 have been used in this compilation, and the children of school age are those enumerated between the ages of 6 and 15.

In some cases the number of children enrolled in day and residential schools is shown to be greater than the number of children of school age. For example, in the

Pas agency the number of children of school age is 197, and the number enrolled and in residence is 201; again in the Battleford agency the former number is 138 and the latter 160. This apparent discrepancy arises from the fact that children are sometimes enrolled at day schools before the age of 6 years, but the main reason is that pupils of residential schools are not usually allowed to leave the institutions until they reach the age of 18.

A comprehensive statistical statement is appended to the report showing the enrolment and attendance at all classes of schools, and a tabular statement has been prepared showing the location and general establishment of each residential school.

In the appendix will be found copies of two circulars issued during the year; one with reference to hygiene and the other giving directions how to exterminate flies.

DAY SCHOOLS.

The important work of developing and improving the day schools has been continued during the year. In many places these schools are quite sufficient to meet the educational needs of the Indians and all that is required is to bring the children within the circle of their influence.

The general increase in salaries paid to suitable teachers has been followed on their part by greater interest in the work and less difficulty in obtaining teachers. Acting under the instructions of the department the teachers have endeavoured to make the school life more attractive to the Indian children and to overcome their dislike to confinement in the schools and to lessen the difficulties which arise from tuition in English. Aid has been given to poor children in the supply of footgear and clothing, and the plan of furnishing a warm mid-day meal has been also continued with gratifying results. In several districts the transportation of the children to and from school has assisted in maintaining a regular attendance.

A small manual of games and simple calisthenics was issued last summer and is being generally used in all the schools. The Ontario text-book on hygiene was also adopted and the teachers were carefully instructed as to its use. A copy of the circular letter of instructions on this subject dated January 14, will be found in the appendix.

A quick and cheerful response from many of the staff of day school teachers has met the request to adopt these necessary measures. Not a few of the lady teachers have taken up instruction in plain sewing, knitting and mending with a practical beneficial result, and the details that follow in this report will show encouraging examples.

The appendix also contains several interesting letters from day-school teachers which are well worthy of perusal by their co-workers in this field.

In connection with several of the day schools gardens have been conducted with gratifying results. It is to be hoped that this work can be extended, although the school term interferes with the full usefulness of the undertaking. The points at which these gardens have been successfully conducted are as follows:—

Ontario.—Cape Croker.
Quebec.—Congo Bridge, and Restigouche.
Nova Scotia.—Sydney.
New Brunswick.—Tobique.
Manitoba.—Okanase, Clearwater Lake, Roseau Rapids, Shoal River.
Saskatchewan.—Fishing Lake, Mistawasis, Assiniboine.
British Columbia.—Glen Vowell.

The following is a list of the schools at which plain sewing, knitting and mending have been taught:—

Ontario.—Nipissing, Mississauga, Rama, Mountain, Golden Lake, St. Clair, Sheshegwaning, Sagamook, Wikwemikong, Garden Village, Cape Croker No. 1, Serpent River, Kettle Point, Thessalon, Stony Point, Scotch Settlement.

Quebec.—Maniwaki, Congo Bridge, St. Regis, Cornwall Island, St. Regis Island, Restigouche, Ruperts House.

Nova Scotia.—Salmon River, Millbrook, Bear River.

New Brunswick.—Tobique, St. Mary's, Kingsclear, Eel Ground, Oromocto, Burnt Church, Woodstock.

Manitoba.—Clearwater Lake, Okanase, Roseau Rapids, Swan Lake.

Saskatchewan.—Big River, Mistawasis, Assiniboine.

Alberta.—Whitefish Lake.

British Columbia.—Quamichan, Metlakatla.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS.

During the year a new financial arrangement has been made between the department and the different denominations that have superintendence of the boarding schools, which will, it is hoped, result in greater efficiency. The grants formerly paid to schools of this class, namely $72 per capita per annum, did not meet the fair proportion of the cost to be paid by the government. For the most part these schools were founded by missionary effort and the government recognized the efforts of the churches by making relatively small grants for buildings and a per capita grant of $72 per annum, just mentioned. This position of divided responsibility was not satisfactory. The number of boarding schools had of late years increased and the burden of their support on the various churches had correspondingly augmented. Improvements and repairs had to be made to the buildings from time to time and the government was constantly solicited for aid which could not properly be given, as the property belonged to the churches. The increased cost of all maintenance supplies fell upon the churches, but no increase had been made from year to year in the government grant. Deficits had therefore arisen which could not properly be borne by the government and which seriously hampered the usefulness of the schools. Taking into consideration these various facts, the Superintendent General summoned the representatives of the churches to attend a conference which was held in Ottawa on November 8, 1910. There was a full attendance, and the matters which had for so long engaged the attention of the government and the various denominations were thoroughly discussed.

The representatives of the churches accepted suggestions made by the government which were to result in more efficient managment of the boarding schools and the payment of an increased per capita grant. It was provided that a contract should be entered into between the management of each boarding school and the government with reference to the conduct of the school. (A copy of this contract will be found in the appendix.)

For the purpose of deciding upon a proper geographical division of the boarding schools to receive the maximum and minimum of the new scale of payment, *i.e.*, $80 and $100, and $100 and $125, they have been divided into eastern, northern and western divisions. The eastern division ($80 and $100) to include all the schools in Ontario except Albany, Moose Factory, Fort Frances, Rat Portage and Cecilia Jeffrey. The northern division ($125) to include the following schools, which are located 200 miles or more from a railway, *i.e.*, Albany, Moose Factory, Lac la Plonge, Lac la Ronge, Whitefish Lake, Lesser Slave Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Chipewyan, Lake Wabiskaw R.C., Lake Wabiskaw C. of E., Fort Resolution, Fort Vermilion, Hay River, and Fort Providence. The western division ($100 and $125) to include all the other boarding schools in Manitoba, Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan,

Alberta and British Columbia, and including the three Ontario boarding schools mentioned above, *i.e.*, Fort Frances, Rat Portage and Cecilia Jeffrey.

The number of children to be accommodated in each school to be limited by the contract. The limit is to be fixed by consideration of air space and ventilating systems, and floor space in class-rooms. In the dormitories the air space must be at least 500 cubic feet for each child. In the class-rooms the limit is to be fixed by the floor space for seats and the air space for pupils, the latter to be not less than 250 cubic feet for each pupil, and the former 16 square feet for each pupil.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS, CLASS 'A.'

The buildings owned by the church which would entitle the school to a per capita grant of $100 in the eastern division and $125 in the western division should conform to the following general specifications.

1. Substantial building either of brick, stone, cement or wood in good state of repair.
2. To be built on a stone or cement foundation with a light airy basement of full size of main building with cement floor.
3. Pure and plentiful water-supply distributed throughout the building.
4. A proper system of sanitary water-closets, drainage and disposal of sewage.
5. Hospital accommodation for the isolation of pupils ill with infectious disease or tuberculosis.
6. Modern system of ventilation in dormitories and class-room and sufficient air space in dormitories and class-rooms for the number of pupils accommodated.
7. Modern heating apparatus, hot water, steam or hot air.
8. Sufficient area of land for farms and gardens and practical industrial work, where such work can be carried on.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS, CLASS 'B.'

The buildings owned by the government which would entitle the management to $80 per capita in the eastern division and $100 per capita in the western division class must conform to the requirements of clauses 5, 6, and 8 of class 'A.'

SCHOOL BUILDINGS, CLASS 'C.'

Buildings owned by the churches which do not in all particulars conform to the specifications in classes 'A' and 'B,' and which are nevertheless sanitary and kept in a good state of repair, and which would entitle the school to $80 per capita in the eastern division and $100 per capita in the western division. The buildings in this class must conform to the requirements of clauses 5, 6, and 8 of class 'A.'

At the date of this writing contracts have been signed for nearly all the boarding schools, and improvements to buildings owned by the church and the government are being gradually carried out.

EX-PUPILS.

The policy of assisting ex-pupils that was outlined in the circular of July 2, 1909 (a copy of which will be found appended to this report) has been continued through this year.

The pupils who received assistance during the season of 1910 have for the most part done well, although there have been some disappointing results. The record shows a wide divergence from the standard of absolute success, which is perhaps to be expected. The comments of the Indian agents on the work performed range all the way from 'lazy and indifferent' to 'making favourable or satisfactory progress,' but taking all the details of the problem into consideration, the experiments made with ex-pupils have been distinctly encouraging.

It is some satisfaction to know that the right course is being pursued with ex-pupils, and the policy which recognizes that they must be assisted immediately after they leave the school and must receive the careful attention of agents and farm instructors is the only one by which we can attain any measure of success. We may now close these general introductory remarks and pass on to the detailed reports for the provinces and agencies.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The nomadic habits of the Nova Scotia Indians render it somewhat difficult to give all their children the benefits of day school education, but on several of the reserves successful day schools have been established, and the new methods adopted to increase the attendance and render it stable have had gratifying results at several of the schools. These methods will be further extended as time goes on, and where active and interested teachers are in control there is no doubt that many of the difficulties which now appear unsurmountable may be overcome. The actual poverty of the Indians is also a detrimental factor. The children are often without proper clothing to protect them from the inclemency of the winter weather. Issues of clothing were made in many instances to such destitute children, and the average attendance of the schools was considerably increased and the health and comfort of the children promoted thereby.

BEAR RIVER, DIGBY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	25
Number of pupils enrolled	16
Average attendance	9

Extensive repairs were made to this school last summer, and the teacher, Mrs. Minnie A. Howe, *nee* Shea, who has been in charge for some years reports that the building is now all that can be desired. It is well equipped and comfortable. The pupils are making favourable progress. The mid-day meal is continued with good result. In addition to the regular programme of studies domestic science and calisthenics are regularly taught. Sickness, indifference of parents, and their migratory habits are the opposing factors in Indian education. Extra inducements for regular attendance are clothes made in the school, the mid-day meal, prizes, Christmas trees and games. The teacher reports that the pupils are doing splendidly, and are studious and interested in their work. The majority of the older people have taken more interest in their homes and in cultivating their land the past year than formerly as a result of the school influences.

ESKASONI, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	24
Number of pupils enrolled	24
Average attendance	10

Mr. A. J. McKenzie, who has been teaching this school for the past three years, reports that his pupils are very bright and progressing favourably, and the prospects are encouraging.

An outbreak of small-pox on the reserve last December interfered with the attendance, which up to that time was fairly regular. The Indians are intelligent and interested in the education of their children.

They have a new up-to-date school-house with modern equipment.

INDIAN COVE, PICTOU COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	27
Number of pupils enrolled	31
Average attendance	18

Miss Gertrude McGirr is still in charge of this school, which is progressing favourably considering the disadvantages to be contended with. The Indians for several months of the year are obliged to move about the country to obtain work, which accounts for the irregular attendance, but the number of pupils who have attended the school are now working steadily instead of wandering about the country.

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	22
Number of pupils enrolled	24
Average attendance	10

Miss Margaret Ann MacLellan, the teacher, has sent in the following interesting report on the work of her school.

'The work in the school-room with the children who attend regularly, is interesting, and, with nearly all such pupils, very satisfactory. The children are quick to learn, and were it not for the irregular attendance, and the difficulty which they encounter in learning English, their progress would be quite as rapid as that of white children. Considering that the Indian children come to school without any knowledge whatever of the English language, and seldom, if ever, hear it spoken outside of school, it is not surprising that it takes them a long time to acquire even a fair knowledge of it. Even after they are able to express themselves fairly well in English, it is extremely difficult to get them to write it correctly, there being a great tendency to leave out, what seems to them, superfluous words.

'It has always been characteristic of the Indian in speaking, to use as few words as possible to convey his meaning, and it is well brought out in some of the replies received from the children. For instance, very often when a child returns to school, upon my asking for an excuse, I receive such replies as, "Mind the baby," "Gone town work," and many other similar excuses, given in the fewest words possible. As a means of training them to answer properly, I have found it a good plan to require them to *write* correct answers to questions put to them. In connection with their reading lessons, also, the blackboard is often used for this purpose.

'In all other subjects taught, the work done by the children compares very favourably with that of other children, in fact in drawing and writing, I think it is superior to that of the average white child. Domestic science is not taught, there being no provision made for it in the school.

'Considering their very defective home-training, the children are quite docile and easy to manage. A very valuable help for the teacher of Indian children in the matter of discipline is to gain the good will of the parents. If she can once convince

them that she is doing the best thing for their children, and that she has their interests at heart, it will mean a great deal towards helping her to maintain good order in the school. The great drawback to the progress of the work, particularly in the higher standards, is the irregular attendance. The fault here, lies not with the children, who, as a rule, are fond of school, but with the parents. As soon as the children are old enough to get work, which is very often as young as twelve and thirteen years of age, they are allowed to leave school, sometimes for months at a time. Notwithstanding this, the average attendance for the past year was ten. This was out of an average enrolment for the year of fifteen. I think I can safely say that the pupils who attended fairly regularly made very good progress.

'The giving of prizes and treats in the school, particularly the latter, are an aid towards securing a more regular attendance, but until the parents take a greater interest in the education of their children, the attendance will not be what it should be. However, I am glad to be able to report considerable improvement in that respect during the past few months. The Indians are beginning to understand the need of an English education at the present day, and to appreciate what a few years at school has done in this matter for their children.

'One evidence that the Indians put to practical use what the children learn at school, is shown by the fact that all their correspondence, which previous to two or three years ago, was done for them by the teacher and others is now being done altogether by the older children. Local newspapers are not only being read to a certain extent on the reserve, but are being bought by the Indians themselves. The children are encouraged at school to read aloud at home for their parents.

'There is also a marked improvement over the others in those who have at any time attended school in the matter of dress and deportment generally, and although there is yet much to be desired, there is reason to hope for a continued improvement in this respect.'

MIDDLE RIVER, VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	22
Number of pupils enrolled	28
Average attendance	9

The school building was put in thorough repair during the summer holidays and is well equipped. Mrs. Annie McNeil is still in charge, and the attendance is more regular owing partly to the distribution of prizes and the giving of a mid-day meal. The Indians of this reserve are well advanced in civilization and interested in education with one or two exceptions.

NEW GERMANY, LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	11
Number of pupils enrolled	14
Average attendance	8

Miss Mary A. Gillis, a qualified teacher, continues in charge of this school. The inspector reports that she is doing excellent work. Irregular attendance is the greatest drawback, but the teacher is doing her best to improve conditions, with very fair prospects of success.

The inspector says that the school-room is comfortably equipped and compares favourably with the neighbouring rural school-rooms.

MILLBROOK, COLCHESTER COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	21
Number of pupils enrolled	18
Average attendance	7

The school-house was repaired last summer during the holidays and is now quite comfortable. Miss Jessie Scott, who has been teaching this school for the last nine years, reports that the work in the school-room does not progress as favourably as it should owing to irregular attendance caused by the fact that children must and are eager to aid their parents in the struggle for existence. As an incentive to regular attendance prizes are awarded and clothes made by the sewing class are given to the most deserving. Mr. Agent Smith writes that good faithful work has been done and that pupils who attend regularly have become well grounded in the three R's.

With regard to the effect of education on the reserve life he says it is perhaps too soon to judge. The Indians are, however, becoming more cleanly within homes, take more pride in their surroundings and dress better than formerly; but whether this is the result of education or the example of their white neighbours he is not prepared to say.

SALMON RIVER, RICHMOND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	32
Number of pupils enrolled	23
Average attendance	7

There is a comfortable small frame school-house on the reserve, put in good state of repair last summer, and if it were not for the negligence of parents about the education of their children, there would be nothing to complain of. Miss Henrietta O'Toole, the teacher, has had professional training and long experience and does all in her power to encourage interest in her pupils. A light mid-day meal is given, and prizes are awarded, sewing and calisthenics are regularly taught. There is evident progress in the school-room work. It is reported that there is a general improvement in the condition of the Indians in regard to cleanliness in their homes, but the migrations of families from the reserves form a setback to their homes and reserves.

WHYCOCOMAGH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	26
Number of pupils enrolled	42
Average attendance	23

Mr. John A. Gillis, the teacher, reports that he has had no cause of complaint with regard to attendance since assuming charge of the school. Mr. Gillis's interest in the Indians' welfare extends beyond the school. He has by precept and example and personal supervision succeeded in inducing the Indians to work their land, and last season they raised enough root crops to last them over the winter with sufficient seed for the coming season, and he sees no reason why with intelligent care they should not be self-supporting in a very few years, with comfortable houses and barns.

The public school inspector in his report on this school says: 'The condition of this school was on the whole found to be very satisfactory. The teacher, Mr. Gillis, is a man of wide experience and is painstaking in his devotion to the school. He has the welfare of the adults as well as that of the children at heart, and I think that the greatly improved conditions now existing on the reserve are in a large measure due to his efforts. I feel that I can recommend him highly.'

MALAGAWATCH, INVERNESS COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	12
Number of pupils enrolled	20
Average attendance	5

The attendance at this school for the past year has not been satisfactory, although Mr. Arsene Burns, the teacher, is doing his best to interest parents and pupils. He has carried on a night school for adults during the winter at their own request.

The school-house is in good repair and comfortable teacher's quarters are provided. If the interest of the Indians can be aroused, the success of the school will be assured.

There are no schools specially provided for Indians in Annapolis, Shelburne and Cumberland counties owing to their homes being too scattered to permit of enough children being able to attend if an Indian school were established.

A number of the Indian children attend the white schools in their vicinity, and the department pays a tuition fee to the trustees for them.

The following report on the state of Indian education in Nova Scotia for the fiscal year ended March 31 is furnished by Mr. A. J. Boyd, Indian superintendent:

'The number of school-houses provided to date for the education of the Indian population of Nova Scotia is eleven. Two of these are new up-to-date buildings erected in 1910—one at Eskasoni to replace the old house, which had become unfit for occupation, and the other at Malagawatch. Up to that time, the Indians of the latter small settlement had not been furnished with school accommodation or a school; because, previously, their number was altogether too small to warrant the comparatively large expenditure necessary to establish a school.

'The school buildings at Sydney, Salmon River, Bear River, Middle River and Whycocomagh were thoroughly repaired, painted and otherwise improved during the summer vacation last year, so that now seven of our Indian schools are in excellent condition so far as accommodation is concerned. The school-rooms are spacious, comfortable and well equipped; the outbuildings are suitable and convenient, and all in proper order.

'It is proposed to effect necessary repairs and improvements to the remaining school buildings in this province during the coming summer vacation.'

'Ten schools are in operation, conducted by as many teachers, who, in point of efficiency, will compare quite favourably with teachers of the same class employed in any of the common schools in Nova Scotia. All the schools are making progress —some of them surprising progress considering the difficulties teachers have to contend with, chief of which is the irregular attendance of pupils.

'This retarding factor is due to the following causes, which are difficult if not impossible to control:—As a rule when the school term begins, about the 1st of September, in each year, at least one-half the population of every reserve is absent. The ordinary individual, after his farm work is completed in spring, often goes home to seek employment for a time. If he be a married man, he leaves his wife and children behind and they take care of the home, those of the children who should attend school doing so whenever possible. But such is not the case with an Indian. When he goes from home for a time, he must take the whole family with him, and then both home and school may take care of themselves so far as he and his are concerned. Besides, an Indian's absence from his reserve is usually prolonged from spring till early winter. The result is that during the warm season of the year, when conditions are such as to enable the children of even the poorest in the land to attend school regularly, if so disposed, the Indian child is in camp with his parents or guardians, near some town or industrial centre; whereas, if he were at home, he might be profiting by irregular attendance at school.

'Early winter finds the Indian and his family back to the reserve with, perhaps, food barely sufficient to keep those in his care from experiencing the pangs of hunger until the return of spring; but with his children poorly clad and unprepared to go from home in the cold weather even so far as the school-house. As a consequence, children so situated may attend school on fine days in winter, but yet, so irregularly as to be of little or no practical benefit to them.

'Therefore, teachers' statistical returns must show a small average attendance in the great majority of cases, and will continue to exhibit the same thing until a remedy be found for the state of affairs which I have endeavoured to describe in the preceding paragraphs. I need hardly observe that irregular attendance at school on the part of pupils will paralyze the efforts of all interested, and make satisfactory progress in Indian education generally extremely slow and difficult; and hence it is that I say some of our Indian schools are making surprising progress under existing circumstances.

'I am not disposed to particularize in the present report with regard to the schools that are doing the best work, but feel that I should do so on a future occasion, as a matter of justice. I shall content myself with stating that the expenditure made yearly by the Federal government for Indian education in Nova Scotia is money well spent; for, although many children who should be deriving substantial benefits therefrom, are not, as indicated above; yet, many also are making satisfactory progress in acquiring a correct knowledge, not only of the elementary branches of education, but of some of the more advanced branches as well. In several schools I have been pleased to listen to pupils reading with fluency, distinctness and a good accent; to witness their ready and intelligent solutions of arithmetical problems; while their work done in penmanship and drawing was all that could be desired.'

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LENNOX ISLAND.

Number of children of school age	54
Number of pupils enrolled	45
Average attendance	20

This school is in charge of a young Indian, Mr. John J. Sark, son of the ex-chief of the Lennox Island band. He was educated at St. Dunstan's College, and holds a teacher's license. There is a good school-house on the reserve and all the children of school age are enrolled, and those who attend regularly are doing well. Mr. Agent Arsenault reports that the children are very obedient and seem to love their teacher. The Indians on the reserve are all civilized and the majority can read and write, and with very few exceptions show an interest in the education of their children. Prizes are given and the deserving poor receive assistance in the way of clothing for their children to enable them to attend school. The public school inspector for Prince county, P.E.I., in his report on this school writes as follows:—'I was very favourably impressed with Mr. Sark's method of teaching and with his manner in the school-room. He is very energetic, commands the respect of his pupils and seeks to improve them.'

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The remarks which precede the detailed reports on the schools in Nova Scotia might be repeated with reference to the schools in New Brunswick. Indian life in the two provinces does not differ in any essential particulars.

The same difficulty is met with in endeavouring to maintain a regular attendance, and the poverty of the parents and their wandering habits are, in this province as elsewhere, chargeable with the failure to attain success in this direction. The attendance is improving owing to the supply of boots and clothing to destitute children, and the outlook continues generally encouraging.

BURNT CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	36
Number of pupils enrolled	29
Average attendance	14

A new frame school-house on a concrete foundation was finished last fall, and Mr. Superintendent Irving says it is the nicest and most comfortable and up-to-date building in the agency and compares more than favourably with any of the white school buildings in similar localities.

The present teacher, Miss Catherine Laura Geraghty, took charge after the summer holidays. The Rev. J. J. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools in the province, reports that he was much pleased with the good showing made by Miss Geraghty since her appointment to this school, and he feels assured that when she has a little experience among the Indian children she will do good work. The superintendent and teacher are doing their best to interest parents and children in the cause of education. Sewing and calisthenics are regularly taught.

EEL GROUND, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

Number of children of school age	28
Number of pupils enrolled	24
Average attendance	10

The teacher is Miss Margaret Isaac, a well-educated Micmac Indian girl who holds an elementary diploma for the province of Quebec, and has had five years experience in Indian schools and is doing good work.

The superintendent of Indian schools reports that the pupils are orderly, and comfortably clad, and the building and furniture in good condition and the outhouses all clean and very presentable. Sewing, knitting and fancy-work are taught and prizes distributed.

Parents are interested in education and the younger members of the band can read and write English very well.

BIG COVE, KENT COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	60
Number of pupils enrolled	44
Average attendance	16

The superintendent of Indian schools reports that it seems a very difficult matter to secure a competent teacher for this reservation owing to the difficulty of securing suitable accommodation within a reasonable distance from the school. For this reason, rather than have the school closed after Miss Archibald left, owing to ill-health, a young man was placed temporarily in charge, and efforts are being made to obtain a qualified teacher, but none will be available until after the summer holidays.

The Indians are anxious to have a good teacher and the Rev. J. J. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools, and Mr. R. H. Irvine, Indian superintendent, are doing all in their power to meet their wishes.

The school was quarantined for some time during the winter owing to an outbreak of small-pox on the reserve.

KINGSCLEAR, YORK COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	21
Number of pupils enrolled	21
Average attendance	12

The Rev. J. J. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools, reports that the attendance at the school continues good when the parents are not absent from the reserve.

Miss Rene Agnes Donahoe, the teacher, is thoroughly in earnest, and is bringnig the children along nicely.

The Indians on this reserve are civilized and educated and interested in the school.

ST. MARY'S, YORK COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	29
Number of pupils enrolled	32
Average attendance	22

Miss Maria J. Rush is a qualified teacher, and has had charge of this school for the past eighteen years, and the superintendent of Indian schools reports that under the conditions that exist he considers she is doing splendid work. She is most faithful in visiting the homes of the Indians and advising them in the matter of keeping their houses clean and teaching the children to be respectful and well behaved.

The attendance continues good; the games provided by the department and the prizes given at the end of the term being the means of keeping the attendance up to the mark.

Class work is satisfactory and shows marked improvement and much good has resulted from the lessons in sewing. All the parents take an interest in the education of their children, and there has been a decided improvement in this respect in the last few years.

OROMOCTO, SUNBURY COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	10
Number of pupils enrolled	20
Average attendance	12

A new frame school on a stone foundation with a modern system of heating and ventilation, was erected last summer on the reserve. The inspector of Indian schools says it is very comfortable and commodious.

Mrs. Blanche McCaffrey, the teacher, holds a second-class license, with many years experience in white schools, and considering the up-hill work she has had during the past year has been very successful. Mrs. McCaffrey, while a strict disciplinarian, has the happy faculty of drawing her pupils to her, so interesting them in their work that good progress is evident in the class-room, while all things considered the attendance is satisfactory.

The Indians on this reserve are very poor and move from place to place. Mrs. McCaffrey has effected a great change in their habits, especially as regards personal cleanliness.

EDMUNDSTON, MADAWASKA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	11
Number of pupils enrolled	17
Average attendance	11

The agreement with the Edmundston convent for the tuition of Indian children terminated on June 30, last. Arrangements were made for carrying on a day school on the reserve, and this school was opened after the Christmas holidays in a rented building. Miss Virginie Dionne was placed in charge.

Mr. Agent Baxter reports that the Indians are pleased with the prospect of having a school, and it is hoped that good results will follow. The agent and teacher are much interested and a successful start has been made.

WOODSTOCK, CARLETON COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	11
Number of pupils enrolled	20
Average attendance	14

A new school-house was built on the reserve last summer, which the Rev. J. J. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools, reports is up to date in every particular. The heating is furnished by a hot-air furnace and is very satisfactory. The outbuildings are also new and when the grading of the grounds is finished this spring the new building will show up to advantage and will provide ample playroom for the children.

Miss Frances Milmore holds a first-class license, and having several years experience before taking charge of this school last year, understands her work thoroughly. At the exhibtion in Woodstock her pupils succeeded in carrying off special prizes for drawing, and this in spite of the fact that the conditions under which she taught in the temporary school were far from favourable. In so far as the management of this school is concerned Miss Milmore is doing well. Beginning a year ago in a temporary building with a class of children who never had the privilege of attending any school, and who in consequence were most unruly and difficult to manage, in addition to being ill kempt and slovenly, she has succeeded in subjecting them to wholesome discipline, and instilling into their minds the necessity for cleanliness. Sewing and knitting are taught with good hopes for success. The parents, while anxious to have their children taught, have no education themselves and are very poor, but an improvement is noticed in their homes, attributable to the school influence.

TOBIQUE, VICTORIA COUNTY.

Number of children of school age	34
Number of pupils enrolled	42
Average attendance	27

Miss Bradley, the former teacher of this school, resigned last November, and was succeeded after the Christmas holidays by Miss Ethel F. McGrand, a qualified teacher with some years experience in white schools. The Rev. J. J. Ryan, superintendent of Indian schools, reports that in so far as he has been able to see the working of this school, he is glad to say that he does not think it has suffered in consequence of the change of teachers. In the matter of the studies the pupils are progressing favourably, and in this as in other schools seem to thoroughly enjoy the

calisthenic exercises. Having been only a short time at this point, Miss McGrand is not thoroughly familiar with the Indian characteristics, but Father Ryan has no doubt, from the manner in which she conducted the school in his presenece, that she will do very efficient work, both in the class-room and outside of it.

Mr. Agent Baxter reports this school to be doing good work. Oral lessons on hygiene have been introduced, and to interest the school in farm work the older pupils have prepared statements showing the distribution of the products of the school garden, giving a practical turn to the school work.

The meetings of the Domestic Science Association on the reserve have been regularly held during the winter, and in addition to the sewing and knitting and dressmaking, instruction on sanitation and hygiene has been given, and the effects of bad air and overheated rooms explained to the mothers, who listen attentively and are apparently impressed with what they hear.

Mr. Indian Superintendent Irving has submitted the following report on Indian schools and Indian education in the northeastern division for the past year:—

'There are three Indian day schools in my superintendency. One at Big Cove, in the county of Kent, another at Eel Ground, and one at Burnt Church, both in the county of Northumberland. The school building at Eel Ground is a new building in good condition, being only built in the summer of 1908. The interior part of the school building at Big Cove was repaired and painted last summer. A fine new school-house was erected last year at Burnt Church, and the same is now being occupied. It is the nicest, most comfortable and up-to-date school building in the agency, and compares more than favourably with any of the white school buildings in similar localities. There are no Indian day schools in the other Indian reserves, but the Indian children attend the neighbouring white schools with good results, upon payment of a tuition fee. The attendance of the pupils has been greatly affected as a result of contagious diseases, measles, diphtheria and small-pox, which prevailed over the greater part of my superintendency for a considerable part of the year. At present, the Big Cove school is closed, being quarantined by order of the local board of health of the county of Kent, on account of the epidemic of small-pox which exists among the members of the band. The deportment of the children for the past year was exceptionally good, and it is interesting to note the improvement that is taking place in the demeanour and bearing of the children from year to year. Many of them exhibit pleasing manners and an air of culture and refinement, which is due, of course, to the careful attention and training of the teachers. The Indians, as a rule, do not take as much interest in education as they should, but in this respect I see a vast improvement and the results are quite apparent. The progress made during the year compares very favourably with that during the past years, notwithstanding the various epidemics that existed in the various reserves. The teaching is good. Our teachers are well disposed to do their very best, and in addition to teaching the various subjects of study, are instructing the children to sew and do fancy-work. The health of the students throughout the year was good, with the exception of those who contracted the contagious diseases hereinbefore mentioned.

'The progress of these pupils, who have attended school in the past, is quite noticeable, and even though their education is in some cases quite limited, yet I find it fits them much better for any employment and has a tendency to make them more faithful, trustworthy, honest and reliable. The teacher of the Indian school at Eel Ground is a young lady of the Micmac tribe, from the province of Quebec, who is well trained and educated and is doing excellent work in that school.

'Education to my mind does not only make the Indian people more industrious, independent and progressive, but it makes them more peaceable, law-abiding, better morally and more devoted to their church.'

Mr. James White, agent for the southwestern division, also reports:—

'As to the pupils attending the schools the teachers are doing a great work by instilling into them habits of neatness and cleanliness. First by seeing that the school building is properly cared for and then requiring the pupils to keep it in that condition. Second, they are also taught cleanliness by being urged to be neat and clean in their appearance at school. Of course this is often added expense to the government, for, in order that they should be respectable, clothes have to be provided for many of them. But these habits thus formed have a good effect upon the homes of the children, as it inspires them to make their homes neat and clean like the school-room.

'The teaching of drawing I find does a great deal to arouse the interest of the parents in the school. Having a natural taste for bright colours, these drawings being coloured, are much admired, and the parents are pleased to see their children able to do such things. The following incident proves this. I received a letter from one of the parents on one of the reserves, and inclosed were drawings his child had made. It is well to get the parents interested, for too often they are not anxious to have their children attend school. Besides this, drawing teaches the children neatness, accuracy and a taste for beautifying.

'In conclusion I think the new school buildings are an inspiration to the people of the reserves to improve their homes. The school and its teachers influence the parents in more ways than we can ever realize.

Mr. Agent Baxter reports as follows on the state of the Indian schools in his jurisdiction:—

THE EDMUNDSTON RESERVE.

'This reserve is situated alongside the town of Edmundston, in the county of Madawaska, N.B. The Indian children on this reserve, during the winter of 1909-10, attended the convent school in the town. They were conveyed to and from the school, and the department paid a fee of one dollar per month for each child's tuition. This arrangement was appreciated by the Indians, and there was a good attendance up to the closing of the school for the summer holidays. To provide for the education of these children, a building was rented and fitted up for a school-room, and on January 4, 1911, a school was started in charge of Miss Virginia Dionne, of Edmundston, who holds a provincial license. The Indians had long been wanting a school on the reserve, and have shown their appreciation of the favour by making a good attendance during the cold winter months. Miss Dionne is making a good beginning and interesting both children and parents in the work of the school. Sewing and knitting are taught.

THE TOBIQUE RESERVE.

'The school in the Tobique Point Village did good work under the efficient management of Miss Bradley until November 13, when the school was closed until after the winter holidays, in consequence of Miss Bradley's having resigned to enter a convent in St. John. I very much regretted the resignation of Miss Bradley, as she had experience and good success in teaching Indian children.

'Miss Ethel McGrand, who holds a provincial license, and has had several years experience in teaching in the public schools in the province, succeeded Miss Bradley and took charge after the winter holidays. I am very confident that the high character of the school will be maintained under the management of Miss McGrand.

'In connection with this school a school garden was in operation, and up to the summer holidays and after the holidays the boys and girls under Miss Bradley's direction, worked in the garden at cleaning the ground, weeding, hoeing and harvesting.

During vacation the garden was looked after by myself, with Indian labour. The proceeds of the garden, which consisted of turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips and potatoes, of which there were 100 bushels, were stored in the school cellar and given out once a week during the winter to those who needed them. The school garden demonstrated what a small piece of land could be made to produce and how necessary good cultivation was, and also the luxury of having a supply of vegetables during the winter. Those whe looked upon the school garden as a doubtful experiment and waste of money should be convinced that it can be the means of giving knowledge and practice of getting food from the land.

'Arbour day was duly observed and trees were set out on the school grounds, and a small flower garden started in front of the building. Physical culture was introduced and instruction was given in hygiene. To improve the home surroundings the Social Science Association that was introduced last year by Miss Bradley was continued through the winter, meeting once a week, in the evenings, at their houses, where instruction in sewing, knitting, domestic economy, and hygiene were given. In the conduct of these meetings Miss McGrand was ably assisted by Miss Ryan, sister of the priest in charge of the reserve. The health of the children during the year has been remarkably good and the attendance very satisfactory.

'Boys from 14 to 16 years of age seem to lose the desire to attend school. The confinement and restraint of school discipline seems to be difficult for them to bear. They have so much animal energy to get rid of that they would rather not go to school. This seems to be the critical period of their lives when they want to earn money for the pleasure of spending it. As their opportunities for earning are largely confined to working in mills, or in the woods or stream-driving, they are early exposed to a mode of life that has not on the Indian character an elevating or refining influence, and their school education has little influence in improving their surroundings. I see no possible way of improving the conditions of the Indians on this reserve unless they learn to get their living from the land and by working at their Indian craft. Opportunities to hire out at good wages will keep them just where they are; but if they can become interested in farm work, together with stock-raising, their conditions would yearly improve. To accomplish this object the work of the school should be supplemented by the work of the farm. The way should be provided for those in the higher grades to receive practical instruction in farm work as part of their school education. This would require the establishment of an industrial farm upon the reserve, which for a few years would call for the expenditure of money, but eventually may become self-sustaining and give results that could be obtained in no other way. Improving any race of people by education is a slow process, and the progress that is made depends more on the object aimed at than the methods in use. It seems to me that the school education should finish with practical work on an industrial farm.'

QUEBEC.

The Indians of the province of Quebec show great diversity in the degree of civilization to which they have attained. Those who have for the past hundred years been influenced by the lives of surrounding white people have developed a remarkable degree of independence and initiative, and are a self-supporting and useful class of citizens. A large number on the other hand have not yet come into close contact with civilization and are still earning their livelihood by aboriginal methods. It may be said that from the time of the earliest Jesuit missionaries till the present day there has been a continuous effort to educate and evangelize the Indians of the province and the result is shown in such settled and progressive communities as Lorette, Pierreville and Caughnawaga.

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	381
Number of pupils enrolled	284
Average attendance	161
Number attending Mount Elgin Institute	10
Number attending Wikwemikong	31

There are four schools on the Caughnawaga reserve: three in the village and one in the country on the east side of the reserve. A new school building will be erected to accommodate the children on the western portion of the reserve this spring and will be ready for occupation after the summer holidays. Two new school buildings were put up in the village last summer and opened just before the Christmas holidays.

Boys' School (Roman Catholic).

This school is still held in the old council building, centrally situated and very old, built in 1721. It is the intention to erect an up-to-date school for the boys in a more spacious site which will afford ample room for playgrounds, and tenders for the erection of this building have been called for. The school has two teachers, both educated Indians, conversant with the Iroquois, French and English languages. Mr. Peter Delisle, the senior teacher, has had eleven years' experienec in this school, and Mr. Peter Williams has had charge of the junior classes for the past eight years. The programme of studies followed in this school provides for the course of study to be in English. The members of the Caughnawaga band are all civilized and many well educated. Lack of accommodation and want of interest on the part of parents, and seeming indifference as to the merits of schools, stand in the way of progress, but it is hoped that after the new school is built these obstacles will be overcome.

Girls' School (Roman Catholic).

Since the last report was issued, the new brick building has been completed, thoroughly equipped and occupied. Mr. School Inspector Longtin in his report says that it is a splendid school, spacious class-rooms, well lighted and ventilated, provided with all modern improvements as to the hygiene and good order of the school. Miss Mary E. Burke and Miss Sarah Burke succeed very well and are good teachers. Their pupils are well trained and acquire a good education.

Miss Burke reports that the erection of the new school has been very effective in arousing the interest of both parents and pupils in education. The children are really anxious to advance in the subjects taught. Some of the girls' sewing is very neat, and judging from their present progress the girls of Caughnawaga will, I think, prove very good, intelligent and enlightened women of their day and a credit to the department, whose efforts to give them every opportunity of advancing have never been wanting.

Methodist Mission School.

The new school building was completed and occupied in the early part of December last, and School Inspector Longtin reports it to very comfortable and provided with modern improvements. Miss E. M. Young, who has had seven years' experience in Indian schools, is a competent, energetic teacher, very popular with the Caughnawaga Indians. She has had charge of this school for the past five years and is doing excellent work.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Bush School (Roman Catholic).

This school is about three miles from the village of Caughnawaga and provides educational facilities for the children living in the eastern section of the reserve, and is in charge of Mrs. Anne Beauvais, who has had sixteen years' experience in Indian schools. Mr. Longtin, public school inspector, reports that she is a well qualified teacher, zealous, patient and orderly, and her success in the school very satisfactory. The new school-house is well lighted, healthy and quite modern. The spacious playground is a great attraction and encouragement to the children.

BERSIMIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	120
Number of pupils enrolled	65
Average attendance	20

The Indians in this agency are principally located at Bersimis and Escoumains. At the latter place the Indian children attend the white school in the village, while at Bersimis there is a two-roomed Indian school conducted by the nuns in a building owned by the mission. The agent reports that but slight progress is noticeable, chiefly owing to irregular attendance caused by the nomadic habits of the Indians and their want of interest in education.

LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	128
Number of pupils enrolled	47
Average attendance	34

Sister Marie du Sacré Cœur, a qualified teacher, who has been in charge of this school since June 30, 1910, reports that the attendance has been generally regular while the Indians have been on the reserve, and the parents show an interest in the education of their children. During the winter months the Indians are away hunting and trapping and the children go with them.

RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	103
Number of pupils enrolled	78
Average attendance	46

This school is in charge of two nuns, who are professional teachers with several years' experience in Indian and white schools. The school is new and well equipped. There is a notable improvement in attendance, although parents show little interest in education and take their children away from school at the earliest opportunity. The public school inspector reports that the teaching of the sisters is successful, and the pupils who attend regularly are progressing well. The girls are taught sewing, making and mending, and the result shows beneficial effects, the children like their work and the parents take a deep interest in it. The teacher remarks that at the annual visit they seem proud to test the progress of the children, and the women join them in preparing clothes, which are distributed to the poor. The children are said to be intelligent, obedient and well behaved. The Indians of the reserve are seldom absent, as most of the men are employed during the summer at the saw-mills and as guides, and during the winter in logging camps. Their mixing with the whites has had a civilizing influence.

PIERREVILLE AGENCY.

Number of chldren of school age	58
Number of pupils enrolled	88
Average attendance	64

Pierreville (Protestant).

Mr. Henry L. Masta, a well educated Indian, is in charge of the school. He is a successful teacher with long experience. The pupils are taught both in English and French and are well advanced. The school-house is in very good order and well supplied with modern equipment. The Indians of this reserve compare favourably with their white neighbours, and in their long sojourns at summer resorts in the United States selling their wares they have acquired familiarity with the English language and speak it fluently.

The teacher reports that the children are regular and punctual in their attendance and very obedient and interested in their work, which they thoroughly understand. English is spoken in the school, but explanations are given in Indian when necessary.

Pierreville (Roman Catholic).

This school, which is known as St. Joseph's Academy, is in charge of the Grey Nuns. The Rev. Sister Woods, the principal, is assisted by three sisters, who hold model school diplomas and are fully qualified in every way for their work. The older boys are under the personal supervision of the Rev. Father de Gonzague, the resident missionary on the reserve.

The Indians appreciate the zeal and devotion of the teachers, and the attendance and progress of the children is most gratifying. The pupils receive a thorough education in both French and English, a commercial course is taken by the senior pupils, while vocal and instrumental music and drawing are regularly taught with marked success. Three boys passed the necessary entrance examination to Nicolet College this year, and are now in attendance there.

The school is held in a modern up-to-date building provided with first-class sanitary ventilating, heating and lighting, and furnished with all the latest school equipment. Mr. J. S. Belcourt, inspector of schools. reports the progress to be very satisfactory.

ST. REGIS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	304
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	206
Average attendance	89
Number of children enrolled at Shingwauk Home	4
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Institute	1
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	12

St. Regis Village.

Miss Nolan, who has been in charge of this school for nearly five years, reports that the children who attend regularly are doing fair work. The girls are taught sewing and all the pupils are given calisthenic exercises daily. In order to improve the attendance a truant officer has been appointed for the purpose of enforcing the regulations relating to the education of Indian children, and it is hoped that this will have the effect of securing more regular attendance. Many of the residents in

the village have to go away from time to time for long periods to obtain work, and this moving about interferes with the school.

A new school-house is much needed, as the old one has been in use for about seventy-five years. It is the intention of the department to put up a new building in the near future.

St. Regis Island.

Miss Elizabeth E. Gallagher was appointed teacher of this school after the summer holidays, and has been fairly successful considering the short time she has been in charge. The teaching of sewing was started this winter and a mid-day meal provided. Parents are interested in the education of their children, and as they are nearly all engaged in farming the prospects for a good school are encouraging. New equipment has been furnished, but the school-house is small for the number of children enrolled.

Cornwall Island.

Miss Kate Roundpoint, who is a member of the band, has had charge of this school for the past four years. She is energetic and interested in her work, keeping her pupils busy and maintaining good order, and she exerts a good influence over the children. The school-house is centrally placed, but the distance from the upper and lower ends of the island interferes with the attendance when the weather is bad.

The Indians on the island are highly civilized and have adopted the habits and mode of life of their white neighbours, but their inherent indifference to education is evinced by their carelessness in sending their children regularly to school. Plain sewing is taught and calisthenics is engaged in daily.

Chenail School.

Mr. Gilman, the public school inspector, reports that Mrs. Sarah Back, an educated Indian, who is still in charge of this school, is a very successful teacher, and that very satisfactory work is being done in the school and progress is being made. During the winter months arrangements were made for conveying the children to and from school, which produced a marked improvement in the attendance. Plain sewing is taught and the awarding of prizes has caused keen competition among the children. The teacher reports that there is a decided improvement in the interest taken by parents in the education of their children.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	106
Number of children enrolled	77
Average attendance	25
Number of children in attendance at Shingwauk Home	4

Two Indian schools are carried on in this agency by the Methodist Missionary Society for the children of Indian members of that church, one situated in the village of Oka and the other on the reserve.

Mrs. L. L. Smith, the teacher of the village school, is the holder of a first-class model school diploma, and a decided improvement is noted in this school since Mrs. Smith assumed the charge of it a year ago. The progress of the pupils is surprising, many of them could not understand a word of English when she commenced, now they all understand and speak English fairly well. The teacher has succeeded in inculcating habits of politeness, order and cleanliness in her pupils, and the parents are becoming interested in the education of their children.

The Oka country school has been in charge of Miss Lillian R. White for the past three years, and considering the poverty and apathy of the parents and the irregular attendance of the children, as well as the unsettled condition of the Indians on this reserve, the school is progressing as well as can be expected.

A number of children from this agency attend the Ste. Philomene and Notre Dame schools, but returns have not been received.

MANIWAKI AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	74
Number of pupils enrolled	66
Average attendance	20

There are two schools on the Maniwaki reserve, the Maniwaki and the Congo Bridge schools.

Maniwaki School.

The school-house is a neat frame building in good repair, and well equipped with modern desks and appliances, situated on the main road, about 2 miles from the village, and is in charge of Miss Margaret McCaffrey, who has had four years' experience in this school and is doing well The children are bright, and had it not been for an epidemic of measles and grippe during the winter, the attendance would have been very satisfactory. The introduction of sewing and distribution of the articles made up, along with the mid-day meal, have been a great incentive and have helped to increase the attendance.

Congo Bridge School.

The school-house is a comfortable frame structure, about 5 miles from the village, well equipped and furnished with all necessary school appliances and is in charge of Miss Rose H. Gilhooly, who has taught here for the past four years with fair success considering the irregular attendance caused by indifference of parents, sickness, bad roads and want of proper clothing. A mid-day meal is given and the girls are taught plain sewing, and the garments made by them are distributed to the most deserving pupils. Prizes are also given to encourage better attendance.

The Indian agent, reporting on these two schools, states that the result of the educational efforts being made is noticeable in the temporal and moral welfare of the Indians of the reserve. there being a marked contrast between the older and younger generation.

A few Indian children whose parents live in or near the village attend the public school, and three boys are inmates of St. Patrick's Orphanage in Ottawa.

MICMAS OF MARIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	27
Number of pupils enrolled	30
Average attendance	19

Miss Josephine Audette, who assumed the duties of this school last year, reports that good progress is being made in the school work, and that the Indians appear to appreciate her efforts. The school inspector, Mr. Marquis, also reports that the success of the teaching is very satisfactory. The teacher by various devices holds the attention of the pupils and does her best to advance them. She is a great favourite with her pupils and gives the Indians on the reserve instruction in different kinds of housework, singing is successfully taught. The school is well provided with all necessary appliances.

LORETTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	101
Number of pupils enrolled	51
Average attendance	44

The school, which is situated in the Indian village of Lorette, is doing good work under the nuns who are in charge. The school building is commodious and well equipped and contains two class-rooms and comfortable quarters for the teachers. The agent reports that the building is in excellent condition and that the pupils are making steady progress. Instruction is given in both French and English, and the girls are taught sewing. The attendance is very regular with but few exceptions, and there is much emulation among the pupils, who are well behaved and polite. Monthly reports are sent to parents, giving the progress and standing of their children in school. These reports stimulate their interest in education.

TIMISKAMING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	57
Number of pupils enrolled	33
Average attendance	22

The school is in charge of Sister Monica, a member of the Society of the Good Shepherd, which has an establishment at North Timiskaming. The Indians on the reserve are well-to-do, but lack interest in the education of their children, and as a consequence the attendance is not very regular. The agent reports that the band has a very comfortable school-house about a mile from the village and that the children are polite and obedient and making fair progress, but that they are taken away from school at too early an age to derive the full benefit of the teaching this school affords.

RUPERT'S HOUSE, UNORGANIZED TERRITORY.

A new log school-house is under construction and the Church of England missionary acts as teacher while the Indians are there. All the Indian children within reach of the mission are enrolled, but the attendance is irregular and for short periods. The Indians of this district are non-treaty Indians, living the nomadic life of hunters and trappers, and are away in the spring and fall. The school aims to teach all the Indians to read and write their own language in the syllabic characters. Those who reside more or less at Rupert's House receive instruction in English. At each of the out-posts attached to Rupert's House, namely, Nutchequm, Nustassing, Waswanabe and Namiska, Indian catechists teach when possible and to the work of these men is due the fact that a very small percentage of the younger generation are unable to read and write syllabics.

ONTARIO.

The remarks made with general reference to the education of Indians in the province of Quebec, apply also to the province of Ontario. The Indian population of Ontario is exceeded by that of only one other province, namely, British Columbia. Great contrasts exist between the Indians in different parts of the province. In the central parts of Ontario we find homesteads equal in many respects to those of white farmers, and in the more remote districts the Indians are still nomadic; trapping and hunting for a living. A like contrast exists in the educational institutions. The residential schools in the older parts of the province are model institutions and

compare favourably with the industrial or boarding schools conducted for white children, while the most primitive day schools exist in the unsettled districts.

The high average intelligence of the Indians in the settled parts of Ontario is shown by their ability to compete with their white neighbours in agricultural, mercantile and clerical pursuits, and there are a few professional men scattered through the towns and cities of the province. These have all begun their education either at the day schools upon the reserves or at one or other of the industrial or boarding schools.

The Mohawk Institute at Brantford is one of the oldest foundations in the country, and is supported partly by the New England Company. The large industrial school at Mount Elgin is under the auspices of the Methodist Church. The Wikwemikong industrial school, Manitoulin island, under Roman Catholic auspices, accommodates the largest number of pupils of any institution in the province, and similar industrial schools under the auspices of the Church of England are situated at Sault Ste. Marie and Chapleau. The Fort William Orphanage, conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, has just been installed in a new building, constructed with all modern improvements.

A disastrous fire destroyed the girls' building at Wikwemikong, but the principal has taken prompt steps to replace it by a modern building which will conform in all respects to the new standard set by the department; with airy dormitories, a sanitary sewage system, and bathing facilities, &c.

Under the new contract arrangement improvements have been undertaken at the Mohawk Institute and at Mount Elgin, which are designed to make these institutions model ones in every respect.

TREATY NO. 9.

The Indians of Treaty No. 9 occupy the vast territory of northern Ontario between the Albany river and Lakes Superior and Huron. Their territory was ceded by treaty made in the years 1905 and 1906, and they have, therefore, not been very long under immediate supervision. They are hunting Indians, residing on their original trapping grounds, and trading at the posts of the Hudson's Bay Company or their rivals. They have been under the guidance of missionaries of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches for some years past, and have been instructed in the use of the syllabic characters to read in their own languages, and the common elements of an English education have by no means been neglected.

The chief educational institutions are three boarding schools; two are situated on the shore of James bay, one at Albany under the charge of the Roman Catholic mission, the other at Moose Fort, conducted by the Church of England, and the third is located at Chapleau on the Canadian Pacific railway. The Anglican Church also receives a grant for day school instruction at Fort Hope, Albany Mission, and Rupert's House. The last named, placed, although it is, within the boundaries of the province of Quebec, is here referred to, as it properly belongs to the James bay district. A summer school is also conducted at Abitibi under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and a fair degree of success, both in attendance and the general interest awakened, has been achieved at those different points.

Both institutions are under excellent management, and the inspector who visits them annually on the occasion of the annuity payments, speaks in a highly commendatory manner of the work carried on.

At Albany in connection with the school there is a small hospital, which the department supplied with medicines, which are dispensed by the nuns in charge of the institution, and there is a ward for resident patients.

At Moose Factory there is also an hospital, conducted in a separate building, with an excellent equipment and room for six or eight patients. Both these institutions receive financial aid from the department.

There are several bands within the treaty for whom it has not been found possible to make any arrangements for educating the children. The problem is a difficult one to solve, as the Indians are for the greater part of the year on their hunting grounds.

The boarding schools at Albany and Moose Factory are reported by the officer who visited those points during the summer of 1910 to be in a flourishing condition. Both these schools are in the northern division, and as the increase in the per capita grant from $72 to $125 will place them in a better financial position, no doubt the equipment and the dietary of the schools will be improved. The cost of living at both places is very high.

The school at Chapleau has also been successfully conducted and the improvement of the buildings is contemplated. They are owned by the government, and in due course they should be brought up to the standard.

The difficulty surrounding the operation of the day schools is great, but both at Moose Factory and Albany a certain degree of success has been attained. At the latter place during the summer 35 children were in attendance, being taught in the English language and also in the Cree syllabic. The same remark might be made in dealing with the school at Fort Hope, in which 40 children were enrolled.

A number of children of Cree families resident on their reserve at Chapleau attend the public school at that place. The agent reports that these Indians are of superior intelligence and some of them are very clever. They can all read, write and speak English well. The Indians at Missinaibi also attend the public school there, and many of them can read and write fairly well, but the parents are as usual apathetic and it is difficult to ensure a regular attendance of the Indian pupils.

Mr. W. J. McLean, who paid annuity in Treaty No. 9 during the summer of 1910, visited Fort George, which although not in the district of Treaty 9 proper, is on the east shore of Hudson bay. He found that the Anglican missionary in charge, the Rev. Mr. Walton, had a flourishing school of 70 or 80 children, whom he was instructing to read and write in their own language by the syllabic system, with a native teacher in charge.

ALNWICK AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	50
Number of pupils enrolled	42
Average attendance	23
Number of children enrolled at Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	6
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute	1

Mr. F. J. Joblin is still in charge of this school and continues to give satisfaction to the Indians and to the department. The attendance and discipline are very fair and the public school inspector reports that the children are making good progress in their class-room work.

The building is in good repair and the premises are kept in a cleanly and orderly condition.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	61
Number of pupils enrolled	75
Average attendance	44
Number of children attending Mt. Elgin Industrial Institute	2

Cape Croker School.

Miss Moffitt is in charge of this school. Mr. J. M. McCool, public school inspector, reports in part as follows:—'Success very marked; politeness of pupils a noticeable feature. In addition to school gardening, the girls are given instruction in sewing and cooking on Fridays and Saturdays regularly, Miss Moffitt giving her time almost entirely to her school.' The school is very attractive, the interior having been repainted by the pupils and the work very well done. A school library has been provided and the equipment is complete. The school garden has been productive of good results and there is a growing tendency among the older Indians to do more farming. Twenty-five men have joined the Farmers' Institute, and it is the intention to organize a Womens' Institute this spring.

Miss Moffitt has forwarded a special report on her work. This is given in full in the appendix.

Sidney Bay.

Provision has been made for the erection of a commodious new stone schoolhouse, which will be built this summer. Miss Isabella McIver, the teacher, has had seven years' experience in Indian schools. Mr. McCool, public school inspector, reports that Miss McIver is doing very good work and the inspection of her classes and teaching was quite satisfactory. He says her teaching is very clear and that she has more than ordinary ability and with improved surroundings such as the new school will afford the result will be excellent.

Port Elgin.

Mr. George Johnson, a member of the band who was educated at Albert College, Belleville, has taught this school for the past two years. The public school inspector reports that he is strong and healthy, has good mental ability and his pupils are making progress. The inspector states that he has been pleased with his visit to these Cape Croker schools because he has been impressed with the fact that good work is being done and that progress is being made.

The Indians on this reserve appear to take an interest in the schools and have voted money from their own funds to provide for the higher education of deserving pupils.

CARADOC AGENCY.

Number of pupils of school age	234
Number of pupils enrolled	160
Average attendance	76
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Industrial Institute	44
Number enrolled at Mohawk Industrial Institute	13

There are three bands included in this agency, the Chippewas, the Munsees and the Oneidas.

The Chippewas have three schools, the River Settlement, Bear Creek and Back Settlement. Mr. Joseph Fisher, who had been in charge of the first mentioned for many years, died during the month of March, and a permanent successor has not yet been appointed.

Miss McDougall, teacher of the Bear Creek school, is doing splendid work. A simple mid-day meal was given during the winter months, and a school garden was made last summer. The garden proved of much interest to the pupils.

Mr. Lyman Fisher is teacher of the Back Settlement school, and fairly satisfactory progress is reported. The school building was destroyed by fire recently and it is the intention of the department to erect a new one this summer.

The Munsees have one school, taught by a member of the band, Mr. John Case, who is meeting with very fair success.

There are two schools on the Oneida reserve, No. 2, taught by Mr. Williams, and No. 3, by Miss Clark. Mr. Williams has been in charge of this school for some years and continues to give satisfaction. Miss Clark is a new teacher, and it is reported that her first year's work has been very satisfactory.

Repairs were made to the No. 2 school building during the year, and a new brick building of modern design erected in No. 3 section.

An outbreak of small-pox on this reserve seriously interfered with the school work during the past winter.

Mr. Sutherland, the Indian agent, reports that the effects of education on the reserve are apparent. He cites several instances in which educated Indians are holding and satisfactorily filling good positions off the reserve.

CHRISTIAN ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	55
Number of pupils enrolled	41
Average attendance	14

Mr. James Oliver, M.A., who is in charge of the school on this island, is a very capable and zealous teacher. Some of the parents have been apathetic in the matter of sending the children regularly to school, but those pupils who attend regularly have made good progress.

A truant officer has been appointed, and it is hoped that his influence will have a salutory effect.

The results of Mr. Oliver's influence on the reserve are noticeable and a decided improvement can be recorded.

The buildings and surroundings are kept in a very satisfactory condition.

Mr. Oliver has submitted an interesting report from the standpoint of the teacher. This will be found in the appendix to this report.

FORT FRANCES AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	202
Number of pupils enrolled	45
Average attendance	20
Number of children attending Fort Frances boarding school	45

There are three day schools in this agency, the Long Sault, taught by Miss Fryer; Manitou Rapids, by Mr. McGill, and the Seine River, by Mr. Spence.

The attendance at the schools is very irregular and the progress unsatisfactory. This is chiefly owing to the nomadic habits of the Indians. It has been decided to close the Long Sault and Seine River schools on June 30, next, and an endeavour will be made to have the children sent to boarding or industrial schools.

The Fort Frances boarding school provides educational facilities for a number of the children of the agency. There were 43 enrolled during the March quarter.

GEORGINA ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	11
Number of pupils enrolled	23
Average attendance	16

On April 1, 1910, Mr. George Cork was transferred from the Mud Lake to this school, and a decided improvement in attendance and progress is reported. Mr. Cork is an experienced teacher and his influence on both the moral and intellectual life of the reserve is marked.

GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	30
Number of pupils enrolled	34
Average attendance	16

Miss Schruder still continues as teacher of this school and is giving splendid satisfaction. The attendance has been very fair and good progress has been made in the class-room. Sewing is taught to the girls.

In the report of last year reference was made to the need of better accommodation at the school. It was decided not to attempt to enlarge the present building, which is old and badly situated. It is hoped that a new school will be erected on a more favourable site at no distant date.

GORE BAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	105
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	70
Average attendance	33

There are four reserves in this agency, West Bay, Sheshegwaning, Cockburn Island and Obidgewong. There is not a sufficient number of children to maintain a school on either Cockburn Island or Obidgewong reserves, and advantage is taken of the Wikwemikong industrial school.

Mr. Thorburn, the Indian agent, speaks as follows of the work performed at Sheshegwaning and West Bay schools, which are taught by Miss Duhamel and Miss Cushing, respectively:—

SHESHEGWANING.

'This school is well conducted, has a good average attendance and is fitting the pupils for the every day callings of life. In addition to the usual course of study, calisthenics has been added this year and hygienic instruction is being introduced. A supply of food for cooking has been provided during the year that is past, and members of the board as well as the pupils have been instructed in cookery once or twice a week, practical housework, the manufacture of clothing; fancy-work and knitting are included in the regular courses of this school.

'The band have in view the erection of a school and dwelling combined, plans for which are being prepared for the approval of the department. Suitable grounds have been selected that will better equalize the distance that the pupils have to travel to and from the school, and where gardening and horticulture can be introduced showing more advanced ideas and methods of growing the different kinds of vegetables and garden truck and flowers.

'The teacher of this school is doing a good work. One of the pupils, Noel Dominic, is postmaster for the band and seems to be performing his work satisfactorily

WEST BAY SCHOOL.

'This school is one of the best on the Manitoulin island; there is a good building erected, with fine grounds and good buildings. It is proposed to inclose the

grounds, taking in a sufficient area to give sufficient space for a playground in front and on one side, and in the rear there is a fine grove that is to be thinned out and made suitable for a small park. The intervening space will be used in teaching the pupils horticulture and gardening. The land with a little fertilizing should be thoroughly adapted for it and it is thought that many useful ideas can be instilled in this way as well as practical for the pupils.

'The courses of an ordinary day school are taught, calisthenics has been added this year, and the study of hygiene is being introduced.

'The girls are taught knitting and fancy-work as well as the manufacture of clothing.

'The attendance has been good during the year that is past, better than might be expected, as several of the children have quite a distance to go.

'The teacher is teaching on a permit and has proved herself to be thoroughly proficient in the various duties required of her and has maintained the high standard of the school.'

KENORA AND SAVANNE AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age	527
Number of pupils enrolled	35
Average attendance	16
Number of children attending Fort Frances boarding school.	1
Number of children attending Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school.	41
Number of children attending Kenora boarding school	37
Number of children attending Pine Creek boarding school	2
Number of children attending Elkhorn industrial school	6

There is only one day school regularly in operation in these agencies. It is on the Assabasca reserve and is taught by Mrs. Harper, wife of the missionary. The atendance is fair considering the nomadic habits of the Indians. Mrs. Harper is at times discouraged on this account. However, the influence of the teacher is noticeable.

Islington and Lac Seul.

Summer schools were conducted at both these places during the season of 1910. The attendance was very fair and the results satisfactory.

The department has at present under consideration the establishment of a boarding school to accommodate the children of these bands. The parents are mostly engaged in hunting and it is impossible under the circumstances to make much progress with the education of the children in day schools.

The Kenora and Cecilia Jeffrey boarding schools have their complement of children, and Mr. McKenzie, the agent, speaks well of the work being done in these institutions.

MANITOWANING AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	424
Number of pupils enrolled	146
Average attendance	72
Number of children enrolled at Shingwauk Home	7
Number of children enrolled at Wikwemikong industrial school.	42

Educational matters are in a very satisfactory condition in this agency. Mr. Sims, the agent, deals with the school in an interesting report, which is given below

almost in full. Since this report was compiled, Mr. H. Cartlidge has been appointed as teacher of the Sheguiandah school.

Mr. Sims's report is as follows:—

'There are at the present time seven day schools in this agency, situated at the following places: Whitefish Lake, teacher, Miss S. M. Sweezey; Sucker Creek, teacher, Mr. F. Lyle Sims; South Bay, teacher, Miss Z. St. James; Wikwemikong boys', teacher, Mr. F. A. Parent; Wikwemikong girls', teacher, Miss Joeannah Kelly; Wikwemikongsing, teacher, Miss Emily Frawley; Sheguiandah, no teacher at the time of writing. It is regretted that we have lost the services of Mr. F. W. Major at the Sheguiandah school, as it will be some time before his place will be filled in so far as thoroughness and competency are concerned; however, a temporary appointment is expected to be made, and it is to be hoped that before long a duly qualified teacher may be found to fill the position.

'All the rest of the schools are under the charge of good teachers, who are well qualified for their work among the Indians, several of them having a good many years of practical experience as teachers of Indian schools. The South Bay and Wikwemikongsing teachers still take care of several children during the week, whose parents live at too great a distance from the school to allow the children to attend. At South Bay, Wikwemikongsing and Whitefish Lake the teachers give the girl pupils instruction in sewing and how to make their own garments, the department supplying the materials. A few of the Indian parents appear to be gratified at the care taken by the department of their children's future in regard to educational facilities. The schools not only perform the usual functions of such institutions with the pupils themselves, but radiate knowledge of better habits of life and morality through the homes to which the children return after school. The schools are, in my opinion, the greatest civilizing agency of any through which to operate upon the rising generation.

'Besides the day schools above referred to, there is also in this agency, situated at Wikwemikong, the Wikwemikong Boys' and the Girls' industrial schools. These institutions possess unsurpassed facilities for educating the Indian children. They are under an energetic and well qualified staff of management, and untiring efforts are being made by the teachers to do justice to this very important work'

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	39
Number of pupils enrolled	26
Average attendance	16
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	2

This school was taught by Miss Lacy till December 31, 1910. Miss Veigel took charge on January 3 of this year.

Miss Veigel is reported to be doing very good work. The building is in good repair and an improvement in the attendance is reported.

The work of this school has not been as successful as might be wished for, due largely to frequent change of teachers.

MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTÉ AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	249
Number of pupils enrolled	144
Average attendance	57
Number of children enrolled at Mohawk Institute	14

Eastern School.

Miss Mabel Jeffrey was appointed teacher of this school after the last summer holidays. Mr. Clarke, the public school inspector, has only made one inspection since that date, and reported that some improvement since his last inspection was noticeable. It is hoped that Miss Jeffrey will continue to do good work.

Western School.

Miss Eva Oliver took charge of this school on the re-opening after the summer vacation.

Miss Oliver has had no professional training, but the inspector reports that notwithstanding this disadvantage she is doing fairly well.

Central School.

I regret to have to report that this school has been without a teacher since Miss Buchanan resigned at Christmas.

Miss Buchanan's work was very satisfactory and her resignation is a loss to the reserve. It is hoped that a teacher will be secured at an early date.

Mission School.

Mr. Leween still continues in charge of this school, and the inspector reports that very good work is being done.

Speaking generally the progress at the schools on this reserve has not been altogether satisfactory. The attendance has been irregular and the changes of teachers have had a bad effect. It is hoped that next year will show a decided improvement.

MORAVIANTOWN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	53
Number of pupils enrolled	63
Average attendance	26
Number of children attending Mohawk Institute	4
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute	5

The attendance has been very irregular during the past year, and the work of the school has not been kept up to the standard noted in last year's report. This condition may be due to a number of causes, but lack of interest on the part of the parents is probably the chief factor

The new building is kept in good condition

A special effort will be made to effect some improvement in the work on the reserve during the coming year.

PARRY SOUND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	90
Number of pupils enrolled	86
Average attendance	49
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home	2
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	4
Number enrolled at Wikwemikong industrial school	2

The Indian superintendent, Mr. Macdonald, reports in part as follows on the schools of this agency:—

Ryerson School, Parry Island Reserve.

'This is in charge of Miss Armour, who holds a first-class provincial certificate. She has been teaching in this school about seven years. The pupils who have attempted to be regular in attendance have made good progress. The greater portion of the pupils attending this school are children of non-members of the band. The boys, when they reach the age of twelve, quit attending, excepting a rare case. The girls attend up to sixteen and seventeen years of age and are much improved in intelligence and moral character, and adapt themselves to cleanliness and taste, surpassing many of their white neighbours.

'The school-house is neat, warm, clean and comfortable, well aired. The wood for the school is stored in a new and substantial woodshed built last fall, which adds much to the saving of fuel.

'The teacher's residence has been improved by a storm porch, which has added much comfort to the kitchen.

The Skene School, Parry Island Reserve.

'This school is about 9 miles from the Ryerson. Mrs. McKelvie is in charge; she holds a third-class provincial certificate and has been in charge for over five years. The few children who through the teacher's persuasion attend the school regularly are making good progress in their studies.

'The school-house is built on a light sandy slope in front of a locket harbour with a spacious playground. The wood-shed built last fall has proved a boon in keeping wood dry and fit for fuel.

Shawanaga School

'Mr. W. A. Elias, an Indian, ex-Methodist missionary, is teaching under permit. The pupils attending this school regularly have made a marked progress since Mr. Elias took charge. The boys will not attend with regularity. When the spring opens they go with their parents or relatives to the summer fishing on the Georgian bay, and wander around picking blueberries, and idling around the steamboat landing. When the autumn comes, whatever taste they have for school is gone. It is an exceptional case to find a boy over fourteen years of age attending school. The parents will not urge them, and if the teacher uses the mildest form of discipline for infraction of school-room rules, the pupil retires and his parents endorse his opinion, and refuse to send him to school. The smaller or younger boys and girls attend with some regularity and make good progress. I may say that the native teacher's ambition in promoting the advancement of the Indian children in this school has found no sympathy or favour from the parents.

'The school-house is a well-built hewed pine-log house, built on cedar posts.

The Henvey Inlet School.

'This school is in charge of Joseph Partridge, an Indian, who has taught on permit for nearly three years. The pupils in this school who attend regularly are making good progress. The prevailing trouble here is with the parents, who keep moving from one place to another during the summer and autumn going to the saw-mills at French River and Byng Inlet to load lumber on barges and boats. They invariably move the whole family with them on these cruises. What the pupils learn during winter is forgotten in the summer. The pupils are devoted to their teacher. The whole trouble is with the parents.

'The school is the best built house in the superintendency and the teacher's residence is a neat building; it is too small, having only one room on the ground floor, which is used as kitchen, dining-room and sitting-room.'

Gibson School.

'Miss M. L. Yarwood is the teacher in charge of the school. The pupils have made very good progress since she took charge, and I may say that the pupils and parents are much attached to the teacher.

'There are a few of the younger pupils that are residing a distance from the school, obliged to remain at home during the winter when the snow gets deep and the smaller children cannot break the trail.

'The school-house is a large and comfortable house with a wood-shed, and with commodious and secluded closets.

'The pupils have ample, high and dry playground.'

PORT ARTHUR AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	375
Number of pupils enrolled	81
Average attendance	33
Number in attendance at Fort William Orphanage	23
Number in attendance at Shingwauk Home	3

There are in this agency in addition to the Fort William Orphanage, where provision is made for the education of 35 Indian children, four schools in operation. Two of these, the Mountain Village and Mission Bay schools, are on the reserve at Fort William. The Lake Helen school is on the Red Rock reserve, and there is also one on Jackfish island, Lake Nipigon. The last mentioned has just been re-opened after being closed for some years.

The schools at the Pic and at Grand Bay were not in operation during the year.

The Mountain.

This school is in charge of Mrs. McLaren. The separate school inspector reports an improvement in the work during the year, and states that Mrs. McLaren is a fairly successful teacher. Sewing is taught the girls and is proving of interest to them.

Repairs were made to the building and it is now in good condition. New equipment in the way of desks and blackboards was provided.

Mission Bay.

Mr. Ducharme holds a teacher's certificate, but the progress of the pupils is very slow. The buildings are in very fair condition.

Lake Helen.

This school is taught by Miss Harrison, and it is reported that the children are making good progress. There is also an improvement in conditions generally upon the reserve.

RAMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	63
Number of pupils enrolled	56
Average attendance	29

Miss Eva McBane still continues as teacher of the school and her interest in the work has not abated. The public school inspector reports that very satisfactory work is being done. Additional seating accommodation has been provided and a library installed.

An improvement in the attendance is reported and altogether this may be said to be one of the best of Indian schools.

The buildings and premises are in good condition.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	43
Number of pupils enrolled	41
Average attendance	19

The Indians of Rice Lake attend the public school, and Mr. McFarlane, the Indian agent, reports as follows:—

'The lot on which the school on this reserve is built was surrendered by the members of the Rice Lake band to S.S. No. 11, Tp. of Otonabee, on condition that the Indian children be allowed to attend the school, but the band must pay a part of the teacher's salary.

'This village, Hiawatha, is situated on one of the most beautiful spots along the shore of Rice lake, and the school is built in an ideal little corner.

'Miss Agnes Doris, a first-class teacher, is in this school. Miss Doris is very well pleased with the advancement the Indian children are making in their studies. Of course, as in all schools, there are some a little dull and others do not attend regularly (in the latter case I think the parents are to blame). But again some attend regularly and are bright and as a result are making very fair progress in their studies.'

SARNIA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	78
Number of pupils enrolled	58
Average attendance	30
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	5
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute	15

Kettle Point School.

Mrs. George, the teacher of this school, is reported by the public school inspector to be a very painstaking and successful teacher. The girls are taught sewing.

Repairs were recently made to the building, which is now comfortable.

Stony Point.

Mrs. McKinnon is teacher of this school. She has had no professional training, but is earnest, and fair progress is reported. Repairs were also made to this building, and a wood-shed erected during the year.

St. Clair School.

Miss Matthews is an efficient teacher, and very satisfactory reports on her work have been received. It has been arranged that Miss Matthews will take the summer course at the Macdonald Institute, Guelph, 1911, with a view of fitting herself to give instruction to the boys in constructive work. Sewing is now taught the girls.

Mr. Nisbet, the late Indian agent, speaks in most favourable terms of the results of education on the reserve and cites a number of instances to show that, with proper education, the Indian boy or girl is able to succesfully compete with the children of the whites. In writing of the facilities provided, Mr. Nisbet concludes his report with the following words, 'I can only further say that the opportunity of an education is now within reach of all the children, and that it is their own fault and that of their parents if they do not avail themselves of it, and I feel sure that its final results must be for the uplifting of the entire Indian population of these reserves, and that thus alone can they have a fair start in the race for worldly success and secure for themselves respect and confidence from all classes, creeds and nationalities with whom they will come in contact.'

SAUGEEN AGENCY

Number of children of school age	70
Number of pupils enrolled	76
Average attendance	52
Number enrolled at Mount Elgin Institute	3
Number enrolled at Amabel and Arran No. 1	2
Number enrolled at Amabel No. 13	3

Mr. Scoffield, the Indian agent, has written an interesting report on the schools in this agency. Since it was compiled, the teacher of the Scotch Settlement school, Mr. John Burr, resigned, and Mrs. Robb, an experienced teacher, took charge after the Christmas holidays. The department is confident that Mrs. Robb will maintain the standard of the school.

Mr. Scoffield's report is as follows: 'There are three brick school-houses on this reserve and two teacher's dwellings. Each school is well equipped and under the charge of a well qualified and energetic teacher.

Saugeen School.

'This is one of the best school buildings in the county of Bruce. The building and ground are kept in good repair. The present teacher, Miss Isabella Ruxton, took charge of this school during the last term of 1909. She has proved to be quite successful with Indian children.

Scotch Settlement School.

'This building is in good repair and well equipped, and has a comfortable teacher's dwelling in connection with it and is very pleasantly situated. Mr. John Burr successfully taught in this school for over 25 years. Amongst the best educated young men and women on the reserve to-day many have been his pupils.

French Bay School.

'The school and teacher's dwelling in this section of the reserve is in the most backward part of the agency, being seven miles from a post office. Some years ago the attendance of this school had fallen so low that a special effort had to be made to secure a better attendance. We secured the present teacher, T. J. Wallace, who has succeeded beyond our expectations. The large enrolment and comparatively high average attendance bears testimony to his success in securing attendance. He has also been successful in advancing his pupils.

'Speaking generally of educational matters, the Indians in this agency appear to be more alive to the benefits derived from education than heretofore. A great

deal of credit is due to the efforts of the teachers, to whom must be attributed the success of the pupils. In regard to progress we should consider the difficulties an Indian child has to contend with in comparison with white children; such as hereditary tendencies and home surroundings, also that Indian children when first entering school cannot speak nor understand the English language. They must give very close attention to gain even a rudimentary knowledge of the language in the time they spend in school. I am pleased to say that by the persistent efforts of the teachers the language has been taught with some success. In fact it is a rare occurrence to meet any young Indian of this reserve who cannot read, write, speak and understand the English language.

'The ordinary course of school studies is not attractive to an Indian child. It requires all the tact and patience of the teacher to secure anything near regular attendance and keep the attention of the pupils centred on their lessons.

'The department is doing everything that can be done to put an education within the reach of every child in the agency. Many of them have taken advantage of the opportunity and have obtained a knowledge which tends to a higher standard of civilized life. This is evident in the personal appearance, conversation and general surroundings.

'The Indians who secure a fair education are generally chosen by the band in preference to those without as leaders and officers for the reserve. This class is also recognized by white men, for example two of our ex-pupils were engaged as officers on a steamboat during the past season. They are often engaged as foremen or timekeepers for a gang of men if their education fits them for the position. In conclusion it might be said that education has done much for this band.'

SAULT STE. MARIE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	169
Number of pupils enrolled	100
Average attendance	59
Number enrolled at Shingwauk Home	6
Number enrolled at Fort William Orphanage	4
Number enrolled at Wikwemikong industrial school	14

Garden River (Church of England).

Mr. L. F. Hardyman continues to show much interest in his work. The public school inspector, Mr. Green, reports that fair work is being done in the class-room.

The buildings and grounds are kept in good condition. A garden was successfully cultivated last year.

Garden River (Roman Catholic).

There are two teachers at this school. The senior classes are taught by Miss Isabella Reid, the holder of a first-class elementary Quebec diploma, and the junior by Miss Ida Reid. Mr. Jones, the separate school inspector, reports that excellent work is being done. There has been some improvement in the attendance, due largely to the efforts of the teachers. The building is in good condition.

Michipicoten.

Extensive repairs were made to the building, including teacher's residence during the past summer. New desks were placed in the school-room and the building and equipment are now quite satisfactory.

Miss O'Connor has succeeded in effecting an improvement in the attendance and has done good work in the class-room.

Goulais Bay.

This school was closed on September 30, last, Miss Roussain having resigned on that date.

Owing to the inaccessibility of the reserve, it has not yet been found possible to obtain the services of a teacher, but it is hoped that the school will be re-opened at an early date.

SCUGOG AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	8
Number of pupils enrolled	16
Average attendance	10

Mr. Williams, the Indian agent, writes of this school as follows:—

'At the foot of the island is situated the Indian village, which boasts of a good, roomy and comfortable school-house. It is a union school, where the attendance of whites and Indian children is about equal. In the past good teachers were not secured, or at any rate the same attention was not shown to the advancement of the Indian children. Now, however, a good teacher is in charge, splendid progress is being made, and the children are showing a marked intelligence.

'I have reason to believe that the parents are putting forth every effort to have their children procure a modern education.'

SIX NATIONS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	803
Number of pupils enrolled	534
Average attendance	234
Number enrolled at Mohawk Institute	85

Mr. Gordon J. Smith, the Indian superintendent, has submitted a full report on the schools and educational work generally on the Six Nations reserve. This report is given almost in its entirety:—

'Buildings.—There are 10 school buildings on the reserve, three brick and seven frame. No. 2, in the village of Ohsweken, is a two-roomed brick building, with cement basement used as a play-room and furnace-room. No. 7 is a two-roomed frame building, but not in good condition, being too old and hardly suitable for school purposes. No. 4 was vacated during the Christmas holidays, and the school moved to Capton's Corners, a mile and a quarter north and closer to the Grand river, where a well appointed frame building has been erected by the council at a cost, exclusive of ventilating equipment, of $1,184. This new No. 4 school will serve as a model for new buildings, which I trust will be erected in the near future, as many of the present buildings are not suitable for school purposes, particularly Nos. 1, 3 and 7.

'All the schools are provided with individual desks of the latest pattern.

'The school board feels the necessity of additional schools on the reserve, and considering that the population now is 1,186 more than 25 years ago, and the average school attendance 227 as against 144, 25 years ago, it is felt that the school accommodation is not keeping up with the demand. During the winter the distance to some schools is too great for young children to walk.

'Trustees.—The school board held regular meetings during the year, and in July a minute inspection was made of every school on the reserve by a special committee, whose report, when presented to council, was acted upon, and extensive repairs carried through at almost all the schools.

'Teachers.—Of the 12 teachers employed, 5 are Indians and 7 whites. We still experience great difficulty in securing qualified teachers, and until such time as the

school grant is very materially increased we cannot get them. The surrounding white school sections, which pay much higher salaries than the Six Nations, cannot fill their vacancies, therefore it can hardly be expected that our school board, with the two great handicaps of lower salaries and enforced residence on an Indian reserve, can secure qualified white teachers. Our only hope for the future is the education of Indians at the Normal School until they secure qualifications. The cost of this is almost prohibitive. Of our 5 Indian teachers one or two contemplate qualifying at the Normal, but the others have no intention of doing so. The council has consented to advance the necessary funds to parents whose children desire to qualify, to be repaid out of interest money and the teacher's salary, when he or she gets a school. This may relieve the situation, but not for two or three years at the soonest.

'The Six Nations teachers held a teachers' convention at Ohsweken last spring, which was well attended and considerable interest manifested by them in this work. The County of Brant Teachers' Convention was held in the fall at Paris, and was attended by several of our teachers. The schools are under the able inspectorate of T. W. Standing, public school inspector of Brant county, and are visited by him at least twice a year.

'Pupils and Parents.—I group these two under one heading, as the school attendance depends as much upon the one as the other. During the berry and fruit season in the Niagara district some of the schools are almost emptied owing to parents taking their whole families away with them, for the youngest child can earn as much money as his parent. The harvest season is also detrimental to education. There are also cases where the mother of the family is dead and the daughter had to stay at home to attend to household duties; or perhaps the father is away all day and there is no one to look after the children who naturally run wild. Inability to provide suitable clothing during the winter season is another cause of irregular attendance. The so-called deists or pagans have numerous festivals at stated times of the year to which all men, women and children go. Some last a week at a time, and being of a religious nature are considered of greater importance than the, "white man's education." These festivals are particularly ruinous to schools Nos. 10 and 11. At these schools many children cannot speak English when they begin school, as it is not spoken in their homes and the teachers have an extra laborious task in teaching their pupils. The last class of parents to whom I will refer are sometimes the educated and well-to-do Indians who object on principle to compulsion, and claim that their treaty rights give them the privilege of doing now as they did in ancient times and that they cannot be compelled to send their children to school. Many parents during the year have been notified by letter to obey the law and some have obeyed. Others have been summoned before me and admonished and generally promised to obey, and have done better, but some lapse into their former state of carelessness. The truant officer's efforts have caused many to send their children to school.

'Ex-pupils.—The progress of the average ex-pupil is as good as that in white communities. All the best agriculturists on the reserve have had no other education than that obtained in our day schools. Many have advanced to higher education. Of such three are now attending the Caledonia High School, one the Hagersville High School, four the Brantford Collegiate Institute, two the Brantford Conservatory of Music, two in the second year at McMaster University, one in the final year at Queen's Medical College, two in hospital training for nurses, four are teachers on the reserve, one is clerk in the Indian office, Brantford, two have graduated as nurses from Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, and two are practising medicine in the United States.

'General.—The council has at all times shown itself most sympathetic towards education as evidenced by insisting on qualified teachers, which we cannot get as above stated) by increasing the school grant, by erecting new school buildings and

repairing others, by establishing a night school, and by presenting a medal annually for the highest standing at the entrance examination. The effect of education is seen in the decreasing number of Indians who cannot read or write. Nearly all the younger generation can write. Daily, weekly and farm papers have a wide circulation and are eargerly read. The reading of newspaper tends to broaden the mental horizon of the reader; he learns what is going on in the outside world, how other people live and how they act under circumstances such as surround him. The result cannot but be beneficial. The moral standard is, I believe, raised as education advances. And as evidence of a growing interest in education on the reserve a night school was opened at No. 2 school, Ohsweken, on the 11th inst., when nineteen young men and women enrolled their names. Mr. John Clark, the principal of this school, has charge. The movement for this school started amongst the Indians themselves, the council took it up at once and made all arrangements, including payment of Mr. Clark's salary. The department, however, generously made provision for the salary without cost to the Six Nations or the pupils. The instruction includes an elementary commercial course, and any necessary instruction in the rudiments of a common school education. The experiment is being watched with interest by the council and trustees.'

STURGEON FALLS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	97
Number of pupils enrolled	109
Average attendance	65

Mr. Geo. P. Cockburn, Indian agent, has prepared a report dealing very fully with the educational work in his agency.

Mr. Cockburn's report is as follows:—

NIPISSING SCHOOL.

'This school building is of large size, furnishing ample accommodation for the pupils in attendance, besides comfortable living quarters for the teachers. The grounds in connection are large and well kept.

'Miss Agnes Kelly, who has a Quebec model school diploma, is in charge, and takes an active interest in the routine of the work. During the past summer the department made considerable necessary improvements to the buildings, consisting of a new foundation, improving the teacher's quarters, and painting. The attendance at the school has not been as desirable as it should be, owing to a number of the Indians being engaged in hunting, and who when leaving to follow this vocation take their families with them. The children in attendance are progressing in their studies. In addition to the general routine of studies, the children are taught sewing, and preparations have now been made to cultivate a garden at this school.

GARDEN VILLAGE.

'The buildings at this place are of good size with suitable grounds adjoining, furnishing accommodation to the children in attendance. A noticeable feature of this school is the good attendance.

'Miss McDermott, the teacher, is the holder of a first-class certificate, and takes an active interest in the children.

'The parents at this place take great interest in their school, which assists materially in the good attendance.

BEAR ISLAND, TIMAGAMI.

'A new school building was erected at this place, and equipped with suitable grounds in connection last year, and occupied by the pupils this summer.

'The children of this band are very bright and appear to learn readily. The school for the past term was in charge of Miss Ahearn, a student of Queen's University.

'The Indians of this band follow hunting during the winter, and when they start for the woods they remove their families with thtem, which necessarily closes the school during the winter months.

'In addition to the schools above noted, a grant of $250 is paid to the Mattawa separate school at this place. A number of Indian families belonging to the Nipissing band reside here and their children attend this school. The attendance is good, and the children are doing exceedingly well.

'The children in attendance at the schools in this agency as a whole are progressing in their studies and show a keen desire to learn. And a very noticeable feature is that only a few years ago none of the children on the reserves could understand any of the English language, while to-day the majority understand it, and can speak quite fluently. This has been made possible only by the attendance at the schools.

'The parents take quite an interest in the education of their children, which materially assists in keeping up the attendance.

'In reviewing the progress of the pupils of the Indian schools, in most cases it has been most beneficial to them, not only in their manner of living and surroundings, but in some cases profitable from a financial source, boys who previously attended the schools having procured more remunerative positions by having a little education.

'The Indians are beginning to understand that, as their former vocations of hunting and fishing are being depleted, they will be obliged to seek other sources of employment from white men, and a knowledge of the English language will be beneficial to them in securing such.

'While there are a few exceptions to this, there is not any doubt that the Indian schools on the different reserves have a very beneficial effect on the community.'

THESSALON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	86
Number of pupils enrolled	144
Average attendance	51
Number of children attending Wikwemikong industrial school	1
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	6

There are in this agency five schools, the Sagamook, taught by Miss Fagan, the Spanish River, by Miss Cadotte, the Serpent River, by Mrs. McKay, the Mississaga, by Miss Kehoe, and the Thessalon, by Miss Shaddeau.

Mr. Hagan, the Indian agent, in reporting on these schools, says in part as follows:—

SAGAMOOK.

'This is a two-story building with a large class-room well lighted, and is kept very clean and in a good sanitary condition. There are 25 children on the return for December quarter—12 in the first form, 5 in the second, 5 in the third, 1 in the

fourth, and 2 in the fifth. I am pleased to say these children are getting along fairly well. Some of them are able to write letters for their parents and read the answers, and at school they are very attentive to their studies.

SPANISH RIVER.

'There are 11 children on the return for the last quarter—7 in the first book, 2 in the second, and 2 in the fourth. Some of these children have over 3 miles to travel to attend, and in rough weather the attendance is very small, but those who can attend regularly are doing well.

SERPENT RIVER

'This is an old school, and consequently there are more in the upper classes. These children mix with whites at Cutler, and consequently they can speak better English. There are 2 in the first standard, 14 in second, 5 in third, and 1 in fourth, making a total of 22.

MISSISSAGA.

'The teacher is taking a great deal of trouble to bring them forward. She is doing well for the chance she has.

THESSALON.

'We, I think, have a good teacher. The school was open only a month last year, but the children seem to like going to school, and I am sure we will have a good showing next year if all is well.

'I beg leave to say that we have reason to be well pleased with our year's work. The children have much improved. The idea of teaching our girls to do needlework is a long step in advance. Our teachers showed some clothing, made by the children themselves, that was really a credit to both teacher and pupils. Another great advance made is providing material for the mid-day meal and making the children prepare it. I also saw some knitting or crochet work, and some of our little girls arrayed themselves in clothes of their own make, and they looked very nice and becoming.'

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	102
Number of pupils enrolled	76
Average attendance	33
Number of children attending Mount Elgin Institute	3
Number of children attending Shingwauk Home	3

There are two schools in this agency, known as No. 1 and 2.

No. 1 School.

Miss McDougall is temporarily in charge of this school. She has had no professional training, but the public school inspector reports that she is doing fairly satisfactory work, and the attendance is much improved. An effort was made to secure a qualified tetacher, but with no result. The building is in good repair.

No. 2 School.

Improvements are to be made to the building in this section during the summer holidays.

Mr. Samson is a diligent and faithful worker, but the results are not all that might be desired, due to some extent to irregular attendance. Prizes are to be given at each of these schools at the end of the current term, and it is hoped that this will have a beneficial effect.

MANITOBA.

The educational establishment in the province of Manitoba consists of two large industrial schools, one at Brandon, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and the other at Elkhorn. The running expenses of the latter school are wholly met by the department, but the school is under the auspices of the Church of England. Nine boarding schools are also situated within the limits of the province, and a number of day schools are located on the reserves. It is only in some localities that day schools are successful. It is difficult to maintain a reasonable average attendance among Indians who gain their livelihood by hunting and fishing. Only those children can attend constantly whose parents are for one reason or another located permanently upon the reserve. The work performed by the residential schools is satisfactory, and the reports of the principals give detailed information as to the general routine of the school.

NORWAY HOUSE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	692
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	475
Average attendance	183
Number enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	3
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	4
Number enrolled at Brandon industrial school	80
Number enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding school	4
Number enrolled at Norway House boarding school	55

There is one boarding school in this agency, situated at Norway House. There are also sixteen day schools in operation. The agency comprises an immense territory and schools can only be visited at long intervals.

Mr. Calverley, the Indian agent at Norway House, has dealt in a general way with all the schools except those at Norway House, which he visits more frequently.

Mr. Semmens, inspector of Indian agencies, also gives a report on the schools visited by him during the year which were in operation at the time, to which I beg to direct attention for further information. Mr. Calverley's report is as follows:—

'In all this district extending over 500 miles north and south and over 300 miles east and west, the Indians are not confined to their reserves; they are hunters, trappers and fishermen and roam over this vast district wherever they can reap the best reward for their labours. In the majority of cases, whether hunting or trapping in the bush or fishing on the lakes, the family accompany the head of the house.

'Most of the reserves are situated at the mouths of rivers, and in the spring and fall it is difficult and dangerous to cross these rivers.

'There are day schools in operation at Black River, Hollowwater, Fisher River, Jack River, Berens River, Poplar River, Grand Rapids (Sask.), Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford, York Factory, two at Cross Lake and three at Norway House. To all of these, except, perhaps, Fisher River, the above remarks apply; of these schools 7 are Methodist, 6 Anglican and 2 Roman Catholic.

'The Anglican school at Norway House is, since the Rev. J. Marshall took charge, making good progress. Mr. Marshall evidently takes great interest in his school

work and has the confidence and good will of both children and parents. The attendance has increased and the pupils are showing good progress. The difficulty here and at all the other schools is to obtain regular attendance.

'The Roman Catholic school at Norway House is in charge of the sisters. These have lately been moved from Cross Lake to Norway House, and the school is hardly in good running order as yet.

'The Methodist day school is in connection with the boarding school, thus giving graded rooms. The attendance of the reserve pupils is irregular. In all these schools there is a desire and effort on the part of the teachers to do good work, but they are handicapped by the existing conditions.

'A school was conducted for 35 days during the summer on the Bloodvein reserve by Mr. Wilding, with an enrolment of 32 pupils.

'There is one boarding school in this agency situated at Norway House; the management is under the charge of the Methodist Church. There are about 50 pupils in this school. They are from Norway House reserve, Trout Lake, Island Lake, God's Lake, Oxford, Cross Lake and Nelson House.

'Here the Indian children are kept in touch with their own people, habits and customs. They never become strangers to their families or estranged from their own people as they do when sent far away for a number of years to obtain an education.

'The children appear bright, clean and intelligent. They talk English freely, and in reading, writing, arithmetic and drawing show considerable efficiency. The girls are trained in general housework and the boys have training in gardening and care of cattle, in addition to their studies.

'Of the ex-pupils of the day schools I can say nothing, but in a number of cases on this reserve the ex-pupils of the boarding school have shown in a marked degree the benefit of their school training. In cleanliness of person, care of the house and care of children—for most of the girls are married immediately after leaving the school—they show the value of their school life. The young men are spoken of as intelligent and active workers, and judging by the results accomplished by the Norway House boarding school, under such conditions as exist in this district, this is the best and the only method to successfully educate Indian children.'

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AND MANITOWAPAH AGENCIES.

Number of children of school age	413
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	214
Average attendance	133
Number enrolled at Portage la Prairie boarding school	32
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school	67
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding school	42
Number enrolled at Kenora boarding school	2
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	6

Mr. R. Logan, Indian agent, has submitted a comprehensive report which will give the reader full information in respect to the educational establishment in these two agencies, and the results attained.

Mr. Logan's report is given in full:—

'In these agencies there are three boarding schools, Portage la Prairie, Pine Creek and Sandy Bay, and eleven day schools. There is also a school building on Crane River reserve, which is closed for want of pupils.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

'In this agency a grant is made to the boarding school situated in the city of Portage la Prairie. There are thirty-two pupils in attendance. There are also two day schools, one at Swan Lake and the other on the Roseau Rapids reserve.

'The Swan Lake day school is in charge of Miss Jessie Bruce, who has had many years' experience teaching in provincial schools, and who will do good work at this point. Her sister acts as housekeeper, and they give the children a warm mid-day meal. The children help to prepare this meal and also wash the dishes and put everything in readiness for the following day. It affords an excellent training, which is carried in an inoffensive manner into the homes of the children.

'The Roseau Rapids day school is in charge of Miss Rosa Godon, who manages the school very satisfactorily. Things around the school are neatly kept and the children are very courteous towards their teacher, who has a kindly way of managing them. The children are making good progress in their studies, which would be much better if the attendance was more regular.

MANITOWAPAH AGENCY.

'There are two boarding schools in this agency, Sandy Bay and Pine Creek, and nine day schools, one on each reserve except Crane River.

'Ebb and Flow day school is situated on the Ebb and Flow reserve and is taught by Miss Nora Shannon. There are seventeen children on the roll, but owing to irregular attendance the average is not high.

'Lake Manitoba day school is situated on a reserve by the same name. It is conducted by Mr. Martel, who has been many years in the work.

'Upper Fairford day school is situated on tthe Fairford reserve, at the upper end of the Fairford river. This school is taught by Mr. Rupert Bruce, and has an average attendance of twelve pupils. The Canadian Northern railway passes within a short distance of the school, and this formerly out of the way community will now be in the heart of a thriving town.

'Lower Fairford day school is situated at the lower end of the same river. It is taught by Mr. Colin Sanderson, who succeeds in keeping up an average attendance of twenty-five. It is only five miles from where the town of Fairford will be located, and so will no longer be removed from civilization.

'Lake St. Martin is situated on a reserve of the same name. It is taught by Mr. John Favel, and has an average attendance of twenty-nine children, the largest average of any school in the agency. Mr. Favel has been many years in the service.

'Little Saskatchewan day school is situated on a reserve of the same name. At present it is without a teacher, Mr. Geo. Storr having resigned at the end of September, 1910.

'Waterhen day school is situated on the Waterhen reserve, and is taught by Miss Louise Adams. The teacher finds it difficult to get the children of school age to attend regularly.

'Pine Creek day school is worked in connection with the Pine Creek boarding school. A class-room of the boarding school is used and is taught by one of the teachers on the staff. The work of the school is entirely satisfactory.

'Shoal River day school is situated on the Shoal River reserve, and is taught by Rev. T. H. Dobbs. He is a very resourceful man, with a great deal of tact and a kindly self-sacrificing disposition. His average attendance is twenty-one, while there are only tweny-four children of school age on the reserve. His personality seems sufficient to overcome the question of irregular attendance.

GENERAL REMARKS.

'Since making my last report, the prospect of better conditions surrounding the day schools of Manitowapah agency is likely to follow the advent of the railway passing near by many reserves formerly isolated. Lake Manitoba, Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin will now be near the line of railway, and it will be possible to get a better class of teacher to undertake this work.

'The question of Indian education is a very complicated one, and is freighted with difficulties. While our present system has not been as satisfactory as we had wished, yet we have had some schools of each class, industrial, boarding and day, which have done good work. No one system of schools can be generally adopted, as the needs of the many localities differ widely. A boarding school will be found most effective where the Indian homes are long distances apart, making it impossible to reach a day school, or where the people must leave the reserve to make a living. A day school will be found most efficient where the homes are not scattered, and where the parents remain on the reserve and make their living by farming.

'The final goal, however, must be the day school system. Any other course is working in a direction different from that in which the state aims in educational matters generally. The Indian will be a tiller of the soil, and when we have him on his own farm, making his living as other citizens, sending his children to his own rural school, inspected and managed in the same way as the surrounding rural schools, our goal is reached.

'If this is true, wherever a day school can be worked satisfactorily, and serve the needs of the Indian, one should be built. It will prove less expensive, more efficient in its influence and moving towards a final solution of the problem. The objections raised against taking children away from their home to be educated in a residential school are many. First, the child is brought up amid surroundings which he will not find duplicated when he returns to his home. The lighting, heating and general equipment, such as bread-mixer, washing-machine, knitting-machine, separator and other appliances, &c., cultivate in him a contempt for things as he will have to meet them on the reserve. The result of it all is that the Indian child is educated out of touch at the very point where he must be in touch in order to make a success of life. Again, a child is taken away from its home at six or seven years of age, and for nine or ten years he only spends a month each year under the parents' care and influence. The ties between the child and the parent are to a large degree broken, and when he graduates from school the parent finds his influence over his child weakened. My experience has taught me that the co-operative influence of the parent is one of the strongest and best forces in the work of uplifting the children. If you have the parents' good will, you can soon devise a means to get a regular attendance in the day school, unless the locality is entirely unsuitable for such a school. Again, there is also a break between the child in the residential school and the younger ones of the family. The associations formed by children from three to seven years of age, playing together, are strong ties, and have much to do with the unity of the family in after years. The great secret of the school end of this work is to win the confidence of the parents and to look at questions as far as possible from their point of view, and thus get a solution for your difficulties in a way not offensive to the mothers and fathers of the children under your care.

'We find the day school where it can be successfully operated the one system which works in closest harmony with the reserve, and where you can begin the new life of the child where the old one left off. It must be, however, more than a mere class-room with twenty or thirty children going through the daily programme of a common school. It should be rather a real life within itself: a school garden growing vegetables for the mid-day meal, the care of a horse and a cow or two, a small poultry plant, the preparation of the mid-day meal, washing dishes and putting

everything in readiness for the next day, the care of the class-room, the teaching of sewing and knitting, also school amusements to make the school the centre of life for the child. The result is that this life is carried into the parents' home, in a manner so inoffensive that they are hardly conscious of it, and so are made to share the benefits of the daily work of such a school. You then have the centre of influence in the home of the Indian, and instead of taking the Indian out to civilization you carry our civilization to him. You may not be able to lift the child so high as you could in a residential school, but you uplift the home as well as the child, and what progress you have made will be lasting. You have a further advantage in that you get the Indian to take a part in the work and responsibility of uplifting himself, rather than that we should do all the work and he refuse to accept it.

THE EX-PUPILS.

'We hear of graduates degenerating when they go back to the reserve. No doubt there are too many illustrations of this for us to deny it, but perhaps not more than we might expect. The problem of changing these people from hunters and trappers leading a nomadic life, which they have done for ages untold, to a pastoral people, is not the work of a few years, but at least a few decades. We find that when a school boy goes back to the reserve the old people laugh at his un-Indian ways, and the young people who have not been at school seem cut off from him. Here he is suspended between heaven and earth, no wonder the not overstrong characters give up part of the new and accept part of the old.

'Where a school has kept in mind what the boys and girls have to do when they graduate, and has shaped its teaching entirely to that end and has also worked in co-operation with the agent, not so many degenerates result. My experience has been that failures among the industrial school graduates are more frequent than those from the boarding schools. This, I think, is due to the chasm created between pupil and parent by their long periods of separation, and the impossibility of close co-operation between the agent and principal for the welfare of the pupil when he returns to the reserve.

'I question if any branch of the Indian work offers greater returns than that of the school work if the right sort of teaching is kept in view. There are many well-wishers of the Indian who look upon him as a white man with a red skin, and if you only give him enough education that he will apply it himself when he reaches the reserve. There are many disappointments in store for such. One of the best informed men on Indian education has said, "the education of the Indian child does not require length but rather breadth." He should be taught to apply what he has learned at every step of his school work. The reason given for a girl to remain an extra year in a boarding school after she had reached eighteen was that she was getting along so well in her music. An extra year to complete her musical education and not an organ in a home on the reserve to which she was to return! A boy who came under my own experience spent twelve years in a boarding school and graduated for a teacher's certificate. He got a position for $400 a year with board, but fourteen days of application sent him back to the reserve as a "hewer of wood and a drawer of water." I could quote many similar examples, but mention these merely to show that we must make our school work practical, and it must be adapted to the needs of the pupils as they will have to face life on the reserve.

EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON THE RESERVE.

'It is rather difficult to make an estimate of the progress of such work, since it goes on so silently. However, we are sure of this, that any system of education which tends to lead the child out of touch with the reserve life to which he must return,

will not have much influence on the reserve. Our observations bear this out, since the best results are noticeable in those pupils who have enjoyed the fewer advantages of a day school on the reserve, or a small residential school near the reserve, where these advantages have been shared with the other Indians of the band as they went along.

'The Indians to-day are very different from what they were even ten years ago. They know what is going on in the larger world as well as many white communities. There are not many families without at least one member who can read the weekly paper. You see the iron bed, table, chairs, with the additional comfort of a rocking chair in a great many Indian homes. It is quite usual for graduates to take a weekly paper and a monthly magazine with which to while away the long winter evenings. Occasionally one will see an organ, and the ordinary type of farm house is slowly taking the place of the old log and mud hut.

'The general spread of intelligence throughout the many reserves enables the Indian to better understand the law of the country and so increases his respect for authority. His individuality is causing him to break away from the idea of holding everything in common, and each year sees him enter more fully into the competition of the white man. When we think that only forty years ago the Indians in western Canada were still in their nomadic state, and that in 1910 the net result of their industrial earnings was over half a million dollars, one cannot doubt the uplifting effect of education. It is a safe and solid basis by which we may hope to make the Indian a self-supporting man.'

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	322
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	130
Average attendance	58
Number of children enrolled at Fort Alexander boarding school.	69
Number of children enrolled at Kenora boarding school	7
Number of children enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	25
Number of children enrolled at Brandon industrial school	23

There are two day schools and one boarding school on the Fort Alexander reserve, one day school on the Brokenhead reserve and two still in operation on the old St. Peter's reserve. Two buildings are now in course of construction on the Peguis reserve. These will provide accommodation for the children of the members of the St. Peter's band who have gone to their new reserve.

Brokenhead.

Miss Isbester was forced to resign the position of teacher, and Miss Monkman is temporarily in charge. The inspector who visited the school in March reports that fair progress is being made.

Lower Fort Alexander.

The change in the location of this school noted in last year's report effected some improvement in the attendance. Unfortunately Miss Folster has resigned and the school is now without a teacher. A new building will be erected next year.

Upper Fort Alexander.

Mr. Eley who conducted the summer school at Islington was transferred to this school in September last. Mr. Eley is reported to be doing fairly good work at this

school, and no doubt an improvement in conditions will soon be evident. Repairs are being made to the building.

St. Peter's.

There are only three schools in operation at the present time on this reserve: St. Peter's North, St. Peter's South and the Peguis school. The work in these schools is dealt with in the report of Mr. Semmens appended hereto.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	99
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	25
Average attendance	12
Number enrolled at Birtle boarding school	53
Number enrolled at Pine Creek boarding school	2
Number enrolled at Sandy Bay boarding school	1
Number enrolled at Cowessess boarding school	5

There are in this agency one boarding and two day schools. Mr. Agent Wheatley has submitted an interesting report on the school work and results, which is given in full:—

Birtle Boarding School.

'The Birtle boarding school is located in the town of Birtle, Manitoba, and is situated on the north side of the Birdtail creek, on the hillside overlooking the town. The school building is a two and one-half story stone structure, has a good basement, with cement floors, and is heated by two large wood furnaces and a hot-water heating plant for the bath-rooms, wash-rooms and lavatories. The water supply is furnished from wells, some 600 feet from the school, and the water is drawn by suction and gravitation by means of a force-pump and gasolene engine into a tank in the basement and then forced up to another tank in the attic. The protection against fire is as follows: there are fire-buckets filled with water and fire-axes conveniently placed through the building, also fire-hose apparatus on each landing. The pupils are put through fire-drill occasionally. The fire-alarm is worked by electrical buttons, placed at convenient points throughout the building. There is a good system of ventilation, providing a constant current of fresh air. A quarter of a section of land two miles from the school is now being cleared and ploughed and farming on a larger scale will be done, and the older boys will receive a better training in general farm work under a competent farming instructor. The boys do all the work in connection with the farm and care of stock, &c.

'There are 56 pupils on the roll, classified as follows:—S1, 4 boys and 3 girls; S2, 7 boys; S3, 7 boys and 6 girls; S4, 6 boys and 7 girls; S5, 3 boys and 11 girls; S6, 1 boy and 1 girl; total, 56.

'The pupils with a few exceptions are bright and seem anxious to learn, and are attached to the school. They are drafted from the following reserves, viz.:—Keeseekoowenin's, 13; Waywayseecappo's, 23; Rolling River, 4; Birdtail Sioux, 7; total, 47, Birtle agency; Valley River reserve, 5, Pelly Agency; Carlton agency, Sturgeon Lake, 1 and Mistawasis, 2; total, 3; Qu'Appelle agency, 1; grand total, 56.

'The routine followed for school studies is—pupils attending school in the forenoon are out in the afternoon, and so on. This is done so that each pupil receives training in school studies, and the boys are taught care of stock, gardening, use of carpenter's tools, &c., while the girls are taught dressmaking, cooking, laundry work and gardening and general housework, so as to fit them, the boys as practical farmers, and the girls as domestic servants, or as home-makers on their reserves in the future. Calisthenics is taught regularly each school day. The teacher, Miss

McGregor, is very efficient, and all her pupils are well grounded and show progress in speaking English, reading, writing, geography, dictation and composition, also arithmetic. Miss McLaren, the matron, and her assistants, Misses McLeod and Tansley, who are in charge of the girls, are doing good work and are preparing them for the time when they shall leave the school and start out in life for themselves. The pupils are well grounded in religious matters and attend the Presbyterian services and Sunday school regularly every Sabbath.

'The excellent garden in connection with the school, and worked by the pupils, supplies all the potatoes and vegetables required for the table during the year. A few beef animals and pigs are raised for home consumption, and a small herd of milch cows supplies the home dairy. Poultry is also raised.

'The ex-pupils, with perhaps a few exceptions, have an excellent influence for good on the reserves, as the education and knowledge received by them at the schools impresses itself upon the pagan Indian, especially as these pupils are able to speak, read and write in English and are quite competent and qualified to build better houses, being handy with carpenter's tools and are up to date on the latest methods of farming, which the Indian who never went to school appreciates, and although at times he may condemn the ex-pupil as being no good, and all the years that he has spent in school as waste, from his point of view, he still has a warm spot in his heart and is very proud of the ex-pupil.

'On the Rolling River reserve, an ex-pupil of the Regina industrial school, Evan Bird, No. 67, has been appointed a councillor of his band, and I am quite sure that he will make good and be a credit to the band. He is farming on a small scale, as the land is very hilly and covered with timber and brush, and takes hard labour to clear and break up. He has been employed for several years firing on a threshing engine, and expects to be able to qualify for an engineer's certificate next season.

'On the Waywayseecappo's reserve good progress is being made by the following ex-pupils:— Basil Tanner, jr., of the Qu'Appelle industrial school. He is one of the best farmers on the reserve; had this season 1,670 bushels of oats, half of which he gave to his father. Broke 42 acres of new land, and summer fallowed 16 acres; put up 30 tons hay. Has a fairly good house and stables, 8 head of cattle, 4 horses and 30 poultry. Married, his wife an ex-pupil of the Birtle boarding school. In good health.

'Frank Seaton, Regina industrial school, is also progressing. Has a quarter section fenced; had 28 acres in crop last season; threshed 810 bushels oats, 40 bushels potatoes stored for the winter, and put up 30 tons hay, and has broken 13 acres new land. Has a fair house and stables, 1 horse, 3 oxen and 2 cows and 2 calves. Married, his wife never went to school. In good health.

'Walter Longclaws, Birtle boarding school, has quarter section fenced; had 10 acres in oats, harvested 430 bushels, broke 12 acres new land on his own farm, and on his father's quarter section, 10 acres; put up 10 tons hay for himself, and assisted his father, putting up 30 tons. Also worked out for short spells with farmers in the vicinity of his reserve, and earned quite a little sum this way. He has 4 head of cattle and 2 horses, besides his farm machinery. Not married, lives with his father. So far the young man has made very gratifying progress, is very steady and does not roam about, and is in excellent health.

'Ethel Clearsky, Birtle boarding school. This young girl since her discharge from school has been employed as a domestic in the home of Mr. Harry Stewart, a prosperous and good-living farmer, who resides two miles from Birtle, and received for her services $15 a month, has given excellent satisfaction to her employers.. She is now in the home of Mr. Wm. Patterson, one of the best farmers in the district, and is giving equally good service. The reason of her leaving Mr. Stewart's service was on account of economy on his part, as his wife considered she could get along during the winter months without assistance. Ethel gives part of her earnings to her aged father. She is in excellent health and her conduct admirable.

'Flossie Longclaws, Birtle boarding school, has also been employed as a domestic since leaving school. She has been with Mrs. Teeple, who lives west of the reserve on a farm P. O. Foxwarren, Manitoba. She has been receiving $10 a month, now increased to $12. She is well thought of by her employers, very steady and her character above reproach. Her uncle, Billy Longclaws, No. 144, is her guardian, with whom she stays when off for her holidays. She owns a sewing-machine and makes most of her own clothing. She is in excellent health and a credit to her friends and school.

'Jared Bunn, Birtle boarding school, first year from school, had 15 acres in wheat on light, sandy soil, which threshed 220 bushels, and 11 acres oats, which threshed 110 bushels; summer fallowed 12 acres and assisted Moses Bunn, John McLeod and Mahaichota in putting up their hay, summer fallowing, and at the harvesting of their crops. He has 3 horses, a horse stable, plough and disc-harrow; is unmarried and lives with his grandfather, John Bunn. He has done very well the past year and kept steadily at work all during the summer and fall, and as he was inclined to be a rover, I am pleased to commend him for his steadiness. Most of his earnings from his crops was given to his grandparents. He also looks after his grandfather's stock.

'There is no doubt whatever that the school graduates are a great influence for good on the reserves, and in the future this will be more marked. Excellent work is being done in the Birtle boarding school, but as there is now a large number of boys growing up fast, it will be necessary to have a first-class farming instructor and the necessary horse-power and farming implements, &c., to run the farm properly.

Okanase Day School.

'This school is located on the Keeseekoowenin's reserve, No. 61, and is quite close to the Mission house (Presbyterian). The school is about one and a half miles from the village of Elphinstone, Manitoba. There are 28 children of school age in the band, Keeseekoowenins, 13 attend the Birtle boarding school and 15 are on the roll of the day school, ages are from 6 to 13. Some of the pupils live 3 miles from the school, and during bad weather do not attend regularly. The parents as a rule are interested in the education of their children, but are not strict enough with them in the matter of regular attendance, as on any trivial excuse the children make to them they are kept at home. At this school the department authorized the expenditure for provisions, meat, beans, salt, tea, sugar and biscuits for a mid-day meal for the children as an inducement to a better attendance. The result so far has been an improvement in regularity. As the teacher's salary has been increased to $400 per annum, supplemented by $150 by the church authorities, good work should result.'

'The pupils are classified as follows:—S1, 4 boys and 6 girls; S2, 2 boys and 2 girls; S3, 1 girl; total, 15.

'The teacher, Miss Maggie E. Murray, has no certificate, but is doing her best to advance her pupils. The children seem bright and anxious to learn, and are making a little progress in speaking English, reading, writing and number work. Calisthenics is taught regularly, and the girls are taught knitting and sewing twice a week for an hour in the afternoon. There is also a small garden, in which the boys and girls have each a small plot which they cultivate and care for, under the direction of the teacher. It was not a success last season on account of the roughness of the ground, but a better showing will, I hope, be the order for next summer.

'The school building is used for the Presbyterian services each Sabbath.

Clearwater Lake Day School.

'This school was opened in 1909 on the initiative of the Indians living at Clearwater Lake Fishing Station, which forms part of Keeseekoowenin's reserve, No. 61, and is 25 miles northeast of Keeseekoowenin's reserve, Ephinstone, Manitoba, and is in the Riding mountain timber reserve. The teacher is Miss Mary Neshotah, No. 174, Waywayseecappo's band, No. 62, and is an ex-pupil of the Pine Creek boarding school. The number of children of school age living at Clearwater Lake is 8, and the number on the roll, 9. One child from Waywayseecappo's reserve, No. 50, attends this school. Calisthenics is taught regularly, also sewing, knitting, and there is a small garden attached, each pupil having a plot of their own, which they attend to, under the direction of the teacher, and which was a success last summer. Each plot was carefully looked after and thoroughly free from weeds, and each pupil had quite a little return for their labour, in the way of potatoes, radishes, lettuce, onions and flowers, which shows that the teacher took an interest in her work. The work in the class-room was very satisfactory, as the children read English very well, but were backward in speaking it. Writing in ink was very good, also composition, spelling and number work. The teacher is about to resign, and it will be difficult to fill her place. Religious instruction is taught daily in the school, and on Sundays, when the teacher is present. Services are held on Sundays, Roman Catholic, which the Indians attend.

'All the band at Clearwater Lake are in favour of having their children educated.'

GRISWOLD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	84
Number attending Brandon industrial school	5
Number attending Elkhorn industrial school	13

There are two reserves in this agency—Oak Lake and Oak River. There has never been a school on the Oak Lake reserve. One was formerly conducted on the Oak River reserve, but it was closed some years ago.

Since Mr. Hollies, the Indian agent, made his report, arrangements have been made to re-open this school.

The report of the agent is in part as follows:—

'Naturally at first sight, it might appear that as on Oak River reserve, No. 58, there has not been a school in operation for the past four years, and on Oak Lake reserve, No. 59, there has never been a school in existence, there could not be anything to report; whereas, in fact, there is much of interest to report. My object shall be to represent conditions as clearly and as tersely as possible.

'All the Indians under this agency are Sioux. They came from across the boundary line in the first place as refugees from the United States; were allowed to remain, and in due time were given the Oak River reserve as their home. Some years later, they were followed by other Sioux, stragglers from the same country. The privilege of sending their children to the industrial and the boarding schools that have been established in the west during the last 25 years was accorded them. In addition, some 20 years ago, a day school-house was opened on the Oak River reserve under the auspices of the Church of England, which furnished the teacher, and it was kept in operation for 16 years.

'This provision has not been without its effect. Advantage to some degree has been taken of these schools. Even the day school, which is so slightingly talked about by the Indians, has done marked service. Many were taught to read and write, and understand in part, the English language. It kept the children in touch

with the teacher, and to some extent with the teacher's mind; they obtained ideas and methods, which they practise at the present time when transacting their own business, and they wish they had more of this same education. However, the day school gradually got into disrepute, attendance declined and dwindled to nothing; and for the last 4 years it has been closed altogether.

'At the beginning of the present fiscal year, it was decided to re-open this day school once more under the auspices of the Church of England.

'The department offered $500 a year for a teacher having a certificate, but there were no applicants.

'When it was found there was no chance for the day school to be opened, a plan of campaign was followed to secure volunteers for the Elkhorn industrial school. By the end of October 9 applications were made and accepted, and 5 applicants were admitted to the Brandon boarding school. These 14 volunteers were from the Oak River reserve, and none from the Oak Lake reserve.

'I have reason to believe that this is but the commencement of a regular movement, to be continued for the future, to these schools; and this in the face of the fact that during the last 4 or 5 years nothing could move any of the Sioux to send their children to school anywhere. Nevertheless, previously to that, during a series of years 30 boys and girls had been admitted to one or other of the boarding or industrial schools.

'At the present I am using my best endeavours to secure further volunteers; I have 7 that are physically fit, the parents being opposed just now to sending them to school. If I send them by force, then the parents of the 7 will become my constant opponents, whereas my purpose is to get them into working line with me for the future welfare of the children; I believe I shall succeed; I believe that means that were successful with the 14, will eventually succeed with the rest.

'The Oak River band favour the boarding and industrial schools, while the Oak Lake band has petitioned for an improved day school, and has received a favourable answer from the department.

'The Sioux of each band are awakening to the need of education for their children.

'To what extent this attitude is due to the ex-pupils of the schools, or to their daily intercourse with outsiders, or to the resident missionary on each reserve, would be difficult to define; but in all probability, all these influences combined have gradually induced in them a keener desire to receive advantage of the educational facilities provided.

'In closing this report, I would add that I have made inquiries concerning the children admitted to the Elkhorn school, and the answer came that they were attentive and industrious, likewise I have inquired from the visiting parentsa as to their impressions of the school, and, without exception, the answer has been one of great satsfaction.'

THE PAS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	204
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	165
Average attendance	74
Number enrolled at Elkhorn industrial school	8
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial school	14
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	3

The attendance and progress at the schools in this agency, are, for reasons shown in Mr. Fischer's report, unsatisfactory.

At present, children who are to be educated in residential schools are sent to Battleford or Elkhorn, principally to the former. On account of the distance the Indian parents strongly object to sending their children.

It is, therefore, proposed to close the Battleford industrial school and erect a boarding school building near the Pas, which will provide accommodation within easy reach of their reserves for the Indian children of this agency.

Mr. Fischer reports on the day schools as follows:—

Moose Lake.

'The teacher of this school is Mr. C. T. Mitchell. The progress of the pupils of this school is slow, as the Indians take their children with them when hunting, making the attendance so irregular that the teaching has to be gone over again.

Chemawawin Reserve.

'This school is taught by Rev. M. Leffler. A slight improvement has been shown, but the attendance is irregular, owing to the Indians, when hunting, taking their families with them.

Pas Reserve.

'Big Eddy, teacher, R. H. Bagshaw; lower end of reserve, Miss M. E. Coats.

'As shown there are two schools on this reserve. The progress and improvement of the pupils is very slow on account of the irregular attendance. Most of the children are very young, and the older ones are made use of by their parents, and are only sent to school when there is nothing to do at home. I may mention that the two children of Councillor Cook, at the Big Eddy, who have attended regularly, show considerable improvement during the year.

Shoal Lake Reserve.

'Teacher, Francis Daniels.

'This school has been closed for nearly two years, and at the time of my visit had only been re-opened a short time, I can, therefore, not report on the progress made, if any.

Red Earth Reserve.

'Teacher, J. G. Kennedy.

'This school is doing fairly well. The teacher is earnest and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. This reserve, and that at Shoal lake, are the most isolated in the agency. The Indians live entirely by the hunt, and as there are no white people in their vicinity, the children have no chance to learn English, or rather to practise speaking the language outside of the school.

Cumberland Reserve.

'Teacher, J. A. Keddie.

'The teacher has been at this school but a short time. At my last visit, under the former teacher, the children seemed bright, and were progressing very well in their studies. The larger part of this band live at Pine Bluff, about 35 miles distant, for 8 months in the year; it can therefore be seen that, as the school is only attended during the summer months, the average is low.

'While a good, well-attended day school on the reserve is an ideal form of education for the Indians, this cannot be carried out to advantage in this agency, on account of the nomadic habits of the people, and this is necessary on account of the

large extent of country which these people must cover in order to make a living by the hunt, and for this reason they are obliged to take with them their families.

'With regard to the discharged pupils who have returned to the reserve, I must say that the effect of the education they have received, is apparent in many ways. They seem more self-reliant, and are anxious to find work in order to purchase for themselves clothes and other things to which they have been accustomed while at school. This is a great incentive to work. Another noticeable fact is that their point of view is more in keeping with the white man's than the Indian's.

'The girls make an attempt at first to make some little improvement in their homes, but as a rule the rest of the family do not enthuse in this direction, and in a short time they are the same as the others. This cannot be otherwise, but at the same time, there are many little mannerisms and ideas which are imitated with advantage by the others, which is the seed of future improvement.'

SASKATCHEWAN.

The province of Saskatchewan is well equipped with means of Indian education. Two of the largest industrial schools are located in this province, at Battleford and Qu'Appelle, and there are a number of efficient boarding schools located on the reserves. The detailed reports from the agents which follow will show that day schools have been successful, and in some localities, for instance in the Carlton, Duck Lake and Moose Mountain agencies, the new methods adopted have resulted in a large increase in attendance and an awakening of interest on the part of the Indians. It is clear that when these day schools are conducted by qualified teachers, who have also some knowledge of nursing, the highest results are obtainable, and whenever possible in the future teachers will be engaged who have these qualifications.

Within this province a most interesting experiment in the supervision of ex-pupils has been carried out at the File Hills colony under the special direction of Inspector W. M. Graham. His report on the season's operations of the colony will be found with the other reports.

The special effort which was made to promote the farming operations of ex-pupils was, on the whole, successful. A number of the boys, who were aided by the department, broke up their allotted portion of land, and as they will be under constant supervision during the season of 1911, it is hoped that they will have good crops, and be encouraged by the direct evidence of their power to support themselves to increase their acreage.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	56
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	26
Average attendance	13
Number attending Qu'Appelle industrial school	6

On July 4, last, a day school was opened on this reserve in a new and modern building erected during the early part of the season. Miss Lawrence, who holds a second-class professional certificate, is the teacher. A mid-day meal is served, and a garden will be conducted in connection with the school this summer.

The department is highly pleased with the success of this school so far. Very satisfactory reports have been received. The work in the class-room is spoken of by Mr. Inspector Graham in commendatory terms.

Mr. Grant, the agent, reports as follows on the work of the school and the effect of education on the reserve:—

'There are a number of graduates of schools in this reserve. Most of the boy graduates start farming in preference to other occupations. The majority of them are making rapid advancement in this work, but there are two farming at present who require great urging to make them do anything. Some of them when they commence farming become more zealous each year to improve their work. There are others again, who start farming, do well for a couple of years, then they become careless or indifferent. It appears to me as if it is human nature, as such cases are found among white farmers. A number of the graduates have built neat dwelling-houses.

'Strange to say that there are very few girl graduates of schools living belonging to this reserve. There are just five. Three of them are living on the reserve. They have made good use of their educational privileges, as their homes present a neat and clean appearance. The sanitary precautions are observed by them. Their children are also kept clean and neat. They are taught to speak English as well as their native tongue. The other graduates are working for white people; they are excellent general housekeepers and they are well liked.

'The influence of the ex-pupils is evident upon the general life of the reserve, as the older Indians are in favour of educating their children. Also the mode of dress of the older Indians is like that of the white man, and the painted face is rarely seen now. A number of the graduates take newspapers, they interpret what they read to the older people, in this way they have a knowledge of what is going on in the world; thus they see the advantage of attending school. They also realize that without an education it is difficult to transact business with the white people. The older Indians learn from the girl graduates the art of keeping their homes and children clean, also how to prepare food for eating.

'A day school is in operation since July 4 on this reserve. During that time the children attending have made progress, considering that the majority of them are handicapped by lack of English. It is certainly a difficult task to take a number of children utterly unused to restraint of any kind, not understanding English, and shut them up day after day in a school-room and keep them contented. At first it was hard to maintain discipline; but a good deal of this has been overcome by giving them "merit cards." Every day each child would receive one if he or she were good during the school hours, thus there was a striving who should obtain the most.'

'The general impression is that Indian children are stupid, but such is not the case. Any person having any experience with them knows better. When they commence to understand English, it is interesting to observe their intellect widening. I have noticed that one of the great difficulties encountered in the school-room is in mathematics, as calculation seems foreign to their nature. It is also difficult to make them speak distinctly, this is owing to their bashfulness. I think by carefully instructing the children in these two subjects, they will become good mathematicians and readers. A great deal lies in making them thoroughly understand each step before proceeding to more difficult things. If a foundation is not laid in the lower grades, all the teacher's work is wasted.

'The parents of the children take an interest in educational matters. I consider this half the battle.

'Notwithstanding all the difficulties encountered, the majority of the pupils are attentive and apply themselves to their duties, they love study and give themselves heartily to it.

'The cold weather is hard on the children attending the day school, because very few of them are properly clad. The children of all denominations attend this school.'

Number of children in attendance at Lac la Plonge boarding school	30
Number of children in attendance at Lac la Ronge boarding school	50
Number of children in attendance at Duck Lake boarding school	5

There are no day schools within the limits covered by this treaty. The Indians follow the chase for a livelihood, and two boarding schools have been established, one at Lac la Ronge, under the auspices of the Church of England, and one at Lac la Plonge, conducted by the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Inspector Chisholm in his report deals with the work of these two institutions, and reports from the principals will also be found in the appendix.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	108
Number of pupils enrolled at Cowessess boarding school	33
Number of children enrolled at Round Lake boarding school.	33
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	22

Mr. Millar, the Indian agent, writes respecting educational matters in this agency as follows:—

'As in former years the educational work has been carried on by the missions of the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Churches, each conducting a boarding school. A number of pupils from this agency are enrolled at the Qu'Appelle industrial school.

Cowessess Roman Catholic Boarding School.

'At this school uninterrupted work has been carried on throughout the year under the principalship of the Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., and staff. Number of pupils authorized is 45, and the roll is always filled.

'Buildings.—The school building has been painted and decorated both inside and outside during the year, and is now a most complete and suitable building for the work. Stabling for horses and cattle here is insufficient and poor. Plans are being made to provide good stabling during next year.

Round Lake Presbyterian Boarding School.

'At this old established school the principal is the Rev. Hugh McKay, D.D., assisted by a staff which varies and in which there have been frequent changes. The number of pupils allowed is 40, but this number has not been reached for some time.

Buildings.—The school buildings are wooden structures, which have been erected many years. They are badly out of repair, badly located in relation to the surroundings, and of such poor architecture that, in my opinion, it would be an unwise expenditure of money to attempt remodelling and reconstruction.

Ex-pupils.

'General.—How best to deal with the ex-pupils is a complex and difficult question, and I regret to say that in this agency, although we have a number of young

men who have been out of the schools for many years, we have not been able to get results in material progress that could be considered satisfactory or encouraging. I think that it is generally admitted that the boy for the first two or three years after his discharge from school, if he has friends and relations to go back to on his reserve, finds it almost impossible to make a start on his own behalf until by marriage or circumstances he is thrown more on his own resources. Often the ex-pupil returns to his home where there may be already some progress towards the development of a farm, and the accumulation of the things necessary for the carrying on of agriculture, including horses and cattle. When the boy returns he usually, although perhaps gradually, assumes the position of proprietor, and the property dwindles until the old people find that they have little or nothing left. This is especially true of cattle and horses. With few exceptions I have found it impossible to get the ex-pupil to take any real interest in the rearing and care of cattle, in fact they do not want them. While they are all keen to own horses, the experience is that, with lack of care and proper feeding, and from over-driving (not over-work) and neglect while in a heated condition, the mortality among the horses is so high that they are unable to earn money fast enough from any source to keep themselves equipped with power necessary to carry on a small farm. Another source of impoverishment is their habit of trading, often the very thing they can least spare for something which they really do not require, and if money is wanted in a hurry anything they have will be sacrificed without thought of future consequences. These are only some of the difficulties met with in dealing with the ex-pupils, but notwithstanding these and others, I am firm in the conviction that, if the moral fibre of the boy and girl can be held up and he can be protected against the traffic in intoxicants and some of the worst Indian practices, it is only a matter of time until their evolution into industrial occupations becomes complete, and many of the difficulties which retard progress or make it impossible now will disappear. This condition cannot be expected in the first, and perhaps not in the second generation of educated Indians. Meantime, I think that the ex-pupil or uneducated Indian who is doing anything at all with any degree of consistent interest in his work, no matter how small his effort, is worthy of encouragement on the principle that he is better occupied on the land, living close to nature, than he would be without occupation and following the life of a wanderer.

'This spring we are starting, by assistance provided by the department, four or five boys, some of them for the second time. They will start under promise of sticking to work, but only time will show how far they will be able to do so. The surrounding environment and associations, as well as the natural disinclination to follow a steady occupation, will be very strong temptation and few withstand it. Some of the pressing hindrances retarding progress of the ex-pupils are his inordinate love of sport, for which he will spend too much time and money, billiards and pool being an all-year-round drain on him; intoxicants, the obtaining of which is easy owing to increased number of settlers and places of supply, and reduced number of policemen charged with duty of suppression (this work now largely depends on the agent's personal effort, and, if neglected, the whole moral tone of an agency must surely suffer); dislike of keeping cattle and general lack of interest in them, or appreciation of the great value and usefulness of their live stock, including horses; shifting place of abode from time to time, and frequently abandoning and giving up altogether when sickness and death enters the family; proximity to, and influence of, family connections of the old type who oppose submission to the new order of things; extravagance and lack of frugality generally, with no thought of making provision beyond the immediate present need.'

'Health.—During the year the general health of our pupils, and ex-pupils has been normal. There was some sickness and a few deaths among the young women.'

CARLTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	217
Number of pupils enrolled	126
Average attendance	50
Number enrolled at Qu'Apelle industrial school	26
Number enrolled at Battleford industrial school	14
Number enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	31

The report of the Indian agent, Mr. Borthwick, on the day schools in this agency is given in full:—

The Sturgeon Lake Day School, Reserve No. 101.

'George Crain continued in charge of this school for the June quarter, when it was closed and was not reopened during the year. The school register showed the names of 17 pupils available, but only 7 were in attendance during the quarter mentioned. It is hoped that the next teacher selected by the Anglican Church, under whose auspices the school is conducted, will prove more successful.

The Mistawasis Day School, Reserve No. 103.

'This school, for which the Presbyterian Church is responsible, is located at the headquarters of the agency, and is the best of those with which I have to do. The closing of the Regina industrial school early in the year returned to the reserve a number of pupils in excess of the accommodation. The very youngest children, and those of 15 years of age and over, had, therefore, to be excluded, and also all children of employees, including those of the missionary and teacher. The exclusion of the white children has proved detrimental in thus practically eliminating the use of the English language by the children during their play hours, a circumstance which in the past has contributed to no small extent to familiarizing the younger children with English, and thus assisting them to a better understanding of the teacher.

'The returns from this school show the number of pupils on the register to be 25, and the average attendance during the year to have been 15·69.

'The pupils are graded as follows:—Standard 1, boys, 7; girls, 5; Standard 2, boys, 1; girls, 4; Standard 3, boys, 5; girls, 1; Standard 4, girls, 2; total, 25.

'The Rev. C. W. Bryden, resident missionary on the reserve as well as teacher, possesses qualifications unusual in teachers of Indian schools, being a graduate in Arts of Dalhousie University, and the holder of a first-class professional teacher's certificate. All pupils who attend regularly show the progress to be expected from a teacher of Mr. Bryden's ability, especially those in the higher grades.

'A system of transport for the children living at a distance has been introduced by the department, and a mid-day meal is furnished, the services of Miss C. Sutherland having been secured for this purpose. The girl pupils are taught cooking and trained in other household duties.

'A new teacher's dwelling was erected by the department during the year at considerable cost. The building is large, well laid out, contains dormitories, kitchen and dining-room for the Indian children, independent of the teacher's family, and proved during the coldest weather to be the most comfortable dwelling in the agency. The workmanship is most creditable to the contractor, Mr. W. J. Wright, of Prince Albert.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

Ahtahkakoop's Day School, Reserve No. 104.

'This school is under the control of the Anglican Church. Through the difficulty in securing teachers of suitable qualifications, the old teacher of this school—Louis Ahenakew—an educated Indian of the band, was continued on for the past year. The number of pupils of school age on the reserve is about 46; but a large number of these reside too far from the school to permit of their attendance, and only 26 are recorded as being within reach of it. The number of pupils on the school register is 17, and the average attendance during the past year has been 9·58.'

'Those in attendance have been classified as follows:—Standard 1, 4 boys; 2 girls. Standard 2, 5 boys; 1 girl. Standard 3, 1 boy. Standard 4, 2 boys; 2 girls. Total, 17.

'Improvements planned by the department in the erection of a suitable teacher's dwelling, the employment of a teacher with superior qualifications, and the introduction of the plan of transporting children to the school are expected to inaugurate a new era in the history of education on this reserve.'

Kenemotayo's (Big River) Day School, Reserve No. 118.

'This school, which is under the direction of the Church of England, has to contend with the opposition of the pagan element of the band, which fears interference with their heathen religion. The teacher, Mrs. J. C. Macleod, is a lady of excellent qualities for the work, being of a kindly, sympathetic nature, and calculated to gain the confidence of the children and to secure a good influence over them. She teaches the girls many useful household arts.

'The transport of some of the children during the winter season was authorized by the department with beneficial results, the average attendance during that quarter being raised to 11.03. The previous attendance was so limited at times that the average attendance for the year was only 4.96. The records show 26 children residing in the vicinity of the school, 25 of whom are enrolled.

'The twenty pupils in attendance during the last quarter were graded as follows:—Standard 1, 11 boys; 5 girls. Standard 2, 1 boy; 1 girl. Standard 3, 2 boys. Total, 20.

Montreal Lake Day School, Reserve No. 106.

'This Anglican day school is taught by Mr. John R. Settee, a graduate of Emmanuel College during the incumbency of the first Anglican bishop of Saskatchewan, the late Right Rev. John McLean.

'The attendance at this school varies greatly with the time of the year through the movements of the families in the hunting and fishing seasons. During the past year the number of children residing in the vicinity of the school numbered from 28 during the June quarter to 16 in the September quarter, and every child within reach was in attendance. The children have considerable native intelligence, and under a modern and more inspiring teacher would show good progress.

'The pupils in attendance during the last quarter of the year were graded as follows:—Standard 1, 5 boys; 5 girls. Standard 2, 3 boys; 5 girls. Total, 18.

'The average attendance during the year was 13·48.

The Wahpaton (Sioux) Day School, Reserve No. 94.

'This school is under the management of the Presbyterian Church, the teacher being the resident missionary.

'The movement of the Sioux from the encampment near Prince Albert, which was expected and hoped for, did not take place during the year, and there are still only 7 children residing within reach of the school.

'Those in attendance during the March quarter were classified as follows:—Standard 1, 3 boys; 2 girls. Standard 2, 2 boys. Total, 7.

'The average attendance during the year was 4·54.

'Sewing and knitting are taught by Mrs. Beverly, the teacher's wife.'

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	146
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	66
Average attendance	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford industrial school	31
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	2
Number of pupils enrolled at Thunderchilds boarding school	22

There are in this agency: one industrial school, Battleford; one boarding school, Thunderchilds, and five day schools, on which Mr. Day, the Indian agent, reports as follows:—

Red Pheasant Day School.

'The school on this reserve is a well constructed building, convenient in size, well lighted and ventilated, also warm and comfortable. It is constructed of logs, on a stone foundation; the outside being plastered with mortar; inside lathed, plastered and wainscotted; the ceiling is formed of matched lumber; the building is well roofed and shingled, the whole being nicely painted, inside and out. The school is conducted under the patronage of the Church of England. The teacher, Mrs. Jefferson, who is the wife of the farmer, has taught school on this reserve for the past fifteen years. The children have shown most satisfactory progress under her tuition. They have a good substantial mid-day meal at the farmer's house every day, and are well cared for in every way. One great advantage Mrs. Jefferson possesses is the fact that having resided so long on this reserve, most of the parents of the younger children were also taught by her, and, therefore, they are better able to appreciate her value as a mentor for their children. This school-house has ample accommodation for at least 24 children who reside within a radius of one mile from the school. The average attendance for the past year was 4.31; but I trust that this will be much increased in the future. Four children were transferred to the industrial school.

Stony Day School.

'This school is under the management of the Church of England. Although it is situated near the village, the Indians are, excepting in the wintertime, generally encamped in various other parts of the reserve, and are apparently very apathetic about the education of their children. There have been three changes of teachers here, which have, of course, militated against progress; but I hope that the new teacher will make a reformation in this regard. This building is in very poor condition, and at present is hardly adequate for the comfortable housing of the few children who do attend. There are, however, a number of youngsters who will soon attain school age; when this time does arrive I will advise you, as I consider it will then be necessary to have a new school-house, with a married teacher.

'A good noon meal is served to these pupils every day.

Little Pine Day School.

'The Church of England authorities control the day school on his reserve. It is situated quite close to the Indian village. The school-house has been temporarily repaired, so as to provide accommodation for the present children until next sum-

mer, when I fully expect that on account of the increased attendance a larger building will be necessary.

'The present teacher, Rev. A. Butcher, appears to be very earnest and enthusiastic in his work, and has already largely increased the attendance, so that I hope in the future great benefit may be derived by the Indians from this school.

'Since the new teacher commenced his duties here, the average has increased to 11.75. A good noon meal, provided by the department and prepared by the teacher, is partaken of by these children every day. As Mr. Butcher only started to teach on the 1st of November, there has been little chance for any material progress to be shown, but the children are evidently eager to learn, and so there is every chance of a general move forward in the state of this school.

Poundmaker Day School.

'This school has been put in a temporary state of repair which will keep lt going until next mid-summer, when it will be necessary to build a new one. There are quite a number of children in this band, the average attendance for the past year being 6.90. Three changes of teachers during the last twelve months have considerably detracted from the showing of much progress; they are, however, now getting along fairly well. A good teacher on this reserve would find plenty of scope for the display of much energy and ability, as these Indians are most anxious for their children to have the benefit of a good education.

'This school is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church authorities. Soup and hard-tack are given to the pupils every day at noon time.

Meadow Lake Day School.

'This school is conducted under the management of the Roman Catholic Church. The teacher is also the overseer of the reserve. A change has taken place in teachers since my last report, and I hope that for the future more interest will be taken by the parents, pupils and teacher. A larger number of the Indians now reside on the reserve in the summer-time instead of going hunting as was formerly their custom; therefore, if we can manage to get the attendance at this school well established, I think that the Indians would soon begin to realize the benefit to be derived from a little more useful knowledge, which would help them to solve the problem of making a living without wandering all over the country and suffering untold hardships.

'The average attendance for the past year was 3.30, and the progress shown was very slim. I will endeavour, however, to have an improvement made under both these headings during the coming year. The school-house is constructed of logs, and is attached to the overseer's dwelling.

Thunderchild Boarding School.

'This boarding school, which is situated at Delmas, is adjacent to the old Thunderchild reserve. The building is of modern construction, is well equipped and has ample accommodation for forty pupils and staff. It is conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption. They are up to date in their methods of teaching, and much good has resulted to the Indians of this agency since the establishment of this school ten years ago. This is noticeable, not only in the homes of those pupils who have graduated from this school, but also in the houses of their parents, and in a number of cases their good examples of work and housekeeping have been copied by their neighbours, thus fulfilling the true purpose which the department had in view when

these schools were established. The children are making very steady progress and are all intelligent-looking, clean, happy, well fed and clothed; which combined with their healthy appearance, makes a living tribute to the care bestowd upon them. They are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, history and geography. The boys are also shown how to farm, garden and to milk, as well as properly look after live stock. The girls are taught thoroughly the art of housekeeping in all its various phases, such as cooking, making bread, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, washing, ironing, milking and butter-making. They are also well grounded in Christian knowledge.

Battleford Industrial School.

'This school has apparently outlived its period of usefulness as an industrial institution for teaching trades, as for some time past it has been nothing more than a boarding establishment, where the children are taught, in addition to the ordinary rudimentary school course, housekeeping in its various branches, and a limited amount of farming and care of stock.'

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	208
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	74
Average attendance	36
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school	2
Number of pupils enrolled at Battleford industrial school	5
Number of pupils enrolled at Duck Lake boarding school	43

There are three day schools in this agency, the Fort à la Corne North, taught by Miss Hawley; the Fort à la Corne South, by Mrs. Godtrey, and the John Smith's by Rev. Mr. Macdougall, who took charge on January 1, last. There is also one boarding school near Duck Lake.

In this agency the improved type of day school has been introduced and successfully operated. Miss Hawley and Mrs. Godfrey continue to do excellent work both in the class-room and on the reserve. It is proposed to erect a new school-house and residence in the northern section this summer.

The residence with dining-room attached on the John Smith's reserve was completed last year and the Rev. Mr. Macdougall took charge of the class-room on January 1, of this year. Mrs. Macdougall acts as field matron. The department is confident that under their management this school will attain the high standard of the other two in the agency.

Mr. Macarthur writes as follows concerning the four schools in his agency:—

Duck Lake Boarding School.

'The health of the pupils of this school during the year was, on the whole, very good. Unfortunately, however, tuberculosis trouble is still rooted there, four cases having developed during the year, three of which proved fatal and the other will follow. An experiment was tried of letting two of the puuils in their last year, work on the reserve under the direct supervision of the principal. This experiment worked fairly well in that the boys put in a small crop and broke about 10 acres of new land each. The personal supervision and control of the principal failed, as the boys once free from school control would not return to it again.

Of the three day schools in the agency, two of them, the La Corne, north and south, continue to do excellent work. The driving of the children to school during the winter months no doubt helps the attendance, but the mid-day meal is, I con-

sider, the most important improvement made. The children receive one well-cooked substantial meal each day, and that, I believe, helps them physically, makes them brighter and wards off colds and other causes of illness. In this connection, I may quote from a recent letter I wrote to the teacher of the La Corne south school:—"Let me add that of my many pleasant visits to your school, the last was the most pleasant. I can't explain it, but everything was just right, from the healthy, well clad boys and girls to the quiet and genuine continuous work being done.'

'The John Smith's school continues in the same old rut. Now, however, with the Rev. Mr. Macdougall in charge, there is no reason to doubt that a great improvement will take place. Mr. Macdougall informs me that for the quarter ending March 31 he expects to show an average attendance of 15. The attendance for the same quarter last year was a fraction over 5.

'The general effect of education is without doubt for good, not only to the ex-pupils themselves, but also has its effect on reserve life. I can observe a gradual increase in mail matter. Some of the young men subscribe for farm journals, others a good weekly paper, while the number of catalogues from such houses as Eaton's, Simpson's and the Hudson Bay Co.'s, shows that at least some of them are enterprising enough to try and make their money go as far as possible. I cannot say much for the progress of the ex-pupils. While not altogether discouraging, the progress is very slow; they do not take life seriously, depend too much on their parents and older friends, and, as a rule, show no desire to become self-supporting and independent. Of course, there are individual exceptions. Nor do I think that in the average case the fact of education is much of a factor; rather it is the temperament that the individual is born with.'

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	263
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake (C.E.) boarding school	5
Number of children enrolled at Onion Lake (R.C.) boarding school	38
Number of children enrolled at Blue Quill's boarding school	2
Number of children enrolled at Battleford industrial school	1
Number of children enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	3

There are no day schools in this agency. Of the two boarding schools, the Onion Lake (C.E.) and the Onion Lake (R.C.), Mr. Sibbald, the Indian agent, writes as follows:—

'In this agency there are two boarding schools, one conducted by the Roman Catholic Church and the other by the Church of England; and, considering that the buildings are almost adjacent to each other, it may not be out of place to mention that very little friction, if any, occurs between the staff or pupils of these institutions.

'The number of Indian children boarding at the Roman Catholic school is at present 38, 14 boys and 24 girls; besides these there are 20 other boarders, comprised of half-breeds and white children, and 15 day pupils, mostly white children.

'This school is an exceptionally well conducted one, and is a great credit to the staff of sisters who have complete management. The dormitories and class-rooms are kept scrupulously clean, and the children appear to be happy and comfortable. There are two class-rooms at this school, a senior and a junior, and in each room the class work is well conducted and very satisfactory progress is being made. Thorough instruction is given the girls in household work, such as sewing, knitting, laundry work and cooking. A good-sized kitchen garden is kept, and about an acre of potatoes, in looking after in which the pupils render much assistance.

'Concerning the progress made by ex-pupils of this school, I will deal only with those discharged during 1909 and 1910.

'Mary Paquette.—Has been working for several months as general servant at the Hudson Bay Co.'s store here. Has now left but intends going back; promising.

'Lilly McGarty.—Married to an Indian of this agency, and shortly afterwards separated from him. Now living with parents; not promising.

'Paul Chocan.—Living and working with father, who is an industrious Indian; is a very promising boy.

'Ellen Waskawitch.—Married to an Indian of this agency, but is now separated from him and living with parents.

'Patrick John.—Living and working with father, who farms and raises cattle, is a very promising boy.'

'Cecile Viviers.—Married to an Indian of this agency. Has poor health; not promising.

'Adelaide Callingbull.—Living with parents on reserve; promising.

'Louis Paul.—Living with brother on reserve. Sickly; not promising.

'The number of Indian boarders at the Church of England school is now only 9, some having recently been transferred to the industrial school at Red Deer. Besides these Indian children, there are 19 half-breed boarders, and counting two of the principal's own children, 6 day pupils.

'Progress in class work at this school has been somewhat retarded on account of frequent changes of teachers, but with the teacher now in charge is satisfactory.'

'During the years 1909 and 1910 three pupils that had attained the limit of school age have been discharged, viz.:—

'Ellen Singer.—This girl was for some time employed by the boarding school and was afterwards transferred to the staff of the Battleford industrial school. She, however, has now severed her connection with that institution, and is, I believe, now working with a married cousin who was a fellow pupil at the school and is married to a white settler.

'Eli Singer.—At present living on the reserve with no steady occupation. Has been working with survey parties during the summer. He is not disposed, as yet, to settle down on the reserve.

'Jane Paynter.—This girl had every opportunity of remaining in the employment of the mission; in fact, was employed for a short time, but would not stay. She is now working for the agency interpreter.

'With regard to the progress of ex-pupils of schools, it is not so much in advance of those who have not attended schools, as one would be inclined to expect. It is, however, now the exception to go into an Indian house and not find some one who can converse in English, and of late years it is noticeable that those who can speak English are more ready to do so than formerly, and the old Indians are more ready to encourage them to do so. Many of the ex-pupils grow up to be strong, healthy men and women, while it is noticeable that others die young. It is only natural that the parents welcome their children back to their houses, but the change of living and the surroundings are so different from what the child has left that the more delicate of them are apt to become sickly. There is a demand for house servants among the farmers and townspeople, and it is surprising that, as there are so many openings for boys and girls in this way, so few are willing to take advantage of them, and there is a disposition on the part of the parents to prevent them.

'With regard to the effect of education on reserve life, I do not see that morally the rising generation are any better than the older, so in this respect it would not appear that education has had any improving effect on reserve life.'

PELLY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. 139
Number of pupils enrolled at day school.. 11
Average attendance.. 10
Number of pupils enrolled at Keeseekoose boarding school .. 29
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowstand boarding school.. 50
Number of pupils enrolled at Qu'Appelle industrial school.. 1
Number of pupils enrolled at Gordon's boarding school.. .. 2
Number of pupils enrolled at File Hills boarding school.. .. 4
Number of pupils enrolled at Birtle boarding school.. 20

There are two boarding schools, Keeseekoose and Crowstand, and one day school, Valley River, in this agency, and of the work being done, Mr. Blewett, the Indian agent, reports as follows:—

'There are two boarding schools and one day school in this agency, viz., Keeseekoose, Crowstand and Valley River.

'The Keeseekoose school is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church and is situated on the east of Keeseekoose reserve and gets most of its pupils from that reserve; the balance are from Cote and Key reserves. The school is in the hands of Rev. Father DeCorby and a staff of sisters. The reverend father, who was one of the most faithful pioneer clergy, has too much work on his shoulders to attend to the proper management of this school, and the dormitories and dining-room of the school have been neglected too much for the health of the school. These conditions have prevented as good work being done as should have been done. During the past fall a new staff of sisters took positions in the school and are trying to better the sanitation and general conditions. I was told on a rceent visit at this school that they were seriously considering the construction of a new school building; such being the case, it would be advisable for the department to stipulate the best plans for the building and prevent unsanitary and inconvenient schools being again built. Considerable trouble has been experienced with children deserting from this school. To-day I had to go there and severely reprimand two girls for so doing, and I warned them that a repetition would force me to ask the department to transfer the deserters to a distant school. The sisters asked me to go to the school for this purpose, and while there complained to me of children being very impudent and threatening to them as well as to the Rev. Father DeCorby. The reverend father, who is sadly overworked for one of his age (about 80 years), must have an able assistant in this school if good results are to be expected.

Crowstand School.

'This school is managed by Rev. W. McWhinney, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. It is near the south side of Cote reserve and draws most of its pupils from that reserve, a few coming from Keeseekoose and Key reserves. This school has a good paying farm in connection, and the reports of the principal will show that the farm and the stock are in a prosperous condition. The school buildings have been painted and also improved in sanitation within. The class work is good, as a good teacher has been retained for several years past; the only fault I could see in the school was that some of the pupils failed to speak up clearly, otherwise splendid progress was made.

Valley River School.

'The day school has been started on this reserve since last mid-summer holidays. It is non-denominational. The Indians built the school building and the department

furnished the equipment and a teacher. Unfortunately we were unable to obtain a certificated teacher and had to accept the services of an Indian graduate of Birtle school. This girl, however, has done very good work and her pupils all speak out clearly and are advancing very well.

'Some of the graduates from the various boarding and industrial schools on returning to their reserves have kept right on working and using their training to good advantage, but in many cases they have listened to the old and foolish ones of their former associates and become loafers or half-hearted hunters. One great drawback is that the graduates have to return to their associates at all, because the natural tendency is to go back to the level of the old race rather than bring up the old folk to their level. If the school graduates were put on a reserve or new holding of their own entirely separate from the old people, they would in most cases continue to progress from the moment they left the school, and would in a short term of years be independent and satisfied settlers. This applies, in my mind, very much more especially to young Indian boys returning to homes where the parents are loafers or hunters.

'There is no doubt that the educational and agricultural training given at the schools does in a more or less degree produce good results on the various reserves to which the pupils return. But the demoralizing effect of the old pagan or half-civilized hunter is very detrimental to success on the part of the graduates. The young girl graduates also are subjected to very bad influences in many of their homes where the old people's standard of morals is, innocently, very low. If the girls are married shortly or immediately after leaving school, this is offset to a great extent; but separate reserves for the young folk would be a great deal better.'

MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	30
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	24
Average attendance	18
Number of children in attendance at Qu'Appelle industrial school	5

Miss Armstrong still continues in charge of this school and is at present assisted by Miss Innes, who, in addition to some work in the school-room, performs the duties of field matron on the reserve. Improvements were made to the building last summer and it is proposed to erect this year a building in which to house the children who are kept in residence during the week.

Mr. Cory, the Indian agent, reports as follows:—

White Bear Day School.

'This school is situated on the White Bear reserve, a short distance from the east end. It is a very comfortable frame building on a stone foundation and it is fairly well ventilated. The original building is 20 ft. by 30 with a 10-foot wall. A space about 8 feet square was walled off in one corner of the room and was used as a wash room and a place for the children to hang their clothes in.

'In the fall of 1910, an addition 12 feet by 20, was built with a good stone foundation under it. This addition was built to be used as a kitchen where the mid-day meal can be prepared for the children and where the girls can be taught to cook. There is also a bath-room and pantry in it, and under the addition there is a good cellar 10 feet by 16 feet and 7 feet deep. In the cellar there is a 54 barrel soft water tank and lots of room to store vegetables. From the corner of the cellar a drain pipe 7 feet below the surface runs to a cess pool eighty feet from the building; this pipe will be connected with the overflow pipe from the tank and with the pipes from the bath and sink as soon as the weather permits. I had the old porch that was over

the front door removed and placed over the kitchen door, and had a new porch built 6 feet by 12 feet over the front door to serve as an ante-room for the children to hang their clothes in and had the old one pulled down, adding very materially to the size of the school-room, and the new porch adds very much to the appearance of the school building. When the whole building is painted, it will have a very neat appearance, I am having a flag pole erected in the spring, and a neat iron gate put in the garden fence. There is a good vegetable garden in connection with the school, which is looked after by the children and produced a good supply of vegetables last fall which are being used in the school. This garden is inclosed by a neat woven wire fence 4 feet high. As the department is aware, the plan of housing and providing food for the children that live too far away to walk to school in the winter time was adopted and it has worked very well, but if this plan is to be adhered to, a much larger building will be required for next winter.

'Splendid work is being done by the teacher and her assistant and the result is very noticeable in the homes of the people. The attendance has been very good and the interest of the parents in the work being done in the school is growing, and every year makes them more favourably disposed towards it.

'As to ex-pupils, the young girls who have passed through this school and have married show, with one exception, a decided improvement. As to the boys of the day school, there were three or four well grown boys who attended for a short time when the school was first opened and who are no doubt the better for the time spent there, but the only boy who was attending school when I came here is in school now. As to the ex-pupils of the industrial schools, both male and female, they are a big disappointment to me and should be to their teachers.'

Miss Armstrong, reporting upon the work on the reserve of Miss Innis, her assistant, writes as follows:—

'Systematic work on the reserve has been begun and carried on by Miss Innis. This part of the work is extremely difficult, entailing a good deal of hardship. The winter is the best, in fact the only time, to give instruction in housekeeping, as the Indians are then living in their houses. These houses are a considerable distance apart; often the roads are almost impassable; at best, there are long cold drives to be undertaken, and altogether the results attained seem very small in comparison to the effort put forth. But a good deal has been accomplished. There is more willingness on the part of the women to be instructed. Many of the houses have been limewashed within and without, floors are generally scrubbed and dishes washed. In many of the houses comfortable furniture may be seen. The food is being more carefully prepared. Attention is being given to the cleanliness of the children. As a result of this, the little wash-room in the school-room has been taken away, there was so little need of it. The children come from their homes quite neat and clean.

'Civilized methods of treating the sick are almost fully adopted. Several of the boys are keeping poultry, and there is a strong effort being made to arouse interest in vegetable-raising and keeping cows for milk.

'We have a very faithful and efficient assistant in Miss Innis, and though the reserve work is very difficult now, we hope soon to see a much greater improvement in the homes of the Indians.'

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY

Number of children of school age	236
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	29
Average attendance	18
Number of children attending Muscowequan's boarding school	38
Number of children attending Gordon's boarding school	32
Number of children attending Qu'Appelle industrial school	12
Number of children attending Elkhorn industrial school	2

There are two boarding schools, Gordon's and Muscowequan's, and two day schools, Day Star's and Fishing Lake, in this agency. Mr. Murison, the agent, reports upon the work performed during the year as follows:—

Muscowequan's Boarding School.

'This school is situated in a central position near the north side of the Muscowequan reserve, on lands belonging to the Order of Oblate fathers.

'The main building is two stories high, with a basement in which are located the kitchen, dining-room and girls' play-room. The old stone school contains the boys' dromitories, play-room and office; all are steam heated.

'The staff consists of the Rev. Father Planet, O.M.I., principal; two lay brethren, one of whom acts as the farm instructor. The inside work is supervised gy five Sisters of Charity, including the teacher.

'The class-room work is conducted by Sister Gilbert, who is an excellent teacher. The usual programme of studies is closely followed and the pupils are well advanced in their studies. Instruction is also given in claisthenic exercises.

'The boys have an opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of agriculture and the care of stock, and the girls are given instruction in all branches of domestic work, as well as sewing, knitting, dressmaking and tailoring.

'The pupils are mostly drawn from the Muscowequan band, and as the boys leave the school they are now given a start to enable them to commence farming for themselves. A large percentage of the ex-pupils of this school made a fair showing at breaking new land during the past seacon.

Gordon's Boarding School.

'This school is situated in a central position on the Gordon reserve, and is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England. The staff consists of Mr. Mark Williams and his wife as principal and matron, respectively. They are assisted by a teacher and an assistant matron.

'The school is a large, square, stone building, with a basement and two floors above. There is accommodation for about 40 pupils. The land immediately surrounding this school belongs to the reserve. There is a half section belonging to the church, situated about a mile distant, but so far no attempt has been made at farming. About 5 acres of land is cultivated as a garden, and an abundant supply of vegetables is grown for the use of the school. Mr. Williams is an excellent gardener, and the pupils have an opportunity of becoming proficient in that line of work.

'The girls are given good training in housework under the supervision of Mrs. Williams.

'The ex-pupils from the school are adopting mixed farming as a means of livelihood.

'In addition to the usual programme of studies the pupils are given a regular course of calisthenic exercises and fire-drill. A bugle is used for sounding the fire-alarm. I have heard the alarm sounded after the children had retired to their beds and inside of two minutes they were all lined up in the class-room.

Day Star's Day School.

'This school is located on the Day Star reserve about eight miles from the agency buildings.

'The school is a neat frame building and during the past summer a nice frame cottage was erected for the teacher, both buildings are nicely painted and present a pretty appearance. The buildings are entirely surrounded by poplar bush.

'The attendance of fourteen is drawn from the Day Star band. All the children of school age who are physically fit are enrolled. The attendance is very regular. Mrs. Smythe, the teacher, has been in charge for a number of years.

'The pupils are making fair progress in reading, writing and arithmetic. Sewing, knitting and gardening also receive attention. There is a small garden in connection, in which each child is given the care of a plot, a prize being given for the best kept one.

'Regarding the ex-pupils, I may say that some of the boys are making very fair progress at farming. They are taking good care of their stock and in a short time will be in better circumstances than the older Indians. The girls invariably return to their old manner of living. They have of course a knowledge of the English language, but I have found it a difficult matter to get them to talk anything but Cree. My opinion from observation in this agency is that the boarding school training confers a much greater benefit on the girls than that received in the day schools.'

Fishing Lake Day School.

'This school is situated on the Fishing Lake reserve. Mr. F. H. Stephens has been in charge since August as teacher.

'Thirteen pupils are enrolled and they are all classsed in the lower standards, 7 in standard 1, and 6 in standard 2. The teacher appears to be very diligent in the discharge of his duties, but owing to the irregular attendance since he took charge I cannot report much progress.

'The Indians of this band follow hunting to some extent and in consequence are absent from their reserve a good deal during the fall and winter months, and until they settle down we cannot hope for any great results from this school. As each year adds new recruits to the list of farmers, I hope that in a short time a more successful school will be possible.'

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

The children from this agency attend principally the Qu'Appelle industrial school and the File Hills boarding school. Full information respecting these schools may be found in the reports of Mr. Graham, inspector of Indian agencies, and the respective principals.

As previously pointed out in the opening remarks in regard to the province of Saskatchewan, in the appendix will also be found an interesting report of the File Hills colony by Mr. Graham. It is proposed to establish this year a day school for the children of the colonists who are now coming of school age, and tenders for a building have already been called for.

ALBERTA.

The province of Alberta has but few day schools. The relatively large number of boarding schools and two effective industrial schools, situated at Red Deer and Davisburg, under the auspices of the Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively, furnish accommodation for a large percentage of the Indian children. The work of these schools will be found fully detailed in the reports of the principals, which follow.

The ex-pupils throughout the province have been fairly successful in putting into practice the knowledge obtained at the boarding and industrial schools. In the southern part of Alberta valuable cattle interests have been built up and some very

promising pupils have been discharged, both from the industrial school at Red Reer and that at Davisburg.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	123
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	20
Average attendance at day school	5
Number of pupils enrolled at Crowfoot (R.C.) boarding school	42
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood (C.E.) boarding school	2

The attendance at the Old Sun's day school has been so poor that it has been decided to re-open the boarding school. With that object in view a building fully equipped and modern in every respect will be erected during the coming summer.

In the absence of the agent, Mr. Jowett, the clerk of the agency, reports in part as follows upon the work of the Blackfoot reserve:—

'As a whole, the ex-pupils of the boarding schools find their knowledge of English and simple letter-writing of frequent use to them. Many of them write good hands and good English.

'A few of the old boys speak very good English, with a full vocabulary and a good clear accent; one of the best is Arthur White Elk and another is Joe Royal.'

'Most of the ex-pupils are fond of reading and spend many evenings that way, but I do not find that they make much use of arithmetic except for simple calculations in buying and selling.

'Some of them show a readiness and aptness for work when is it obtainable. Haughton Running Rabbit is a first-class carpenter—in fact, a gentleman who was speaking to me about him, and for whom he had done work as a carpenter, styled him a "finisher" on a building. He earns $4 a day in the summer building season. Joe Royal is another ex-pupil who is a clever carpenter, and who told me yesterday that he earned $4.50 a day last summer.'

'The ex-pupils of both Old Sun's boarding school and Crowfoot boarding school seem to have made serious efforts to put in practice the lessons they were taught in school, and if they have not always given satisfaction, it would be, I think, unjust to blame them too severely, being as they are, thrown in the midst of a pagan reserve and its temptations as lived by their parents, relatives and friends; with such examples it can hardly be wondered at that they "go and do likewise."

'The annual so-called "pageants," held in the surrounding towns, help much to demoralize our ex-pupils. After we have laboured for years to induce them to throw off Indian clothes and habits, they are induced by "show promoters" for advertising effects, to dress up in pagan clothes, and the attention they get, for the time, and the applause from the spectators, induce even the ex-pupils to feel proud when they are decked as braves in tawdry war paint and feathers.

'Finally, we must remember that Indians are Indians. It is only a matter of say 35 years ago since they were hunting buffalo, and one must not expect to change the whole nature of a native tribe to our standards of Christian civilization in the course of a generation. The only way is to keep on teaching, guiding, watching, and encouraging them to abandon their old standards and take up ours.

'I am sure that the general effect of education, so far as it has gone, has been productive of good on the reserves, and even to acquire a certain influence upon older Indians, as many of them see the good effects of education upon their children.'

ALBERTA.

BLOOD AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	178
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood (C.E.) boarding school	38
Number of pupils enrolled at Blood (R.C.) boarding school	37
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	2

There are no day schools on the Blood reserve. Two boarding schools, the Blood Roman Catholic and Blood Church of England, and the St. Joseph's industrial school provide educational facilities. Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, inspector of Roman Catholic Indian schools, reports fully upon the work of the Blood Roman Catholic school and the St. Joseph's industrial school. This report will be found in the appendix.

Blood Church of England Boarding School.

As far as buildings and equipment will allow, this school has been efficiently managed and good work performed. The work of the girls' school is especially worthy of commendation.

EDMONTON AGENCY..

Number of children of school age	131
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert boarding school	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding school	9
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake boarding school	7
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial school	19
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	7

There are no day schools in this agency, but as will be seen from the above statement a large percentage of the children of school age are enrolled at the boarding and industrial schools in the province, principally the St. Albert school.

Mr. Verreau, the agent, reporting upon the effects of the education received as evidenced upon the reserve, writes as follows:—

'The education of Indian children of the reserves of this agency has been of far greater benefit to them, both morally and physically, than would perhaps be deemed possible, when it is taken into consideration the life they left when going to school and the restraint and conditions they return to on their discharge.

'Their school life has imbued them with self-respect; so consequently, they, who are married, take care of their wives and families, providing them with all possible for their material comfort. By the training of their minds in their scholastic courses, they have a better reasoning power, are more self-reliant, and better capable of deciding wisely for themselves and their condition generally.

'The wisdom of the young men marrying girls who, like themselves, have had the advantage of a school training, is most apparent in the environment of their home life; where better cooking, cleanliness and order are more evident than in the homes of their parents, who have not had the advantages of education, or been subject to discipline.

'In the matter of farming and care of stock, the young men graduates of the industrial schools have a full knowledge and may be considered capable; but the lack of constancy in their work is the cause of greater success not being attained

HOBBEMA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	153
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	41
Average attendance	14
Number of pupils enrolled at Ermineskin's boarding school	40
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial school	6
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school	6
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Albert boarding school	1

A decided improvement in the attendance at the day school has been effected by the present teacher, Mrs. Watters, who is enthusiastic and capable. The boarding school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is doing splendid work.

Mr. Mann, the Indian agent, submits an interesting report, which is as follows:—

Ermineskin's Boarding School.

'This school is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, near Hobbema siding, on the Calgary and Edmonton railway. It is conducted by the sisters of the Roman Catholic mission, under the direction of the Rev Father Dauphin, O.M.I., principal.

'Fifty children are enrolled as resident pupils, and all appear bright and healthy. The building is frame and three stories high. It is heated by wood-stoves. Two fire-escapes, extinguishers, pails and axes afford sufficient fire-protection, and the fire-drill is carefully practised.

'The class-room is in charge of the Rev. Sister Lutgarde, who is a qualified and devoted teacher. The work has been conducted according to the programme of studies prescribed by the department, and during the year the pupils have given evidence of good progress. Good practical instruction in domestic work and the art of sewing and knitting is also given.

'There is a mandolin orchestra of 16 girls, who play very well, and the boys have a brass band. The entertainments given by the pupils are very interesting.

'This institution is well managed, and every apartment kept scrupulously clean and well ventilated.

'Of the four pupils discharged from this school during the year, two were married to young men of the reserve, the other two were discharged on account of delicate health; the young man has since died of consumption.

'Several young men, ex-pupils of the above school, are living on the reserve, and with their parents engage in farming and are doing fairly well.

Samson's Day School.

'This school is located about the centre of Samson's reserve, and last August was placed in charge of a new teacher, Mrs. Watters. A plan was adopted here for conveying the children to school from the remote parts of the reserve, and at mid-day a substantial meal was served to them. By these efforts the following improvement in the increased attendance is the result:—

For	September quarter, 1909,	average daily attendance	5
"	December "	"	8
"	September quarter, 1910	"	10
"	December "	"	17

The teacher is very energetic, and in addition to the class-room work instructs the girls in sewing and knitting, the material for which is supplied from the department. In the different branches of studies fair progress has been made.'

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	127
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	47
Average attendance	10
Number of pupils enrolled at Red Deer industrial school	31
Number of pupils enrolled at Blue Quill's boarding school	45
Number of pupils enrolled at Onion Lake (C.E.) boarding school	3
Number of pupils enrolled at Onion Lake (R.C.) boarding school	4

On June 30, 1910, the Whitefish Lake day school was closed, and on April 1, last, a similar course was taken with the Saddle Lake school, due in both cases to lack of sufficient attendance.

It will be noted, however, that there is a substantial increase in the enrolment at the Red Deer school from this agency.

Of the work performed at the Blue Quill's boarding school and at the day school, Mr. Batty, the agent, writes as follows:—

Blue Quill's Boarding School.

'This school is situated on the west portion of Saddle Lake reserve. It is under the management of the Roman Catholic Church. The total number of pupils at the end of the year was 45—22 boys and 23 girls; they are classed as follows: standard one, 15; standard two, 8; standard three, 6; standard four, 6; standard five, 6; standard six, 4. Good progress was made by the pupils during the year, and the attendance was good. Good order and discipline is maintained; the pupils at all times are neat, tidy and well dressed. The different class-rooms, dormitories, dining-room, and other apartments of the school are well equipped, well ventilated, and are kept clean and tidy. The precautions to guard against fire are satisfactory. Three pupils were admitted, 1 discharged, and 1 died during the year.

Saddle Lake Day School.

'This school is situated about the centre of Saddle Lake reserve. It is under the management of the Methodist Church; Mrs. Jas. Steinhauer is the teacher. There are 11 pupils on the roll, 7 boys and 4 girls, classed as follows: standard one, 6; standard two, 4; standard three, 1. The attendance during the year has been so irregular that the department has decided to close this school temporarily from the first of April.'

Goodfish Day School.

'This school is situated at the south end of the Whitefish Lake reserve. It is under the management of the Methodist Church. Three different teachers were in charge at different times during the year. The present teacher is Mrs. Alldritt. There are 14 children on the roll, classed as follows: standard one, 8; standard two, 2; standard three, 4. The attendance during the year has been good, but no marked progress was made by the pupils.

Whitefish Lake Day School.

'This school is situated at the north end of the Whitefish Lake reserve, it also is under the management of the Methodist Church. The teacher of this school resigned on June 30, 1910, and as the attendance had been very irregular, the department decided not to re-open the school for some time.

General Remarks.

'The system of teaching hygiene and calisthenics introduced by the department, during the year, should prove of great benefit to the children, and help to improve the home life of the Indians in general. The school-houses are in such decay that they are not fit to be occupied as such.'

PEIGAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	87
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan (C.E.) boarding school.	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Peigan (R.C.) boarding school.	28
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Joseph's industrial school..	6

There are two boarding schools on the Peigan reserve, one conducted under the auspices of the Church of England and the other under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The local conditions were such that it was deemed advisable to discontinue the field matron work upon the reserve, which had been conducted during the year by Miss Stenning.

Mr. Yeomans, the agent, writes as follows concerning the work of the past year:—

'The Sacred Heart, or R. C. boarding school, is situated in the northern portion of the reserve on the banks of the Oldman river, and commanding a fine view of the valley to northeast and southwest; the buildings situated on an elevated bank present an imposing and attractive appearance.

'I have visited this school as regularly as other duties would permit, and have noted improvement and good progress; the pupils present a clean and tidy appearance, are comfortably clothed, and are on the whole a healthy group of children; the respectful behaviour of both boys and girls is noticeable.

'School buildings, outbuildings, and yards are kept in good order. The former principal, Rev. Father Doucet, has been replaced by Rev. Father Salium, who is energetic in the discharge of his duties, and who is ably assisted by the Sisters of Charity.

'The Church of England boarding school is situated in the southwesterly district, and just outside of the reserve, in the valley of the Pincher creek, and though presenting a pleasing and attractive appearance from the higher ground, the view is somewhat obstructed from the building itself, which, being situated on the lower flat, is frequently flooded by the overflow of the river and creek during high water. The higher land is used for cultivation and pasture; gardening is very successfully carried on, the school pupils growing all roots required for table and other use.

'I have visited this school regularly. The staff is composed of the Rev. W. R. Haynes, principal; a male supervisor, female teacher, matron, and cook. Owing to frequent changes in the membership of the staff, and the illness and consequent absence of the reverend principal, progress was somewhat retarded, though on the whole a fair showing was made.

'The buildings and grounds are well kept, and the pupils generally in good health.

'There is a noticeable improvement in the general health of the children at both schools since the addition of the fresh-air dormitories erected during the year.

'The department's instructions with reference to manual exercises have been carried out with good results.'

SARCEE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. 28
Number of pupils enrolled at Sarcee boarding school.. .. 19

The Sarcee boarding school, conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, provides educational facilities for the children of this agency.

Plans for a modern boarding school building and separate class-room have been proposed, and it is hoped that by next fall these buildings will be ready for occupation.

Mr. McNeill, the agent, reports on the boarding school as follows:—

'The Sarcee boarding school is situated close to the agency headquarters on the Fish creek, near the southeast corner of the reserve.

'The accommodation is ample for 30 pupils, but the buildings are very much out of repair and in the winter are very cold, in fact are not fit to live in in a winter like the one just experienced. They are beyond repair, and new buildings should be erected at once. It is on these grounds that many of the Indians are averse to sending their children to school. After the new school is built it will not be so difficult to get new pupils.

'The children should be taken from their parents at seven years and placed in the institution. We now have only 15 pupils on the roll who receive help from the department.

'The only way that a regular attendance will ever be secured is by compulsory educaton, and more stringent measures enforced than at present.

'About 10 acres are fenced in for school purposes, this includes pasture and garden.'

'The pupils are taught gardening and are very fond of it. This is one of the best things taught them at the institution.

'Generally speaking, the health of the pupils has been good. Sometimes a pupil develops tubercular trouble, when they are allowed out on sick leave on the advice of the medical officer, Dr. Lafferty. Strict attention is given to this mater, and the school authorities are trying to co-operate with those who are doing so much for the common good of our country in their efforts to stamp out all tubercular diseases. Every precaution has been taken to keep off any active tubercular troubles, and with considerable success. The supplying of warm clothing to the pupils, and the keeping open of dormitory windows all winter, besides the generous supply of good wholesome food, has helped in this.

'The boys are taught the care of horses, cattle, &c., gardening and cutting wood. The girls are taught sewing, knitting, washing, ironing, and all that goes to assist them in becoming good home-keepers.

'The school staff consists of the principal, the assistant principal, and matron In addition, the wife of the assistant principal gives her services free.'

TREATY NO. 8.

Dr. W. B. L. Donald's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.) boarding school.. 44
Number of pupils enrolled at Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.) boarding school.. 12
Number of pupils enrolled at Sturgeon Lake (R.C.) boarding school.. 35
Number of pupils enrolled at Whitefish Lake (C.E.) boarding school 10

Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw (R.C.) boarding school.. 26
Number of pupils enrolled at Wabiskaw (C.E.) boarding school 17
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Vermilion boarding school. 19

Inspector H. A. Conroy's district:—

Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Chipewyan boarding school. 35
Number of pupils enrolled at Fort Resolution boarding school. 25
Number of pupils enrolled at Hay River boarding school.. .. 40

The large district comprised under the general heading of Treaty No. 8 is divided into two parts: the Lesser Slave Lake agency is administered by Dr. W. B. L. Donald, Indian agent, and Mr. Harold Laird, assistant agent; the other division of the territory is under the supervision of Inspector H. A. Conroy, who has also general inspectoral jurisdiction over the whole of the treaty.

The Church of England boarding school at Lesser Slave Lake, in Dr. Donald's agency, receives only a day school grant of $500 per annum. A grant of $300 per annum is also paid to the school at Peace River Crossing, conducted by the Church of England. At the latter school the attendance during the past year has been very small.

The reports of Dr. Donald and Inspector Conroy are given below in full.

REPORT OF DR. DONALD.

St. Bernard's Mission Boarding School, Lesser Slave Lake.

This school, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, is situated on a hill overlooking Buffalo lake.

The main building, a three-story structure, 72 x 28 feet, is heated by a hot-air furnace, and contains the girls' dormitories, recreation-room, dining-room and chapel. The girls' dormitories, 25½ x 20 x 9 feet, 31½ x 27 x 9½ feet, and 28 x 13 x 9½ feet, contain 49 pupils. These rooms are well ventilated by outside doors, windows and ventilators in the ceilings. The recreation-room is a large bright one, 31½ x 27 x 10 feet.

The boys' building is two stories high, 61 x 25 feet, and is heated by stoves. On the lower floor is a class-room, 24½ x 15¼ x 8¼ feet. This room is connected by large sliding doors, with a dining-room of the same size, and the dining-room doors with a recreation-room, 24 x 30 x 8¼ feet. These doors are kept open during school hours. The average attendance in this room is 40. Upstairs is a dormitory, 60½ x 24½ x 9¼ feet. This dormitory is very airy and contains ventilators in the ceiling.

A third building contains two dormitories, each 27 x 16¼ x 10¼ feet. There are 40 beds in the three dormitories.

The other class-rooms occupy a two-story building, each class-room being 30½ x 24½ x 9 feet. The average attendance of one is 26, the other 30 pupils. This building is heated by stoves.

There is also a hospital, where pupils can be placed in case of sickness.

All the buildings mentioned are lighted by coal-oil lamps.

The drainage is excellent. The water-supply is obtained from wells and the small river connecting Buffalo lake with Lesser Slave lake.

The health of these children is on the whole excellent. Together with the rest of the district, these children suffered from an outbreak of measels during the year. Although every precaution was taken, the epidemic ran through the whole school. There was, fortunately, only one fatality, a case of pneumonia, following measles.

The pupils are intelligent and industrious. They are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The girls are also taught sewing and housework. The boys work in the garden and on the farm surrounding the mission, during special hours after school work is finished.

St. Peter's Mission School, Lesser Slave Lake.

This school receives a grant of $500 per annum for the tuition of Indian children.

It is under the auspices of the Church of England, and is situated on the north side of Buffalo lake.

There are at present 9 Indian children in attendance, who are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography, in which they are making satisfactory progress. The girls are also taught sewing and housework. The boys work in the garden and on the farm when the season permits.

The building is heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps. The water supply comes from the Hart river.

The average attendance is 20, including white and half-breed children.

The school-room is 34 x 21 x 11½ feet, and is light and well ventilated. In the boys' dormitory there are 8 beds in a room, containing a little more than 3,000 cubic feet of air space. The girls' dormitory is 21½ x 23 x 9¼ feet, and has at present 12 beds. This room has a ventilator in the ceiling.

These children seem all quite healthy; although they all suffered from the epidemic of measles that swept the country during the winter, all made a good recovery.

St. Andrew's Mission Boarding School, Whitefish Lake, Alberta.

This school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

The school building is a log structure, situated on the shore of Whitefish lake. The main building is two stories high, and is 28 x 24 feet, with a wing, 16 x 14 feet. There are also storehouses and a carpenter workshop. Wood stoves are used for heating and coal-oil lamps for lighting.

Buckets and barrels filled with water are kept for fire-protection, and ladders from the dormitory windows serve as fire-escape.

Water for all purposes is obtained from Whitefish lake.

The children suffered from a general epidemic of measles; otherwise their health was good.

The children are instructed in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography. The boys are taught to work in the garden and to care for stock. The girls are taught sewing, knitting and housekeeping.

St. John's Boarding School, Church of England Mission, Wabiskaw, Alberta.

This school is situated on a tract of land, containing about 40 acres, near the south end of the west Wabiskaw lake. About 10 acres of this land is under cultivation.

The school building is 1½ story high, 24 x 33 feet, with a wing 22 x 16 feet. It is heated by stoves and is lighted by coal-oil lamps. Water is obtained from Wabiskaw lake.

The pupils are well grounded in reading, writing, arithmetic and English, the more advanced being taught grammar and geography; besides which, the boys are taught gardening and the girls housekeeping and sewing.

The health of the children has been excellent throughout the year. They were attacked by measles, in the early part of the winter, but of a mild type.

St. Francis Xavier Boarding School, Roman Catholic Mission, Sturgeon Lake, Alberta.

This school is situated on an elevation on the east side of Sturgeon lake.

The mission has quite a large tract of land adjoining the school, which is surrounded by the Indian reserve. About 30 acres of this land is cultivated.

The main building, 27 x 40 feet, is three stories high, and contains, besides the apartments for the staff, the girls' dormitory, dining-room, and chapel. An annex to this building, two stories high, 27 x 20 feet, is used as a kitchen on the ground floor and the boys' dormitory above. A class-room occupies the whole ground floor of another building, two stories high, 30 x 25 feet. Above the class-room is a recreation-room of the same size.

These buildings are heated by wood stoves and are lighted by coal-oil lamps. Good water for all purposes is obtained from Sturgon lake.

Besides the work done in the class-room, the boys assist in the care of the stock, gardening, and other outdoor work. The girls assist with the general housework, sewing, &c.

The health of the pupils has been satisfactory during the year, this school being the only one in the agency to which the epidemic of measles did not spread.

St. Martin's Boarding School, Roman Catholic Mission, Wabiskaw, Alberta.

This school is situated on a point on the north shore of the east Wabiskaw lake.

The school building, 42 x 32 feet, is 3 stories high, and contains the girls' dormitory, recreation-room, dining-room, sewing-room, &c. A wing on the west side contains a class-room on the ground floor and boys' dormitory on the second floor. The dimensions of this wing are 24 x 20 feet.

In the class-room the children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and vocal music. The boys are also taught to take care of stock and gardening. The girls are taught housework.

The health of the pupils has been good throughout the year.

St. Henri Mission Boarding School, Fort Vermilion, Alberta.

This school is situated on the Peace river near the Hudson's Bay Company's post, Fort Vermilion.

The building is a frame structure, 80 x 35 feet, and is surrounded by a farm of about 60 acres. On this farm the boys are taught gardening, farming and the care of stock.

The children are taught reading, writing, spelling, geography and arithmetic. The girls receive instruction in sewing and housekeeping.

The Peace river furnishes the water-supply.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR CONROY.

Fort Chipewyan Boarding School, Alberta.

The first school I visited was at Chipewyan. It is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Mission. Beautifully situated at the west end of Lake Athabaska, it stands in a little valley between rocky hills. The convent is a substantial frame building with all modern improvements which can be brought into the far north.

The water-supply is obtained from the lake.

The building is heated by a hot air furnace, and lighted by oil lamps. The dormitories are light and airy, and the whole building is well laid off. The sanitation is excellent.

There are extensive playgrounds, and the children amuse themselves at hand-ball, football and baseball. Many of the older boys materially assist with the work around the mission, and take charge of cutting and splitting the wood.

Chipewyan is a very poor place for a garden, but it appears that nothing stops the Roman Catholic mission from making nature produce. They had to cart soil from quite a distance and build up a big enough garden to supply the mission with all species of vegetables.

There are between 60 and 70 pupils, and a large staff of teachers and sisters. The teaching staff is in charge of Principal Sister M. McDougall, who is an up-to-date Indian teacher.

I have tried to impress on the teachers that they should be particularly careful about admitting unhealthy children. These, especially when they show signs of tuberculosis, are far better left with their parents. I never saw greater kindness than the sisters show the sick children.

The curriculum includes English, French, reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, geography, Canadian history, music and domestic science for the girls. The military drill for the boys is as good as can be seen anywhere.

Fort Resolution Boarding School, Mackenzie District.

The next school visited was at Resolution. It is well located on the south bank of Great Slave lake. The grounds are well laid out, part as playground and part as garden. The buildings are on elevated ground, high and dry, and to my mind the best north of Edmonton. They are quite new and nicely laid off to accommodate 70 or 75 pupils. The attendance has been excellent since the erection of the new convent this spring.

The curriculum is about the same as at Chipewyan. I was told by Principal Sister McQuillan that the children from the east end of the lake had made especially good progress during the year.

Hay River Boarding School, Mackenzie District.

The Church of England mission school at Hay River is in charge of Rev. Alfred J. Vale. The school is well located near the mouth of the Hay river, in the centre of a nice plot of very fertile land, where good crops of every species of vegetable are grown.

The school buildings are of logs and lumber which was sawn on the spot. They are comfortably arranged. The class-rooms are clean and as neat and nice as any in the north. Most of the pupils were away on their holidays when I was there in July.

The work done by the staff is of the best. The principal and teachers take a great interest in Indian education, and the children seem to advance very satisfactorily. They hear only English spoken, and those who have attended for a few years become quite fluent. Mr. Vale says he uses about the same curriculum as the Roman Catholic missions, and taking all in all this school does as good work as any I visited.

Providence Mission Boarding School, Mackenzie District.

Eighty miles north from Hay River is Providence, outside of Treaty No. 8 limits. Here the Roman Cotholic mission has the most extensive school buildings in the north. They are beautifully situated on the north bank of the Mackenzie river. A large convent is under construction.

Over 65 pupils attend, and there is a large staff of teachers and sisters. The curriculum is about the same as that of the schools within treaty limits, and the progress is excellent.

A magnificent garden surrounds the buildings, and a fine farm is close by. Quite a herd of cattle make the traveller think that he has reached civilization again.

The water-supply is derived from the Mackenzie river. Sanitation is excellent, and the general condition of the mission compares very favourably with any in the west and north.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In all cases the health and sanitation are all that can be desired. The children are clean, happy and bright. I had quite a talk with some of the boys. Two years ago they could not speak or understand a word of English or French. I consider it an evidence of the great progress that in two years they can become fluent in both languages. The teachers find the Indian children as bright and clever as the whites, and as a rule as healthy and docile.

SCHOOLS OUTSIDE TREATY.

A day school is in operation at Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River district.

There is also a boarding school at Fort Providence, on the Mackenzie river, for which a grant for 65 pupils is provided. Although this school is outside the limits of Treaty No. 8, Inspector Conroy visits the institution. His report on this school has already been given on page 369, under the heading 'Providence Mission Boarding School, Mackenzie District.'

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The province of British Columbia is one of the most interesting fields for the work of Indian education in the Dominion, and at the same time the difficulties to be met with are even greater than in the other provinces. The Indians have been from the earliest times self-supporting, and the advent of white population, which in the west caused the complete disappearance of the buffalo, did not occasion any serious change in their source of food-supply. Their development has, therefore, been more even than that of the Indians in the prairie provinces. They easily adapted themselves to the demands made upon them as labourers and general helpers by their white neighbours, and the result has been that they are of considerable industrial importance as a labour factor throughout the province. Their reserves are small and widely separated, and for the most part inhabited by small distinct bands of Indians, and these conditions render the provision of educational advantages somewhat difficult. Moreover, in certain districts their tribal superstitions and customs are so firmly adhered to and are in themselves of such a nature that it is difficult to make headway in civil and moral progress.

The industrial and boarding schools, which are referred to throughout the agency reports following, and whose work is fully described in the reports of the principals, are well conducted and efficient institutions, and the career of the ex-pupils on leaving them has been admirable in a very large percentage of cases. Day schools have also met with a great measure of success. The salaries formerly granted to day school teachers, which were limited to $300, have been increased and the department can now enter into competition with the provincial day schools for the services of competent teachers. All together the outlook in the province of British Columbia is most encouraging, and the successful development of the educational work along the present lines may be expected with confidence.

A new building for Indian girls at Alert Bay is now under course of construction and will be finished in the autumn of 1911.

BABINE AGENCY.

As stated last year, these Indians are located in a number of villages. In ten of these are schools, a new one having been opened at Rocher Deboulé in charge of Rev. Father Godfrey.

Of the nine schools in operation when his report was completed, Mr. Loring, the Indian agent, writes in part as follows:—

Kitselas School.

'This school is fairly centrally situated in the village of New Town, on the right bank of the Skeena, and about four miles below the Kitselas canyon. The teacher is Mr. E. S. Cole.

'The attendance is somewhat irregular, for the reason that the children's parents absent themselves at intervals, especially during the summer.

Meanskinisht School.

'This school is also located fairly centrally in the village of that name. The teacher is Miss A. L. Thomlinson. Good progress is being made and the school has a wholesome influence on the reserve.

Kitwangar School.

'This school, centrally situated in the village, is making good progress. The teacher is Miss Netta Broomfield. Class-room work is very good, and the attendance is large and regular, and the results are highly satisfactory.

Andimaul School.

'This school is centrally located in the village. There is usually a large attendance. The teacher is Mr. Duncan Rankin. The result of this school's work is encouraging to a large degree.

Kitsegukla School.

'This school is situated about the centre of the village of New Kitsegukla. The teacher is Miss Hannah Edgar. Here the progress had been somewhat untoward on account of the people of the old village being dilatory in joining the new settlement, but since the middle of last October several families made that move. This has resulted n an increase of several children of school age.

Hazelton School.

'This school is located on the north end of the Hazelton town site and thus convenient to the Indian village. The teacher is Miss E. J. Soal. This school has generally a large attendance, which is being well sustained. The teaching is very effective, and the results derived are correspondingly most gratifying.

Glen Vowell School.

'This school is located in the centre of the village on the Sikedach reserve. Its teacher is Miss Agnes Law.

'This school is making a steady and well sustained progress, and the general results in connection therewith are productive of much good.

Kispiax School.

'For the use of this school the department erected and equipped during last summer a large and commodious building. It is well lighted and ventilated and perfect in all its appointments.

'It is situated on an eminence of ground most ideal for the purpose, which affords area enough for gardening and a playground for the pupils. School has been taught in the new building since the middle of last November. The teacher is Miss F. B. Kemp, who is painstaking with her work, for the results of which she can well be complimented.

Kisegegas School.

'This school is the most northerly in the agency and completes the list of day schools in the district of the Skeena. It is in charge of an exceptionally intelligent native teacher named Joshua J. Harvey. The school building is centrally located in the centre of the new village. Very fair progress is being made; the teacher assisted by his wife, is effecting good general results. The girls are taught to sew, knit, cook, &c., &c.'

Mr. Loring concludes his report with some observations upon conditions generally which show that the Indians of his agency are awakening to the necessity and value of an education for their children.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	305
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	115
Average attendance	39
Number of pupils enrolled at Kuper Island industrial school	77

In addition to the Kuper Island industrial school, where 71 children are at present in residence, there are seven day schools in this agency.

Songhees.

Sister Mary Berchmans continues in charge of this school, and very commendatory reports with reference to the work are received. The enrolment and average attendance are very good, showing that the teacher has succeeded in obtaining the confidence of the pupils and parents.

Somenos.

This school is in charge of Miss Lomas. The progress is very poor owing to the irregular attendance. The teacher is competent, but the parents show great indifference in the matter of the education of their children, despite the efforts of the teacher.

Saanich.

It is regretted that no practical improvement in the attendance at this school can be recorded, due to the indifference of the parents. Inspector Green when he visited the school in January last held a meeting of the parents, who promised to send their children more regularly. A slight increase resulted, but the returns are still very unsatisfactory.

Koksilah.

Mr. Charles Dockstader, teacher of this school, is energetic and capable, and the results attained are satisfactory. Good progress is being made in the class-room work.

Nanaimo.

Rev. Mr. Knott has charge of this school and is a competent teacher. The attendance, however, is discouraging and prevents progress, although the children who attend regularly are advancing favourably in their studies.

Quamichan (Roman Catholic).

Miss Louise Douglass took charge of this school on February 1, last. Rev. Father Semmons taught up to that time and obtained a fair attendance. The inspector reports improvement in the class-room work.

Quamichan (Methodist).

During the past year this school has been taught by Mr. Ernest Bowden, a probationer for the Methodist ministry. Mr. Bowden is reported to be doing good work. As in the other schools of this agency, the attendance is irregular, but good results from the efforts of the present teacher are looked for.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	389
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	110
Average attendance	29
Number of children enrolled at Clayquot industrial school	70
Number of children enrolled at Ahousaht boarding school	39
Number of children enrolled at Alberni boarding school	54

Mr. A. W. Neill, the Indian agent, reports as follows upon the day, boarding and industrial schools within the limits of this agency:—

'There are more schools in this agency than in any other in British Columbia. They are as follows:—

'Industrial school at Kakakwis, near Clayoquot, maintained by the Roman Catholic Church. The Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B., is principal, assisted by a staff of sisters of the same order. There is also a manual instructor. The pupils receive an excellent training.

'Boarding Schools.—Two in number, under the charge of the Presbyterian Church, situated at Alberni and Ahousant.

'At the Alberni school those in charge are:—Principal, Mr. H. B. Currie; matron, Mrs. H. B. Curie; assistant matron, Mrs. Stevens; teacher, Miss G. Cox.

'At Ahoussaht the principal is Mr. J. T. Ross, and Mrs. Ross acts as matron, with Miss Hall as assistant and Miss G. Whiting as teacher. Both these schools are doing good work.

'There are day schools located as follows:—Kywquot, Nootka, Clayoquot (Roman Catholic) and Clayoquot (Methodist), Ucluelet, Numukamis and Dodger's Cove, Claoose, and another one is in contemplation at Wyah.

'The teacher at Kyuquot is the Rev. E. Sobry; at Nootka, Rev. A. S. Stern; at Clayoquot (Roman Catholic), the Rev. J. Schindler, O.S.B., all of the Roman Catholic faith. The Ucluelet, Numukamis and Dodger's Cove schools are supported by the Presbyterian Church, which has during the past year only maintained one teacher, Mr. H. Vander Veen, who teaches at Ucluelet. The other stations have been vacant for over two years. The Methodists have charge of the schools at Clayoquot (Methodist), Claoose and at Wyah, when the latter is started. The Methodist Clayoquot school has been vacant since last summer.

'The day schools are not very successful for various reasons. The habit of the Indians moving so often from one reserve to another according to the season, often to where they can obtain their chief source of food—salmon—is much against regular attendance. Some of the churches do not pay enough salary to induce properly trained teachers to go to the isolated places, and in consequence the schools are either often vacant or filled by untrained teachers.

'While the boarding schools do much better in the way of showing educational results, the system of keeping the children in until they are 18 years of age is against the success of the school. It makes parents reluctant to sign them in, it leads to trouble in the maintenance of order and discipline in the school, and too often tends to lower the vitality of the pupils, so that the health of ex-pupils is often found to be undermined. Indian children mature very rapidly, so that 18 years represents a much older equivalent age in white children.

'The dual system of control between the department on the one hand andthe church on the other, each with their different ideals, the one requiring a secular education, and the other looking more to the spiritual instruction of the children, is almost somewhat anomalous.

'The Indians are, as a rule, not opposed to seeing their children educated, though many are not sufficiently interested to take any trouble to allow them to attend school. The ex-pupils find their education so convenient in their ever-increasing intercource with the whites that there is no doubt that they will be anxious to see that their children in turn acquire an education, and from these children better results may be expected. For the most part, in fact almost entirely, the ex-pupils in this agency follow the mode of life of their parents, that is, they go sealing in the season, or to the salmon fishing, hop-fields, &c. A few get work in saw-mills or logging camps, and two or three have started stores on their reserves; but none have been very successful in their commercial ventures. As to the general effect of education on the reserve life, that is somewhat hard to determine. Undoubtedly the lessons learned in the boarding and industrial schools have a good effect in the homes and habits of the ex-pupils, especially where two ex-pupils are married, but for the most part the older Indians will not alter their mode of life or habits on account of their children's greater enlightenment. The Indian language is the only one used on a reserve even among those quite able to speak English. If two ex-pupils were conversing with a white man in English and had occasion to address each other, it would certainly be the Indian tongue they would use and then return to the English language to speak to the white man.'

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	413
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	55
Average attendance	33
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza industrial school	101
Number of pupils enrolled at Yale boarding school	27
Number of pupils enrolled at Sechelt boarding school	49
Number of pupils enrolled at St. Mary's Mission	79
Number of pupils enrolled at Squamish boarding school	50

There are in this agency two day, one industrial and four boarding schools.

Mr. McDonald, the Indian agent, has reported fully upon the work at these schools as follows:—

Coqualeetza Industrial School.

'This school is situated in the fertile valley of Chilliwack, about four miles from the city of Chilliwack, and sixty-five miles from the city of New Westminster, and

is now connected with these cities by the British Columbia electric railway, which provides a cheaper and more direct means of transportation for pupils and others in reaching the school than was available before the opening of this line in the month of October last.

'The pupils, numbering 101, come from various parts of the province, and chiefly from the northern coast district and Vancouver island.

'The school buildings are spacious, comfortable and well ventilated. The grounds are neat and attractive in appearance, and are favourably commented on by strangers. The ninety acre farm attached to the school is all under cultivation and affords the pupils a splendid opportunity of acquiring a useful knowledge of farming in all its branches.

'Besides the usual course of studies prescribed by the department, the boys are given practical training in farming, gardening, the care of horses and other stock, and some of them receive instruction in carpentry, blacksmithing, &c. The girls are taught cooking, washing, sewing and all the other details of housework. The pupils take a keen interest in all that is taught them, and are making satisfactory progress.

'The Elk Creek Water Company furnishes the school with a constant supply of pure water from a mountain stream both for domestic and fire-protection purposes.

'The principal, Mr. R. H. Cairns, is ably assisted by a competent staff, all of whom take a deep interest in the education and welfare of the children intrusted to the care of the institution.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School.

'This school is situated on the north bank of the Fraser river, a few miles east of Mission City. The school, comprising two separate buildings, one for the boys and the other for the girls, stands on an elevated plateau, from which there is an exquisite view of the Fraser river and the picturesque scenery of the surrounding country.

'The number of pupils at present in attendance is 79. Most of them belong to the Fraser river and Lillooet river districts.

'The school buildings are large, well ventilated and admirably laid out for school purposes; and, although built a good many years ago, are yet in good repair.

'There is an abundant supply of pure water conveyed by means of wood pipe from the rear of the school property to the school. Besides furnishing sufficient water for domestic use and good pressure for fire-protection, the system furnishes the power by which an electric plant that lights all the buildings is run. The power for wood-sawing and threshing is derived also from the waterworks. The operation of these plants by water power is economical and a great convenience to the institution.

'There are about 300 acres of land attached to the school, 200 of which is still uncultivated and unimproved.

'During the year the health of the pupils has been excellent, and their advancement in school work has been fully up to the average of past years.

'In addition to the ordinary school work the boys are taught farming, gardening, carpentry, shoemaking, painting and the care and feeding of stock. In the interior of the buildings may be seen the excellent painting and graining done by these boys, which would tax the capacity of an ordinary house painter to improve upon. The girls receive a practical training in all the duties pertaining to housekeeping.

'The Rev. J. M. Tavernier, O.M.I., has recently been appointed principal, replacing Rev. J. P. O'Neill, O.M.I., who was obliged to retire from the position owing to continued ill health.

Squamish Mission Boarding School.

'This school is pleasantly located in the city of North Vancouver, on the north shore of Burrard inlet, and near the Squamish mission reserve.

'There are 50 pupils enrolled, for which number there is ample accommodation in the large and well appointed building provided for the purpose.

'Of the 14 acres of land belonging to the school, 4 are under cultivation. The grounds are well kept, and consist of playgrounds, orchard and vegetable and flower gardens, which add greatly to the appearance of the school.

'The water-supply is obtained from the North Vancouver city water works, with which the school is connected, and furnishes good protection in case of fire.

'In the class-room the pupils are making satisfactory progress, and owing in a great measure to the constant care and attention bestowed upon them their health is good. They are contented and appreciate the advantages placed at their disposal, enabling them to acquire a good education and practical knowledge of useful occupations.

'The Rev. Sister Mary Amy, principal, and her efficient staff of assistants, are deeply interested in the educaton, health and general welfare of the children.

Sechelt Boarding School.

'This school is beautifully situated on Sechelt Indian reserve. It overlooks Trail bay, and commands a magnificent view of the mountain scenery for which that locality is noted.

'There are 49 pupils on the roll, all of whom belong to the Sechelt band.

'The school building is a fine, substantial frame structure, admirably planned for convenience, and is well ventilated and was designed to accommodiate fifty pupils.

'The water-supply is good in winter, but during the summer months it is insufficient, and the water system requires to be improved eo as to insure a plentiful supply for the house, garden and fire-protection purposes at all times.

'The vegetable and flower gardens are attractive in appearance and are attended to by both boys and girls, under the supervision of the sisters in charge. The pupils take a great interest in the garden work.

'In addition to the regular programme of studies, the boys are taught such industries as carpentry, shoe-repairing and gardening, and during last fall they erected a spacious woodshed from material supplied by the department. The workmanship on this building is far superior to what one would naturally expect of boys of their age. The girls are taught everything pertaining to housekeeping, such as cooking, baking, laundrying, sewing, mending, as well as fancy-work and besket-making.

'The health of the children has been exceptionally good, and their robust, happy and contented appearance furnishes evidence of the care and attention bestowed on them.

'The school was awarded several prizes for exhibits of needlework, &c., at the provncial exhibition held in New Westminster last autumn.

'Rev. Sister Theresine and her competent staff are very devoted and interested in the general welfare of the pupils, whose excellent progress will testify to the good work that is being done at the school.

Homalco Day School.

'This school is situated near the mouth of Bute inlet, on the Aupe Indian reserve.

'The number of pupils on the roll is 25. They reside in the school for months at a time, while their parents are away working in logging camps and at other occupations, the latter supplying the necessary provisions and clothing. By this system

a good attendance has been maintained. The parents and children take a deep interest in the school work, and fair progress has been made during the year.

'Mr. Thompson is the teacher, and he is assisted by Mrs. Thompson, who, with the aid of a servant paid by the department, also looks after the housework and care of the children while resident in the school during the absence of their parents from the village.

Sliammon Day School.

'This school is located on the Sliammon Indian reserve. The number of pupils on the roll is 21. The attendance was good except during the summer months when the Indians were obliged to be absent from the village working, taking their families with them.

'The Slimmon Indians apprecate the opportunity afforded them of having their children educated, and show a great interest in school matters, which is evidenced by the progress of the school.

'Mr. J. W. L. Browne has occupied the position of teacher at this school since it was opened two years ago.

General Remarks.

'Generally speaking, the Indians of this agency take much interest in the education of their children, and some of the boarding schools, while now educating a considerable number over that for which the department furnishes a per capita allowance, are, for want of means and accommodation, obliged to refuse many applications from parents for the admission and education of other Indian children.

'In the schools every attention possible is given to the education, training, health and comfort of the pupils, and the department is to be congratulated on the results accomplished with the funds expended on the education of the Indian children.

'As a rule, with a few exceptions, the ex-pupils are getting along well. Most of them marry and settle down on the reserves soon after leaving school, and for the most part follow the same occupations as the other members of the band to which htey belong, but in many cases young couples, not having houses of their own at the time of marrying, usually go to live with the parents of the young wife. This practice is being discouraged as much as possible, as it does not give the young woman the same opportunity of practising the system of housekeeping acquired at school, as she would have in a house of her own. However, the improvement in housekeeping noticed even under such adverse conditions is gratifying; but in the case of girl ex-pupils who after marriage have their own houses, the good results of the training received at school are quite apparent in the neat and orderly arrangements of ther homes, even with the moderate means at their disposal.

'The influence for good exercised by ex-pupils over other members of the bands who have not had the advantages of education is quite apparent, and in this connection I might mention the names of Chief Pierre, Hope, Chief Harry Stewart, Chilliwack, and Chief Julius, Sechelt, who are ex-pupils. They have done much by word and example for the betterment not only of the members of their own respective bands, but also for many other Indians of the agency.'

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	662
Number enrolled at Kamloops industrial school	73

Mr. Irwin, the Indian agent, reporting on the work of the Kamloops industrial school, the only one in the agency, writes as follows:—

'During the year what was formerly the Kamloops-Okanagan agency was subdivided into the Kamloops, Okanagan and Lytton agencies. By this division the only school remaining in the Kamloops agency is the Kamloops industrial school, near Kamloops. For the portion of the year I presided over the whole territory, schools numerically remained as on the occasion of my former report, viz.: two industrial schools—one at Kamloops, the other at Lytton—and two day schools, located at Lytton and Shulus, Lower Nicola. If any progress has been made, as was the intention, in the establishment of further day schools, I am not advised.

'The establishment of day schools in this province I consider a tentative proposition. In some, probably many, respects it would appear to be the best method of imparting secular education to Indians; but they have first to be educated to the point of desiring and appreciating such. Too frequently the intention shown by them is but a spasm, and is over before operations to start a school can be commenced. As has already been experienced, too, the difficulties of procuring suitable teachers are well-nigh insurmountable, when the element of missionery enterprise is eliminated. There are not lacking moral reform agitators and politicians who are eager to advance the Indian through the means of education, but it has been found difficult to find a very limited number who will undertake to teach Indians at a fair remuneration. Our Indians are not confined to their reserves, at the will of the agent, as is the case in other provinces, and this freedom to go and come at pleasure makes it difficult to keep together a sufficient number of children, even where a locality exists with enough children to warrant the experiment of starting a day school.

'The two day schols which have been in operation for almost three years havo done very well in the matter of attendance, but they are semi-mission schools. In the matter of progress the school inspector's report will no doubt furnish information. From the little personal knowledge I have been able to acquire, the progress made appears to be encouraging.

'In a few instances Indian children have been permitted to attend provincial day schools, which have been established contiguous to Indian settlements, the department allowing a per capita grant for tuition. To my mind, could this arrangement be more generally followed, it would prove an excellent and practical way of educating the Indian for contact, competition and assimilation with the white race in subsequent years. But a very marked prejudice exists, I might say, generally, among the whites against the association of Indian children. It must be conceded that this prejudice is not without foundation.

'Turning to industrial schools, that at Kamloops has accomplished all that could be looked for in the way of common school education, and to the girls who have attended instruction in housekeeping, needle-work and music. In farming operations the institution has been handicapped by lack of ground and unfavourable conditions. In carpentry the boys have shown well. Credit must be given the principal, Rev. A. M. Carion, for the excellent work and standing of the institution. While provision is only made for 50 pupils, the attendance for the past year has been between 60 and 70, and applicants are each term turned away. In contrast to this, at the Lytton institution it has been found nearly impossible to get boys and very difficult to retain those in attendance.

'It is perhaps too soon to look for any great or marked results from training or knowledge acquired at school. Some of the girls have shown marked improvement in housekeeping, while the tendency in others is to revert to the old life. Could the theory of intermarriage among ex-pupils be carried more into effect, the results of education would, I have no doubt, be more apparent. As conditions are, we have pupils from a dozen or more bands attending. Intermarriage between bands in a general way has not worked out satisfactorily. No objection could. I

think, be made to the infusion of blood; but it so frequently happens, in order to preserve matrimonial bonds and felicity, the husband has to leave his own people and go with the woman to hers. The parents on the girl's side exercise an undue influence and control. And where it happens that a man is admitted to another band, he rarely assimilates well, or acquires distinction.

OKANAGAN AGENCY.

There are no schools within the limits of this agency; but at Penticton and Simalkmeen the Indian children attend public schools, and returns are farwarded to the department.

A grant based upon the attendance is allowed these schools.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	360
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	41
Average attendance	18
Number of pupils enrolled at Lytton industrial school	29

There are day schools at Shulus and Lytton within the limits of this agency, and an industrial school at Lytton and a boarding school (All Hallows) at Yale.

School Inspector Green and Agency Inspector Ditchburn have reported fully on the residential schools, and I would refer to the reports of these officers.

'The schools of this agency are of two classes, day and industrial.

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Day Schools.

'There are two, at Shulus and at Lytton. The day school at Lytton is in charge of Miss Lily Blachford, an able teacher, whose influence extends beyond the school into the homes on the reserve. The difficulty of crossing the Fraser river at all times of the year (there is no bridge), makes the average attendance appear less than it should; but at present, of those immediately on the reserve, the attendance is high. The building, which is an old log house, requires some repairs, but it is fairly warm and comfortable.

'At Shulus, which is near Merritt, the school is in good order, and appears to be warm and comfortable. Attendance here is fairly good. It is expected that contemplated changes will materially affect and alter the condition of affairs here and largely increase the attendance by drawing from the surrounding reserves.

Lytton Industrial School.

'This school is situated about two miles from Lytton; is in charge of the Rev. Geo. Ditcham, and has capacity for 35 to 40 boys. The buildings have been put up in a most substantial manner, and the airy and well ventilated dormitories are a credit; whilst the large farm attached serves to give practical lessons in agriculture.

'The All Hallows school for girls, at Yale, is under the charge of the Rev. Sister Constance, and is owned by the All Hallows Community. A staff of compatent teachers has produced good results.

'So much has been written of the schools in previous reports that I feel I may be pardoned if I digress therefrom and deal with the matter of Indian education on a larger basis.

'It seems to me desirable that there should be many more day schools in this agency, the distribution of the reserves over a large mileage making it impossible for many children to get any education at all.

'It would appear to me, both for boys and girls, that if day schools could be established to take children, say, up to 12 years of age, and if between the ages of 13 and 18, they could then be sent to industrial schools, preferably technical schools. I believe that good, possibly great, results would follow.

'I believe that there should be religious training in both day and industrial schools.

'In day schools, if the department could see its way clear to provide, say, wooden alphabet blocks, and institute practically a kindergarten class, it would help to interest those children who are too young for lessons, and yet who, in certain cases, owing to their mothers being away from home, are in charge of school children, and if these come, the family has to come too.

'But to go deeper yet, so far as I can see, no Indian has any idea of giving his children toys, such as building blocks, and all that vast array which white children have, and which all tend to throw the child's mind towards something in use in later daily life. When the Indian can be induced to do this in his home life, I believe we shall have commenced at the bottom and have a solid foundation to build on.

'To know, even by heart, one book and one book only on any subject, does not give more than a brief knowledge of that subject, and so at present, education is largely a veneer, which, except for a slight ability to read a little, and write and figure, is forgotten and thrown aside almost as soon as the children leave school; for there are no toys for their younger relatives which might recall lessons learnt, no books, no papers, nothing to which they can turn when they leave school, except the daily object lesson of their people's lives and customs and habits in daily use, and which have the weight of age behind them.

'Now, if day schools took pupils only up to and including 12 years of age, they would not call for as high a standard of teacher, and, therefore, the department would be able to have more teachers for the same amount of money, and they would act as preparatory schools for the industrial or technical schools, to which pupils would come with a little knowledge, and not as they do now in most cases totally ignorant. It would, therefore, be sound policy to have as good teachers at these industrial schools as the department could afford. The department would also be in position to insist on a certain standard of education being necessary before admission to the industrial schools.

'On the Coldwater reserve there are about 30 children without any attempt at schooling.

'On the Douglas Lake and Hamilton Creek reserves, jointly, about the same number of children with the same conditions.

'The religion of the above is mostly Roman Catholic.

'Between Boston Bar and Siska Flat, the Indians say about 60 children are without any attempt at schooling. Archdeacon Pugh says this number is too high. I believe 30 to 40 may be safely counted on. He has this point under consideration.

'From Lytton, up the Fraser river, there are also (comparatively) many children with no attempt at schooling.

'The religion of these last is mainly Church of England.

'Owing to the large number of small reserves, all of which carry their quota of children, but which collectively extend over many miles, the matter of education and schools is, in this agency, hard to handle, and it is difficult to suggest a policy to be pursued, as what is suitable in one place is not so in another. Thus, from Boston Bar to Siska Flat, a distance of some 30 miles, there are reserves scattered all the way and on both sides of the Fraser river. This area is without bridges, and has

reserves on both sides of the river. Ice and flood make this river at many times impassable.

'At Lytton there are children within the school radius, but on the opposite bank to the school, and for the same reason, they seldom see school.

'So far I have met no Indian prepared to sign his name, though I know that a percentage of the younger ones can both read and write fairly well.

'Notwithstanding the apparent lack of education, the standard of home life with regard to cleanliness and civilization is much higher than it was 20 years ago, and one is justified in attributing this largely to the effect and environment of civilization and education and to contact with clergy and teachers.

'I have been several times struck by the undoubted and earnest desire of the older Indians, that is, men of 45 years of age and over, that the younger ones should get education, and in one instance the old chief complained that the children were not taught enough. "Mr. Drummond," he said, "we wish our children taught the same as the whites. They go to school, maybe, five, six, seven years. They learn read a little, write a little. That's all. Not much use."

'The Indians of this agency along the Fraser and Thompson rivers have a natural gift for many trades, and make good mechanics. The past summer on the big Canadian Pacific Railway bridge at Cisco, one of the local Indians, who had never been on bridge construction work before made such rapid progress that an offer was made to him to get him his union ticket and pay him $5 a day, and the Canadian Pacific railway intended to keep him on bridge construction work had he taken up the offer. The same may be said of mason work. It is because of this natural aptitude that I have previously in this report suggested the idea of technical schools, including under this head agriculture.

'The conditions of this country have changed to such an extent that we are now down to a farming basis, and it would, therefore, be wise to see that a good number of the boys finished their education on the broader lines of farming, particularly fruit-raising, for which a large amount of that land which is cultivatable is, within this agency, peculiarly adapted.

'At the Quiskanaht reserve, known to the department as Nooaitch, No. 10, Nicola, Lower, men of 20 to 45 years of age expressed their desire to learn to read and write. There is no school at all available for them. On this reserve there are from 6 to 10 children also without any chance of schooling.'

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

Number of children of school age..	134
Number enrolled at Kootenay industrial school..	66

Excellent work continues to be performed by the staff of the Kootenay industrial school.

It is proposed to erect during the year a new building, which will provide accommodation now for 100 children, and when this is completed, the educational needs of the children of the agency will be provided for.

Mr. Galbraith, the Indian agent, reports as follows upon the work of the school:—

'The Kootenay industrial school is located at the St. Eugene mission, near the St. Mary's reserve, and there is an excellent farm of good agricultural land in connection therewith of 33 acres.

'At my visit in January, last, there were present 63 pupils, and the number of children of school age in the agency is 134.

'The work at the school for the past year has been entirely satisfactory, and the staff have discharged their duties in a most creditable manner. They have proved themselves fathful and zealous, and have maintained excellent discipline.

'During the fall a number of the pupils passed out, having completed their time at the school, and it is hoped that they will prove useful amongst their people on the different reserves to which they belong.

'The training of the pupils at the institution is of a most practical and useful character, and in addition to the studies prescribed by the school regulations, the girls are carefully taught housekeeping, dairying and dressmaking, and the boys principally farming and the care of stock, together with carpentry and shoemaking.

'There is a band in connection with the school, and the boys are instructed weekly in music by a competent teacher.

'The work on the farm is under the direction of an instructor, and he, with the assistance of the pupils, do all the labour necessary, and raise sufficient fruit, vegetables and hay required at the school.

'The buildings, although very old and dilapidated, are kept in excellent condition, and the grounds surrounding them are a model of neatness.

'No difficulty is found in keeping up the attendance. A number of children had to be refused admission owing to want of sleeping accommodation in the dormitories.

'The parents of the pupils visit their children from time to time, and they seldom leave without, in their simple Indian way, expressing to the Sisters of Charity, their appreciation and gratitude for what is being done.

'Very little sickness was noted during the year, and the food supplied was wholesome and well cooked and in abundance.

'The work of the institution has attained an excellent degree of efficiency, and it is earnestly hoped that when the proposed new school building is completed, the work will be further extended.'

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	175
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	84
Average attendance	32
Number of pupils enrolled at Alert Bay industrial school	39
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza industrial school	101

A contract for the erection of a new girls' building at Alert Bay has been let and the work is now well under way.

The agent, Mr. Halliday, reports as follows upon the school work in the agency:—

'The Indians in this agency have not taken kindly to education. They are so wrapped up in their old potlatch customs that everything else has to be set back on account of the potlatch and its ramifications. There is an absolute indifference displayed by the older men towards the education of the boys, but almost an antipathy towards the education of the girls. There are several reasons for this. One reason is the fact that in most matters there is practically no parental control, and the Indian girls, like most other children, are not anxious to go to school. It has not become a fashionable pastime for them to be educated, and as the parents have no desire to send them to school, the natural result is a very slim attendance. Another reason is the fact of the nomadic habits of the Indians, who travel about from place to place, according to the season of the year, and take the children with them on these expeditions. The principal reason, however, seems to be that they are afraid that, if the girls are educated properly and learn the white men's ways,

they would be no longer useful as an adjunct to the potlatch. All the Indian marriages are arranged at the potlatch, and gifts are given to the friends of the bride, who have the use of them for a certain time, during which they expect to double or even treble them before they are ultimately given back to the donors. In regard to marriage alone, is there any deference paid to the wishes of the parents, and it is very seldom that they refuse to accept the husband selected by the parents.

'In the Kwawkewlth agency there are three day schools. The best attended and most progressive of these is located at Alert Bay, and is under the tutelage of Miss Louisa Harris, who has good control over the pupils and is doing very good work. Miss Harris is herself an Indian girl whose parents gave up the potlatch years ago, and live more or less apart from the rest of the Indians. The classes are all primary ones, but there are very good results attending her efforts. I am pleased to state that the attendance has shown a very marked increase during the last year.

'The Gwayasduns day school, which is held part of the year at Kingcome Inlet and part of the year at the winter village of Gwayasdums, should be the best in the agency, as the Tsawataineuks are the most populous tribe, but the results are not at all satisfactory. When a tribe moves from one village to another, it makes a great break in the school term. This occurs twice in the year. Then during the time they are engaged in getting their winter fish, they leave the village and are scattered here and there, and, of course, take the children with them. In addition to these, what might be termed legitimate breaks in the school term, there are the delays caused solely by the potlatches and feasts, and it makes the average of attendance very low. The teacher, Mr. Herbert Pearson, is very faithful in the discharge of his duties, but feels at times thoroughly disheartened with the lack of progress.

'The third day school is located at Cape Mudge village and is presided over by Mr. J. E. Rendle. The remarks made about the Gwayasdums school are largely applicable to this school also.

'There is also an industrial school for Indian boys situated at Alert Bay. During the past term the attendance has been about an average of 35, which is the complement for the school. Only about 50 per cent, however, of the boys in attendance belong to this agency, the rest coming from the more northern agencies. This is in itself a very good thing. It creates a sort of friendly rivalry between the members of the various tribes, and they get a better knowledge of one another's ways, and a more important consideration, as these boys speak a different language, it is more encouragement to make the English language the medium of conversation. The school is under the management of the Anglican Church, the principal, Mr. A. W. Corker, being nominated to the position by that body. He is assisted in the school-room by George M. Luther, one of the old pupils of the school. One of the chief ideas in industrial schools is that boys should be taught a trade, so that on their discharge they may be in a position to earn their own living and compare favourably with the whites, with whom they would necessarily come into competition as well as association. However, in this industrial school there is only one trades instructor, and though he, doubtless, does the best he can under the circumstances, he has more than he can handle. In an institution like this there is always a great deal of work to do, such as pumping water, cutting wood, cleaning up of premises and such work. This is under the control of the trades instructor and takes a lot of his time. It has been urged upon the school management the necessity of also teaching the boys the rudiments of farming and gardening, but the difficulty has been in getting the land cleared for farming operations. Recently the Department of Indian Affairs, in order to assist in clearing land, supplied the school with a horse and a stumping-machine, as only hand labour, and that being boys, it necessarily was a slow operation, chiefly owing to weather conditions. At the time of writing, the weather has been very wet and trying since the arrival of the horse and machine, but still considerable has been done towards an enlargement of the cleared land.

'There is absolutely no doubt in the mind of the writer that the industrial school system is the only system of education for this agency. Here the boys are in residence all the year with the exception of about six weeks in the summer when they accompany their parents and friends to the various salmon canneries. It is a matter of pleasure to consider that plans have been drawn, and tenders called for, to build a girls' home, also, at Alert Bay. The site chosen for this institution is on the Industrial School reserve, and about two and a half acres have been cleared of timber and the stumps taken out ready for the building operations. The stumps are still lying on top of the ground where they were hauled out waiting for fine weather to burn them. When this institution is completed, it should be a great factor in doing away with the potlatch. The girls will at any rate be given an opportunity to escape being married until they are of an age to choose for themselves, and the education they receive should give them better ideas of life, and they would be taught to keep house so that a better civilization should ensue.

'With regard to the influence on the Indians generally of those who have been educated at the various schools in the agency, the results up to the present have been somewhat disappointing. Many of the young men are capable of doing much better than they have done, but unfortunately here again the potlatch creeps in with its influences. One of the young men with whom the writer was speaking not long ago told him that the education he received so far he could not consider an available asset. It is impossible, he said, to get a wife except through the potlatch, and this fact throws them back upon their old ways too much. After a few years, however, when the girls have arrived at the same stage of education as the boys, one may look for a great improvement. Another factor in the case is that up to the present for some years now work has been plentiful and good wages paid for it, and this has taken away largely the "spur of necessity." Their native food, which consists largely of the products of the sea and the rivers, has generally been plentiful and easily obtained. Recently, however, the fishing regulations have been not only more strict, but are more strictly enforced, and it will soon require more labour to satisfy their wants, which will also be an important factor in making them more industrious.'

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	230
Number of pupils enrolled at day school	208
Average attendance	72
Number of pupils enrolled at Coqualeetza Institute	101

There are in this agency six day schools and these are dealt with in a general way in the report of the agent, Mr. Fougner.

The Girls' Home at Kitamat, which has received only a day school grant, will from April 1 of this year, be allowed the usual boarding school grant. Good work was done during the year by the nurse-deaconess, but, unfortunately, the duties were too arduous and Miss Kilbourne found it necessary to resign.

New buildings were erected during the past year at Kitkatla and Bella Coola, and material got ready for building operations at Hartley Bay during the coming season.

Mr. Fougner's report is as follows:—

'While many young Indian boys and girls from this agency attend the Coqualeetza industrial school, the educational system within the agency itself is composed of day schools only.

'There are six in number, viz.: Kitkatla, Hartley Bay, Kitimat, China Hat, Bella Bella and Bella Coola. Bella Bella has the largest number of pupils with an enrolment of over 50. The best attendance is at Kitamat with an average of 28.

'Though we are fortunate in having teachers well equipped and interested in their arduous work, the result has not always been encouraging. The Indian does not value books, and it is to be feared that he considers it a favour conferred upon the teacher when he sends his child to school. He often leaves the reserve taking with him the whole family. Thus the attendance is irregular, which is always a bane to good school work.

'A great difficulty is, of course, the language. The children speak their native tongue at home; therefore, they do not readily understand the teacher or get the idea from the printed page. They learn to read, but their oral reading is generally in a low indistinct voice, lacking the life and expression which only comes from correct silent reading.

'In arithmetic, they can haudle astonishingly big figures in addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, but only learn to apply this knowledge to the very simplest problems in the books. Adult Indians are very clever in mental arithmetic, however.

'Their knowledge of geography and maps is limited. Good work is sometimes done in drawing, and I have seen some very fine specimens of penmanship.

'As a rule the children are well and comfortably dressed and always well fed. The schools are furnished with washbasins, soap and towels; so hands and faces are kept clean.

'All the schools have good houses, with the exception of the one at Hartley Bay. The material for a new building is on the ground; the coming of a heavy fall of snow prevented its being built this year. Bella Coola and Kitkatla had buildings erected lately, both of which are fine structures. A noticeable feature of the interior equipment is the ample blackboard space.

'Some schools have experienced difficulty in getting the Indians to supply dry and suitable fire-wood.

'It is to be regretter that the ground round some of the schools is ill-suited as a playground or for garden purposes. The dampness of the coast climate covers the earth with thick moss; in this particular Bella Coola, being further inland, is a noticeable exception.

'It cannot be doubted that the work of the day schools and the return of young men and women from the industrial schools have some influence upon the life of the villages, particularly noticeable in improvement in dress, manners and cleanliness of person. That it is so hard for the ex-pupil to find useful employment at the trade he may have learned at school must be very discouraging to him. At their home villages there is but little call for tradesmen outside of house carpenters, and, when applying for work outside of the reserve he is often refused because white men are as a rule unwilling to work alongside of Indians.'

NASS AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	437
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	291
Average attendance	81
Number of pupils enrolled at Port Simpson Boys' and Girls' Homes	67

There are in this agency the two boarding schools at Port Simpson and also day schools at Port Essington, Kincolith, Aiyansh, Kitladamax, Lakalsap, Port Simpson and Metlakatla.

New buildings were erected during the year at Port Essington and at Kincolith, and it is proposed to build during the coming summer at Aiyansh, Kitladamax and Lakalsap.

Mr. Perry, the Indian agent, has submitted an interesting report, which is as follows:—

'Prior to the present year the matters affecting the education of Indian children of this district have not been creative of satisfaction either to the Indian agent, the teachers or the people themselves, partly on account of the unrest among the tribes in connection with land matters giving rise to a carelessness and hostile disposition, and partly the result of inadequate building accommodation and the effect of solitary residential conditions among teachers unaccustomed to living among Indians in the more remote settlements.

'Beginning at the Indian village of Kitladamax, the oldest settlement on the Nass river; during a recent visit to this village a meeting of the people was held to talk over matters affecting the welfare of the people. Among them the subject of schools was dealt with, and the people expressd a desire to make a fresh start for the betterment of the environment of the village children. In the past little has been accomplished here by way of education. A little log house exists, where occasionally a missionary teacher provided by the English Church and the department did his best to teach the children; but, in spite of his efforts, he was regarded as the thin end of a wedge to pave the way of the white man who was following the missionaries to occupy their lands. With this idea in their minds the Indians refused to take any interest in what facilities were available for their children's education, with the result that the missionary had to fetch wood from the reserve to keep the school warm, and finally, on account of the apathy of the Indians, left the village in disgust.

'Happily there is awakening among this people a desire to give the children the advantages of an education at a day school. The coming of white settlers has made the Indians to see that, having little knowledge of the English language themselves, it will also be difficult for their children to transact business in the future, unless they are given an opportunity to learn, not only language, but also mathematics and general knowledge.

'The decision of the department to erect a school at this point is timely, and I am of opinion that when adequate school accommodation is provided, the difficulty in securing a competent teacher will be materially lessened, and progress will be made.

'Steady progress has been made at Aiyansh, on the Nass river. For some time past the children here have been receiving tuition from Mr. Priestly, a mission teacher employed by the English Church and assisted by the department. School has been carried on here in a small and inadequate private room of the local missionary, until last year, when the premises were totally destroyed by fire, making it necessary for the teacher and scholars to remove to an old and dilapidated church building, which has been temporarily repaired by the department pending the erection of a new building, for which the purchase of material has been authorized and which building will be commenced as soon as the river is navigable in the early spring. The erection of this school will also be a step toward higher civilization through education.

'Lak-kalzap school has been without a teacher. This is also on the Nass river. A year ago the teacher then in charge, Mr. Smeath, vacated his post on account of the apathy of the Indian parents consequent upon land difficulties. I am pleased to report that this station has now been filled by the appointment of a medical missionary by the Church Missionary Society.. A new school is about to be erected also at Lak-kalzap, and I am of opinion that education will be successfully developed here. Lack of interest on the part of the Indian parents is likely to be stifled by the advent of an efficient worker as medical missionary among them, for they will appreciate his true worth.

'A new school has been built at Kincolith, at the mouth of the Nass river, and it is a very fine school. The desideratum here also has been in the past lack of sufficient interest on the part of the parents. Notwithstanding there is every prospect of

success in the future. Miss Elsie Collison is an efficient teacher and is doing a satisfactory work.

'The Port Simpson Indian day school has for some time past been poorly attended. Mr. Lionel Dineen, the teacher, who is a very capable man, is being succeeded by Miss Bland, of Vancouver, who is reported to be a good teacher. In the interval the school is being taken by Mr. Emsley Raley, son of the local missionary, and attendance is begining to pick up, the register now showing an attendance of over eighty.

'Miss Helena Jackson is in charge of the Metlakatla school. A public examination was held just before Christmas, at which I was present and addressed the pupils and parents. It was a most pleasing function. I was able to observe a marked improvement in the scholars. Memory-training and calisthenic exercises form an important part in the school curriculum. Satisfactory progress is being made at this school. I visit and examine the pupils at this school regularly every month.

'At Port Essington a new school has been erected this past year and takes an important place in the progress of the children here. Miss Kate Tranter, who for many years had taught at this school, has left on furlough, and her place has been taken by Rev. Robert Pierre, a native missionary.

'Progress is very slow at this school on account of the village forming a season camp during the salmon-canning. The population has been waning for some time past, as the Indians remain up river at their home villages, where they can earn more money at packing freight and otherwise working for the Grand Trunk Pacific than at fishing. It appears likely that this school will be under the supervision of a native teacher more or less in the future.'

'The aforementioned are all the schools of this agency. Supplied from time to time with the necessary school supplies, this group of schools should make good headway, provided competent teachers are supplied by the missionary societies and the department.

'Then there are also the boarding schools at Port Simpson, viz.:—The Crosby Girls' Home and the Boys' Home.

'The former is a well ordered institution with an ideal management. One disadvantage it has, however, in the form of a badly ventilated and cramped schoolroom. When all the pupils are at school the atmospheric conditions are far from desirable and likely to imperil the health of the teacher.

'The Boys' Home pupils attend the Indian day school in the village.'

'The schools of the agency are visited as often as possible and a careful oversight of their needs kept.

Progress of Ex-pupils.

'The colour line seems to me to be the greatest hindrance to the progress of ex-pupils of each class of school. Here and there one finds flashes of ambition in scholars of the best type. In many cases they desire to associate with the white people and make for the cities. They find employment as deck-hands, draymen, shop assistants and carpenters, and earn good money, which they put to good use, marrying and making comfortable homes. They feel desirous of abandoning the reserve as much as possible—perhaps feeling a little proud of their success.

'Then as Indians usually find little sympathy among the better class of white people, that is, social sympathy, they find association with the lowest type of white man an easy thing, and presently there is a case of supplying liquor to Indians, and in many cases Indian women are in this way inveigled into the habits of common prostitution. Especially is this so among ex-pupils of boarding schools, where the girls are made too smart for the Indian villages and not fitted (because of inherent hereditary tendencies) for city environment.

'In other instances there are both girls and boys who are a credit to their race. Employed as teachers, native missionaries and traders they do well. These, however, are in the minority.

'In some proportion are lads and girls who have made fair progress at school but who lack the initiative to help themselves. These return to the reservations and earn a scanty livelihood during the canning season only and spend the remainder of the year idling around in the villages. They are in many cases morally weak.

'It seems that the Indians will, for many years, remain a distinct class and will stand alone to a great degree on account of the inability to mingle freely with the white communities.

'Generally observing, I consider the effect of education on the reserve life good I should say that where girls have entered a boarding school for a term and then have left, fifty per cent have married and made good housewives and the other fifty have degenerated to their former more primitive condition. The benefit of education is shown in the fact that many of the pupils develop a taste for good reading, and communicate knowledge to the older people, besides being able to make bread and cook and do their own dressmaking. They have a cleaner appearance and interest themselves in physical exercises.'

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. 85
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools.. 118
Average attendance.. 38

There are now day schools in this agency at Massett and at Skidegate.

Skidegate School.

Rev. J. C. Spencer succeeds Mr. Kelly as teacher of the Skidegate school. He is assisted by his daughter. Good work is being performed in the class-room.

The department has purchased for school purposes a building erected by the Methodist Church. This will provide suitable accommodation.

Massett School.

Mr. Sherwood resigned his position as teacher of this school in February last, and was succeeded by Mr. Charles A. McConkey. Miss Edenshaw acted as assistant teacher during the period the children were all on the reserves.

Mr. Green, the inspector, reports that decided progrsss was made during the year. Mr. McConkey is an enthusiastic worker and good results are hoped for.

Writing generally of educational work upon the reserve, Mr. Deasy, the Indian agent, reports as follows:—

'In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the following with reference to the Haida nation, of which so few now remain out of the many thousands who guarded these islands, keeping back from our land the hordes of Japanese and Chinese, on the one side, and the Russians, on the other. The large deserted villages, along the shores of the Queen Charlotte group, go to show how numerous this nation must have been but a few years ago. Their totem poles stand as mute evidence of their power and glory, in the days of yore, and it was a God-send to the remaining few when the missionaries brought them to the two reserves, to Christianize and educate them.

'It has been my good fortune to spend over half a century in British Columbia, and, during that long period, the Indian and his ways received a great deal of atten-

tion. From the Kootenay country, to the coast of Washington, I have seen the Indian in his native home. In former years my duties required that I should follow the Indian to the cannery towns and the hop-fields; to visit reserves and watch over the aborigines of all tribes. For many years after Confederation, the majority of Indians knew little of our ways, and the endeavours to uplift them. Some, even to-day, take little heed of the influences at work for their betterment, choosing rather to walk in the footsteps of their forefathers. Not so the Haidas. Where we once had over thirty thousand of these people, to-day we have less than one thousand. Barely sixty years ago a missionary visited their camps, and then only periodically; to-day we have them on two large reserves, with their churches and schools; their well built houses, stores and lodging houses, cattle roaming on the island, men and women making a good living for themselves and their children; their choirs in the churches—singing our English psalms of praise—and brass bands in which are splendid musicians. Old and young realize that "education is the hope of the future," and I am pleased to report that the tribe is increasing.

'We have men in the Haida nation who can take their places in any community. They received an education at the industrial schools fostered by the government. The building in which I write this article was wholly constructed by some of them. Others built a new wharf, last year, which the government inspector informed me was one of the best constructed on this coast. A company has been incorporated, at Skidegate, of which the principal shareholders are Indians, and they have a store, wharf and oil works. We have five stores on the Massett reserve all owned by members of the band. One of the Indians owns a launch, which was built by Indians, and is worth $2,000. Another Indian built a schooner, navigated it for years, carrying the mails to the islands, and sold the vessel for $1,500. They construct their houses, school buildings and churches. A number speak English fluently and are endeavouring to aid their brethren. We have town councils, elected as is done in any of the cities. All are ready and willing to "advance." So much for the grown members of the two communities.

'We now come to the children of to-day and the means of making them the Haida nation of to-morrow. Few are receiving the education that their fathers obtained. The industrial and boarding schools are too far away from Queen Charlotte islands. Indians, like other people, desire to keep in touch with their children. The educated Indians we have on our reserves were, in a majority of cases, raised in schools near their homes. The members of the Massett band went to Metlakahtla school, which, I understand, has been closed. The Skidegates go to Coqualeetza, which is a great distance from Queen Charlotte islands. There are no industrial or boarding schools in this vicinity.

'When I visit the Indian day schools and see the grandchildren of former slaves sitting with the grandchildren of the past great chiefs of the nation; when I know that all the opportunity they have to grow up and meet the thousands who are pouring into our country, is the few hours teaching they receive for five days of the week, I feel that the Indian cannot take his place in the years to come. The people of these reserves go away to the fishing grounds and the canneries during the summer months. Their schools are then closed and what they learn during the few short months of the winter is not sufficient to place them on an equality with their white brethren in an educational way. The day school is sufficient for the whites, for the reason that they can attend almost the year round. When a white child goes to his home, the father and mother talk to him in the language that he will use through life. His surroundings are the best. Everything tends to advance the white boy. Not so the Indian. Four hours at school—twenty hours with his parents—talking the Haida language and continuing in the ways of the Indian. Five months at the day school, seven months wandering round with the parents, in the canneries and towns, learning nothing that is useful, and seeing a great deal that the young should avoid

'We must give the clergy of these reserves great credit for the manner in which they have Christianized the Indians. Their churches are well attended; their Sunday schools overflow with children. For the number of Indians on the reserves no more moral communities can be found in the province. In the few years the missionaries have been with the Indians the results are astonishing. From heathendom to what the Indians are to-day has been more rapid than with any other people. It is the same wherever I have been throughout the province. The missionaries are eager to teach the gospel to the Indian; the native is willing to learn.

'In the Indian day school it is encouraging to see the cleanliness of the children of these reserves, and to notice how the boys and girls look for advancement. We know they are slow, but the day school, as we have it on our reserves, will never place the coming generation on the same level with those who received their education in the industrial and boarding schools. It is "results" we are all looking for. The "effect of education upon reserve life" has been the advancement of our Indians almost beyond comprehension. The middle-aged Indians, who were pupils in the industrial schools, are foremost in all good work on the reserves. The older Indians look to them for advice; the young Indian is eager to follow their example. Fathers and mothers of the young children notice that education is necessary; but the Indian has his living to make, and has no means to stay at home. When the parents go away, the children are taken also. The two town councils of Massett and Skidegate have brought before me the question of a school on the reserves in which the children might remain and receive care and education during the summer months. They are willing to leave the children, and we have enough to conduct two good schools. I have spoken to the pastors of both reserves on the matter. They consider that a plan of this kind would be a great benefit. For several months the children would be under proper care. The Indians state that when they go to the canneries, they return with a number of dead bodies and sick children. This shiftless, nomadic life and the environment of the children will always keep them from advancing.

'It would add most materially in this province, where the rserves are the best portions of land for agricultural purposes, if some means could be devised to educate the young in farming and gardening. In visiting the schools, one finds that a number will read and write very well; but how many of them understand the meaning of the words they use? What the Indian requires is a good, practical education. The farm and garden, carpenter work, boat-building—in fact any outside occupation —would be better for the children than simply to try to teach them to master the English language. The Japanese, Chinese, and all other foreigners we have in this country pick up the English language through contact with our people. The Indian is different. At the canneries and around the fishing camps the Indian children have a value. Boys and girls over a certain age are employed in the canneries. In the fishing camps they procure wood and aid in fishing. Even on the reserves many children miss attending school because the parents want wood. If the teacher is not interested in his work, the Indian children spend their days in the woods and the quarterly reports will show that a large number of our children are continually absent.

'It is proverbial of the Indian that he will not chastise the young. The children rule in the home, and there is little or no restraint. In the school-houses the teachers must be careful how they punish. On our reserves the Indians live in small colonies and are related, one to the other. Seldom will one of a tribe marry a member of another tribe. An offence to one family means that a number will resent. There is no great incentive for the young to learn our language. They receive no prizes and the school-house is not what the Indian children have been accustomed to.

'In this agency, it must be remembered, the Indians have been far removed from the whites. The missionaries and teachers controlled them until they went to the

fishing grounds and canneries. Now, with the settlement of the islands, there is a danger which faces young and old. Just so long as the Indian can be kept under certain restraint and associates little with the whites, Japanese and Chinese, there is hope for him. If we can keep them on their reserves, in their homes, they will not be in the way of temptation. I know cannery towns, and the towns and cities of this province. The young Indian learns nothing to his benefit in them. He can see all other people drinking and carousing and there is nothing to lead him in the right path. Even when some of our educated Indians go to the cities, they fall. The next census will show that the Haidas are increasing in numbers. They are proud of their standing and are anxious to go ahead. Their children require and are getting our best attention; but there is the one thing lacking, and that is to keep them in their homes and schools all the year round. The missionaries, the teachers, all recognize this; but the Indian will not pay for the education of his children. The children have a value in the cannery and fishing camp, and the parents feel that if the government will find a way to keep the children at home, while they, the parents, are away earning a living, it is as much as they can and will do towards educating them. The present day school has some advantages—it is leading the young in the right path; but the twenty hours of home life against the four of the school will not solve the problem of educating and uplifting the Indian child. They have the example of the middle-aged Indians, who use our language and follow our ways, and we must say that there is a great deal of hope for the advancement of the Haida nation. The moral training they are receiving is the best. The large majority of the older people desire the children to learn and retain the enviable record they have on the coast. In the past sixty years their progress has been astonishing. All the young need is an incentive and encouragement—the paternal care of the white and to be taken from the environment that goes so far to keep them backward in the march of civilization. The Indian day school will not accomplish this object. In a country like ours, where "the fittest survive," the Indian must be able to compete with the thousands now flocking to our shores. The Indians of the Queen Charlotte islands realize that they are receiving special attention from the Department of Indian Affairs, and they are grateful; but our work is only beginning and their increasing numbers indicate that we have a task that will show results in the future well-being of a people who, in the years of their forefathers, were the guardians of the country which one of our leading statesmen recently described as "the sentinel islands between Asia and America."

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age.. 341
Number of pupils enrolled at Williams Lake industrial school. 50

The Williams Lake industrial school, which receives a grant for 50 pupils, is the only school in this agency.

Mr. Ogden, the Indian agent, reports as follows upon the work of the school and the results upon the reserve:—

'Whenever I visit this school, I find its appearance very satisfactory.

'The health of the children is very good. Although the measles broke out in the school, no deaths were reported. One boy died of some other complaint. The children seem to be happy and contented while at school, but whenever they take their vacation it is a hard matter to have them return. The reason, in my opinion,

is that an Indian child, no matter how well he may be treated at any school, when he goes home does not like to leave his parents. Consequently, when the vacation is over and children return to school, their whole mind is on their parents for about two weeks, and during that time they think of nothing else but running away, as I have noticed that all the desertions that occurred took place shortly after the vacation.

'Both the boys' and girls' apartments are very nicely kept, very clean, up-to date and in order, and great interest seems to be taken in the school by the teachers and principal.

'The progress of the different classes is noticeable. I received several letters from the children of the school since my appointment, and their composition, handwriting and spelling are very good indeed. As a rule Indian children make a wonderful advancement in their studies in the first year or two until they reach a certain grade; they then seem to stop and the progress is very slow after that, and I cannot give any reason for it.'

STICKINE AGENCY.

Number of children of school age	71
Number enrolled at day schools	45
Average attendance	28

As was intimated in the report of last year, the school on the Tahltan reserve was re-opened on June 14, 1910, by Rev. Mr. Thorman. The grant to the school in the village of Telegraph Creek is also continued for the benefit of the children residing in the village.

No returns have been received from the Atlin school since June 30, 1910.

Mr. Cox, the agent, writes as follows concerning these schools:—

'An assisted school located at Telegraph Creek is fairly well attended by the Indian children. Some of them have advanced very well, but with most of them it is difficult to secure a regular attendance, which is a great drawback. Another obstacle is that the children cannot get any help in their studies at home. As far as I am able to notice, the ex-pupils do not seem able to put their learning to any practical use, and after leaving school do not seem to add much to their little store of knowledge. Some of the young men who have never attended school at all have learned to read and write. It may not be out of place to mention here that, if a night school could be established, it would be a good thing for them.

'The school on the Tahltan reserve, which was opened last June, has been fairly well attended by small children whose parents seem to be very anxious to have their children educated, but unless they attend regularly, I fear that what little they can learn will not be of much use to them. Of course, it must be admitted to raise them to any extent from total ignorance is a great benefit.'

YUKON.

Number of children of school age	256
Number of pupils enrolled at day schools	100
Number of pupils enrolled at Carcross boarding school	22

During the past year the boarding school at Carcross has had an average attendance of 18 pupils. The day school at Moosehide has also been continuously in operation. Schools were also conducted for short periods during the summer of 1910 at Whitehorse, Champagne Landing, Selkirk and Teslin Lake.

The contract for a new boarding school building at Carcross has been let. This building will be modern in every respect and will provide accommodation for thirty pupils and the necessary staff.

In the past good work has been performed by those in charge of this institution, and it is confidently expected that, with the facilities that will be available at an early date, increasing beneficial results will be attained.

It is hoped that the information conveyed by the foregoing report will be of value to those interested in Indian education, and that it may be useful as a record of progress.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,

Superintendent of Indian Education.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

NOTE.—The 'Standard' indicates the classification of the pupils according to the reading-book used curriculum, thus :—

Standard I .....First Reader, Part I
" II ..... " Part II
" III ....Second Reader

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River.....	Bear River.	Digby County	Mrs. Minnie A. Howe	Roman Catholic...
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton Co...	Arch. J. McKenzie..	"
Sydney	Sydney	" " ..	Miss Marg. A. McLellan	"
*Halfway River.....	Franklin Manor ..	Cumberland Co...	Miss G. M. Jeffers ..	"
Indian Cove.....	Fisher's Grant....	Pictou County....	Miss Gertrude McGirr.....	"
Middle River	Middle River.	Victoria " ..	Mrs. Annie MacNeill	"
Millbrook.....	Millbrook.....	Colchester " ..	Miss Jessie Scott....	"
New Germany	Lunenburg.	Lunenburg " ..	Miss Mary A. Gillis	"
Salmon River.	Salmor River	Richmond " ..	Miss Henrietta O'Toole..	"
Malagawatch.....	Malagawatch	Inverness " ..	Arsene Burns.. .. .	"
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh ...	" " ..	John A. Gillis.....	"
Total, Nova Scotia...	.....	.....	... .	"
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island..... ...	Lenox Island	P. E. I. Superintendency	John J. Sark.....	Roman Catholic...
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church...	Church Point.....	Northeastern	Miss Laura C. Geraghty.....	Roman Catholic...
Big Cove.....	Big Cove	"	Miss Ray McMerney	"
Eel Ground.....	Eel Ground	"	Miss Marg. Isaac...	"
*Summerside.....	S. S. District No. 7	" ...	Miss Eliza Miller...	"
Kingsclear	Kingsclear.	Southwestern.	Miss R. A. Donahoe	"
Oromocto.....	Oromocto.....	"	Mrs. Blanche J. McCaffrey.....	"
St. Mary's.....	St. Mary's.....	"	Miss M. J. Rush ...	"
Woodstock	Woodstock	"	Miss Francis Milmore.....	"
Edmundston	Edmunston.	Northern..... ...	Ethel F. McGrand..	"
Tobiqne.....	Tobique	"	Miss Virginie Dionne	"
Total, New Brunswick.	.....	.....	....	.....

* This is a white school attended by Indian children.

STATEMENT.

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

and, therefore, shows the degree of general advancement in all the studies prescribed by the

Standard IV.....Third Reader
" V .....Fourth "
" VI .....Fifth "

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Nova Scotia.
8	8	16	9	5	2	4	2	3	.....	Bear River.
11	13	24	9	11	5	3	4	.....	1	Eskasoni.
15	9	24	9	8	4	6	3	2	1	Sydney.
1	4	5	2	2	.....	1	2	.....	.....	*Halfway River.
19	12	31	18	18	6	2	2	2	1	Indian Cove.
14	14	28	8	21	3	2	2	.....	.....	Middle River.
8	10	18	7	7	3	1	1	5	1	Millbrook.
8	6	14	8	2	2	6	.....	.....	4	New Germany.
11	12	23	8	15	5	3	.....	.....	.....	Salmon River.
9	11	20	5	18	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	Malagawatch.
18	24	42	23	23	12	1	.....	6	.....	Whycocomagh.
122	123	245	106	130	42	31	16	18	8	Total, Nova Scotia.
										Prince Edward Island.
22	23	45	20	25	13	2	3	2	.....	Lennox Island.
										New Brunswick.
15	14	29	13	11	4	7	5	.....	2	Burnt Church.
21	23	44	16	18	19	5	.....	2	.....	Big Cove.
10	14	24	10	15	6	2	.....	1	.....	Eel Ground.
4	.....	4	3	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	*Summerside.
12	9	21	12	7	5	6	2	1	.....	Kingsclear.
9	11	20	12	7	8	5	.....	.....	.....	Oromocto.
16	16	32	22	7	15	5	5	.....	.....	St. Mary's.
10	10	20	14	1	5	12	2	.....	.....	Woodstock.
7	10	17	6	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Edmundston.
21	21	42	28	16	6	3	9	8	.....	Tobique.
125	128	253	136	99	70	46	23	13	2	Total, New Brunswick.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Caughnawaga (boys)	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Peter J. Delisle (Princ) / Pet'r Williams (Asst	Roman Catholic.
" (girls)	"	"	Miss Mary E. Burke (Princ) / Miss Sadie Burke (Asst)	" "
" (bush)	"	"	Mrs. A. Beauvais	" "
" (mission)	"	"	Miss E. M. Young	Methodist.
Bersimis	Bersimis	"	Sr. St. Francois Xav'r	Roman Catholic.
*Escoumains	Escoumains	Bersimis	Joseph L. Otis	" "
Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue	Sr. M. du Sacré Coeur	" "
*Kiskissink	At Kiskissink	"	Miss M. J. Bouchard	" "
Restigouche	Restigouche	Restigouche	Sr. Maryof the Holy Rosary (Princ) / Sr. M. St. Jos'h (As't	" " / " "
St. Francis (Prot.)	Pierreville	Pierreville	Henry L. Masta	Ch. of England.
" (R.C.	"	"	Rev. Sister Woods	Roman Catholic.
St. Regis (Island)	St. Regis.	St. Regis.	Elizabeth E. Gallagher	Undenominational
" (Village)	"	"	Miss M. V. Nolan	"
Chenail	"	"	Mrs. Sarah Back	"
Cornwall Island	"	"	Miss Katie Round-Point	"
Oka (Country)	Oka	Oka	Miss Lillie R. White	Methodist.
" (Village)	"	"	Mrs. L. L. Smith	"
Congo Bridge	Maniwaki	Maniwaki	Miss R. H. Gilhooly	Undenominational
Maniwaki	"	"	" Mrgt. McCaffrey	Roman Catholic.
Maria	Maria	Maria	" Josephine Audet	" "
Lorette	Lorette	Lorette	Sr. St. Jean Baptiste (Princ) / Sr. St. Etienne (Asst	" "
*Ste. Lucie	Doncaster		Miss M. Couter	" "
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Sister Monica	" "
Ruperts House	At Ruperts House.	James Bay District	Rev. J. E. Woodall	Church of England
Total, Quebec				

*This is a white school attended by Indian children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Quebec.
102	.....	102	60	62	24	11	5	.....	.....	Caughnawaga (boys).
.....	98	98	53	53	16	16	12	1	.....	" (girls).
20	20	40	29	14	16	8	2	.....	.....	" (bush).
16	28	44	21	34	4	3	2	1	.....	" (mission).
29	36	65	20	25	23	14	3	.....	.....	Bersimis.
8	11	19	16	.....	8	5	4	2	.....	*Escoumains.
17	30	47	34	30	7	10	.....	.....	.....	Pointe Bleue.
5	5	10	4	3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Kiskissink.
34	44	78	46	31	31	13	3	.....	.....	Restigouche.
7	5	12	9	7	.....	4	.....	.....	11	St. Francis (Prot.).
41	35	76	56	12	14	7	24	9	10	" (R.C.).
19	12	31	15	16	6	5	4	.....	.....	St. Regis (Island).
29	14	43	23	13	16	9	.....	5	.....	" (Village).
31	34	65	27	39	22	4	.....	.....	....	Chenail.
35	32	67	28	55	3	4	1	4	....	Cornwall Island.
13	11	24	12	12	1	6	3	2	.....	Oka (Country).
11	10	21	13	14	4	.....	3	.....		" (Village).
10	25	35	9	16	10	5	4	.....	..	Congo Bridge.
7	24	31	11	13	8	5	5	.....	.....	Maniwaki.
9	21	30	19	12	6	7	5	.....	.....	Maria.
21	30	51	44	19	14	18	.....	.....	.....	Lorette.
										*Ste. Lucie.
....	2	2	2	2	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Timiskaming.
18	19	37	23	5	5	11	10	6	.....	Ruperts House.
23	28	51	16	51	...	.....	.....	....	.....	Total, Quebec.
505	574	1,079	590	538	245	165	90	30	11	

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which returns

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick	Alnwick	Alnwick	Francis J. Joblin	Methodist.
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss Mary Moffitt	Undenominational
Port Elgin	" "	" "	George R. Jones	"
Sidney Bay	" "	" "	Isabel McIver	"
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Lyman W. Fisher	"
Bear Creek	"	"	Miss M. McDougall	"
Muncey	"	"	John L. Case	Church of England
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	"	Levi Williams	" "
Oneida No. 3	"	"	Miss Annie Clark	Methodist.
River Settlement	Caradoc	"	Joseph H. Fisher	Undenominational
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	George Cork	Methodist.
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss L. M. Schruder	Roman Catholic.
Sheshegwaning	Sheshegwaning	Gore Bay	Miss Adèle Duhamel	" "
West Bay	West Bay	" "	Mary E. Cushing	" "
*Graham S.S. No.5	Tp. of Graham	Manitowaning	Miss Julia Handfield	Undenominational
Sheguiandah	Sheguiandah	"	Harry Cartlidge	Church of England
South Bay	South Bay	"	Miss Zoe St. James	Roman Catholic
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	"	F. Lyle Sims	Church of England
Whitefish Lake	Whitefish Lake	"	Miss S. M. Sweezey	Roman Catholic.
Wikwemikong (boys)	Manitoulin Island. (unceded)	"	Rev. F. A. Parent	" "
Wikwemikong (girls)	Manitoulin Island. (unceded)	"	Miss Jocannah Kelly	" "
Wikwemikongsing	Wikwemikongsing	"	Miss Emily Frawley	" "
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	George A. Snider	Undenominational
New Credit	New Credit	New Credit	Clarence A. Veigel	"
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Mrs. M. L. Yarrow	Methodist.
Henvey Inlet	Henvey Inlet	"	Joseph Partridge	Undenominational
Ryerson	Parry Island	"	Miss J. E. Armour	"
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	"	W. A. Elias	"
Skene	Parry Island	"	Mrs. A. E. McKelvie	"
Christian Island	Christian Island	Penetanguishene	James Oliver, M. A.	Methodist.
Lake Helen	Red Rock	Port Arthur	Miss C, Harrison	Roman Catholic.
Mission Bay (Squaw Bay)	Fort William	" "	Dominick Ducharme	" "
Mountain Village	Fort William	Port Arthur	Mrs. Ang. McLaren	Roman Catholic...
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss Eva M. McBain	Methodist
*Hiawatha	Rice Lake	Rice Lake	Miss Agnes Doris	Undenominational
Mud Lake (Chemong)	Mud Lake	"	J. H. Prosser	"
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Mrs. Angus George	"
Stony Point	Stony Point	"	Mrs. R. McKinnon	"
St. Clair	Sarnia	"	Miss A. M. Mathews	Methodist
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	T. J. Wallace	Undenominational
Saugeen	"	"	Miss Isabella Roxton	"
Scotch Settlement	"	"	Mrs. B. Robb	"
Garden River (R.C.)	Garden River	Sault Ste Marie	Rev. V. Renaud, S.J.	Roman Catholic...
" (C.E.)	"	" "	Lucius F. Hardyman	Church of Englaud
‖Goulais Bay	Goulais Bay	" "	Miss F. J. Roussain	Roman Catholic...
Michipicoten	Michipicoten	" "	Miss Annie O'Connor	" ..
*Missinaibi	At Missinaibi	" "	Mrs. S. H. Ferris	Undenominational
*Scugog S.S. No. 3	Scugog Island	Scugog	Miss Elizab. Nesbitt	"
Six Nations No. 1	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss M. H. Jamieson	"
" 2	"	"	John Clark (Princ.) Miss Julia L. Jamieson (Asst.)	" "

*This is a white school attended by Indian children.
‖ Closed during the December quarter, 1910, and March quarter, 1911.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Ontaric.
22	20	42	23	21	6	6	9	.....	.....	Alnwick.
22	16	38	25	7	5	10	6	7	3	Cape Croker.
12	9	21	9	10	2	4	4	1	.....	Port Elgin.
6	9	15	7	8	3	1	3	.....	.....	Sidney Bay.
20	20	40	17	15	8	.....	13	4	.....	Back Settlement.
6	9	15	9	7	2	3	3	.....	.....	Bear Creek.
7	8	15	5	4	4	5	2	.....	.....	Muncey
16	14	30	17	22	2	4	2	.....	.....	Oneida No. 2.
26	7	33	17	18	7	5	3	.....	.....	Oneida No. 3.
14	13	27	14	4	11	6	6	.....	.....	River Settlement.
15	8	23	16	7	4	6	6	.....	.....	Georgina Island.
16	18	34	16	16	5	6	7	.....	.....	Golden Lake.
16	13	29	18	17	2	9	.....	1	.....	Sheshegwaning.
18	23	41	15	17	18	6	.....	.....	.....	West Bay.
1	1	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	*Graham S. S. No. 5.
7	8	15	5	9	3	2	1	.....	.....	Sheguiandah.
15	15	30	18	11	3	8	5	3	.....	South Bay.
3	6	9	4	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Sucker Creek.
6	10	16	12	7	6	3	.....	.....	.....	Whitefish Lake.
38	.....	38	12	36	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wikwemikong (boys).
.....	19	19	10	16	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	" (girls)
6	13	19	13	9	7	2	1	.....	.....	Wikwemikongsing.
37	26	63	26	28	5	8	12	10	.....	Moraviantown.
12	14	26	13	11	5	2	7	1	.....	New Credit.
7	12	19	11	8	4	3	2	2	.....	Gibson.
11	8	19	12	6	2	7	4	.....	.....	Henvey Inlet.
8	11	19	11	4	6	7	1	1	.....	Ryerson.
8	11	19	9	8	3	4	4	.....	.....	Shawanaga.
4	6	10	8	3	1	4	1	1	.....	Skene.
16	25	41	14	12	4	16	8	1	.....	Christian Island.
12	9	21	8	15	4	2	.....	.....	.....	Lake Helen.
13	5	18	10	8	6	1	3	.....	.....	Mission Bay (Squaw Bay).
15	25	40	16	17	9	7	7	.....	.....	Mountain Village.
23	33	56	27	25	14	9	7	1	.....	Rama.
3	6	9	5	3	1	4	.....	1	.....	*Hiawatha.
14	18	32	14	16	8	5	3	.....	.....	Mud Lake (Chemong).
13	7	20	11	9	4	3	3	1	.....	Kettle Point.
3	6	9	5	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	Stony Point.
8	21	29	14	16	5	4	4	.....	.....	St. Clair.
19	9	28	22	10	5	6	7	.....	.....	French Bay.
12	8	20	12	10	7	1	2	.....	.....	Saugeen.
17	19	36	21	10	14	9	3	.....	.....	Scotch Settlement.
30	25	55	20	25	15	9	4	2	.....	Garden River (R.C.).
23	9	32	15	19	5	7	1	.....	.....	" (C.E.)
9	17	26	18	11	6	9	.....	.....	.....	Goulais Bay.
5	11	16	12	3	6	5	2	.....	.....	Michipicoten.
3	3	6	4	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	*Missinaibi.
13	3	16	10	4	9	1	2	.....	.....	*Scugog S.S. No. 3.
34	42	76	31	32	9	12	15	8	.....	Six Nations No. 1.
44	51	95	48	37	16	15	13	13	1	" 2.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO—*Concluded.*				
Six Nations No.3	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss Daisy Masters	Undenominational
" 4	"	"	S. A. Anderson	"
" 5	"	"	Miss Ada H. Sharp	"
" 6	"	"	Jno. K. Lickers	"
" 7	"	"	A. J. Blakely (Princ) / A. J. Sexton (Asst.)	"
" 9	"	"	Alvin J. Scott	"
" 10	"	"	Festus Johnson	"
" 11	"	"	Thomas W. Draper	"
" (Thomas)	"	"	S. L. Honey	"
Garden Village	Nipissing	Sturgeon Falls	Jeannie McDermott	Roman Catholic
*Mattawa	At Mattawa	"	Sister Ste Benilda	"
Nipissing	Nipissing	"	Miss Agnes Kelly	"
†Timagami	On Bear Island	"	Miss Irene M. Ahern	Undenominational
Mississagi River	Mississagi River	Thessalon	Miss Annie Kehoe	Roman Catholic
Sagamook	Spanish River	"	Miss Rose Fagan	"
Serpent River	Serpent River	"	Mrs. J. H. McKay	"
Spanish River	Spanish River	"	Miss Marg. Cadotte	Church of England
‡Thessalon	Thessalon	"	Miss L. C. Shaddean	Roman Catholic
†Abitibi	At Abitibi	Treaty No. 9	Mrs. R. Gibbons	"
Albany Mission (C.E.)	At Fort Albany	Treaty No. 9	John T. Griffin	Church of England
¶French Post	At Moose River	" "	Miss E. M. Bennett	"
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	" "	Miss Edith Taylor	"
Tyendinaga (Eastern)	Tyendinaga	Tyendinaga	Miss Mabel Jeffrey	Undenominational
" (Western)	"	"	Miss Eva Oliver	"
" (Central)	"	"	Miss E. T. Buchanan	"
" (Mission)	"	"	Alex. Leween	"
Walpole Island No. 1	Walpole Island	Walpole Island	Miss M. McDougall	Church of England
" " No. 2	" "	" "	Joseph Sampson	Methodist
Long Sault	Long Sault	Fort Frances	Miss Eva Fryer	Church of England
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	"	Robert R. Gill	"
Seine River	Seine River	"	Peter Spence	Undenominational
Assabasca	Assabasca	Kenora	Mrs. J. L. Harber	"
†Islington	Islington	"	Fred. Eley	Church of England
‡Canoe River	Lac Seul	Savanne	Frank H. Aldous	"
Total, Ontario				

*This is a white school, attended by Indian children. † Open during the summer only.

‡ Re-opened during the December quarter 1910, having been closed since June 30, 1902.

¶ During a part of the year the Indians at Moose Fort move to the trading post at Moose River (French Post) and a school was opened at that point for their benefit. † Open during the summer only. ‡ Re-opened May 2, 1910, having been closed since June 30, 1903.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.	
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
										Ontario—*Continued.*	
38	35	73	24	44	9	11	6	3	.....	Six Nations	3.
18	17	35	22	12	6	2	13	2	....	"	4.
23	18	41	21	25	5	9	2	.....	.....	"	5.
22	12	34	19	12	6	7	3	6	.....	"	6.
48	45	93	42	75	8	10	.....	...	.....	"	7.
18	18	36	17	14	5	9	7	1	.....	"	9.
26	25	51	16	24	9	14	4	...	....	"	10.
25	15	40	17	15	7	13	5	.....	....	"	11.
23	20	43	15	17	7	12	6	1	.....	"	(Thomas).
17	16	33	14	15	10	8	..	.....	.....	Garden Village.	
20	21	41	30	16	17	6	2	.....	....	*Mattawa.	
9	6	15	10	6	6	.....	3	....	.....	Nipissing.	
13	7	20	12	12	4	1	2	1	.	†Timagami.	
19	16	35	10	23	2	5	5	.....	...	Mississagi.	
13	12	25	15	12	4	7	.....	2	.....	Sagamook.	
11	16	27	12	6	12	7	2	....	.....	Serpent River.	
6	5	11	5	7	2	..	2	....	.....	Spanish River.	
9	6	15	9	15	....	....	.....	.....	....	‡Thessalon.	
43	26	69	30	64	5	.....	....	.....	....	†Abitibi.	
41	43	84	27	71	7	4	2	.....	.....	Albany Mission (C.E.).	
6	10	16	12	12	2	1	.....	....	...	¶French Post.	
24	19	43	27	18	19	6	.....	.....	....	Moose Fort.	
22	20	42	19	24	4	9	5	.....	....	Tyendinaga (Eastern).	
4	7	11	5	2	1	3	3	2	....	" (Western).	
14	24	38	12	19	3	11	4	1	.....	" (Central).	
25	28	53	21	23	9	18	3	....	.....	" (Mission).	
23	20	43	14	31	6	5	.....	1	.....	Walpole Island No. 1.	
14	19	33	19	28	2	2	1	....	.....	" No. 2.	
6	8	14	7	10	3	1	.....	.....	.....	Long Sault.	
12	10	22	7	15	7	....	.....	.....	....	Manitou Rapids.	
4	5	9	7	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	Seine River,	
9	10	19	8	14	4	1	.....	.....	.....	Assabasca.	
7	9	16	8	12	4	.....	.....	.....	...	†Islington.	
21	12	33	13	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡Canoe River.	
1,341	1,279	2,620	1,250	1,359	478	434	267	78	4	.....Total, Ontario.	

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Berens River	Berens River	Norway House	Mrs. J. H. Lowes	Methodist
Black River	Black River	"	George Slater	Church of England
Cross Lake (Prot.)	Cross Lake	"	Miss Bella Stout	Methodist
" (R.C.)	"	"	Albert R. Sinclair	Roman Catholic
‖Fisher River	Fisher River	"	Mrs. F. G. Stevens	Methodist
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	"	Charles Morris	Church of England
Hollowwater River	Hollowwater River	"	Arthur Santimier	"
Norway House (R.C.)	Norway House	"	Sister Marg. Mary	Roman Catholic
Poplar River	Poplar River	"	V. E. Jones	Methodist
Rossville	Norway House	"	Thomas Bolster	"
†Bloodvein River	Bloodvein	" (North)	Harold Wilding	"
Jack River	Jack River	" (")	Rev. J. F. J. Marshall	Church of England
Nelson House	At Nelson House	" (")	Henry F. Wright	Methodist
Oxford House	At Oxford House	" (")	John W. Niddrie	"
‖Split Lake	Split Lake	" (")	Charles G. Fox	Church of England
‖Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow Lake	Manitowapah	Miss Nora Shannon	Roman Catholic
Fairford (Upper)	Fairford	"	Rupert Bruce	Church of England
" (Lower)	"	"	Colin Sanderson	"
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	"	L. E. Martel	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	"	Jno. E. Favell	Church of England
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskat'wan	"	Peter Anderson	"
¶Pine Creek	Pine Creek	"	Rev. A. Chaumont	Roman Catholic
Shoal River	Shoal River	Manitowapah	Rev. T. H. Dobbs	Church of England
Waterhen River	Waterhen	"	Miss Marie L. Adam	Roman Catholic
Brokenhead	Brokenhead	Clandeboye	" Belle Monkman	Church of England
Fort Alexander (Upper)	Fort Alexander	"	Fred. Eley	"
" (Lower)	"	"	Miss Ellen I. Folster	"
Peguis	St. Peters	"	Miss Myrtle Pruder	"
St. Peters (North)	"	"	Peter Harper	"
" (South)	"	"	Miss Marg't Isbester	"
Roseau Rapids	Roseau Rapids	Portage la Prairie	Miss Rose Godon	Undenominational
Swan Lake	Swan Lake	"	" Jessie G. Bruce	Presbyterian
Clearwater Lake	Keeseekowenin's	Birtle	Miss Mary Neshotah	Undenominational
Okanase	Okanase	"	" Maggie E. Murray	Presbyterian
Big Eddy	Pas	Pas	Reginald H. Bagshaw	Church of England
Chemawawin	Chemawawin	"	Rev. Edward Ahenakew	"
Cumberland	Cumberland	"	John A. Keddie	"
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	"	C. F. Mitchell	"
Pas	Pas	"	M. E. Coates	"
Red Earth	Red Earth	"	Jno. G. Kennedy	"
*Shoal Lake	Pas Mountain	"	Francis J. Daniels	"
Total, Manitoba				

‖ No return received for the September quarter 1910. ¶ Day pupils attend classes in the Boarding school. * Re-opened July, 1910, having been closed from December 31, 1908. † Open during the summer only. ‡ New school opened August 1, 1910.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Manitoba.
27	24	51	12	48	1	2	.....	.....	.....	Berens River.
7	13	20	9	11	7	2	.....	.....	.....	Black River.
19	19	38	8	30	3	1	3	1	....	Cross Lake (Prot.).
8	11	19	5	12	4	3	.....	....	.....	‖ " (R.C.).
31	21	52	18	40	7	.....	5	.....	.....	‖Fisher River.
11	15	26	12	18	5	3	.....	.....	.....	Grand Rapids,
12	13	25	9	20	1	4	.....	.....	.....	Hollowwater River.
7	7	14	10	9	4	1	....	.....	..	Norway House (R.C)).
24	18	42	7	37	1	4	.....	.....	.....	Poplar River.
22	15	37	6	36	1	.....	.....	....	.....	Rossville.
19	13	32	11	18	14	.....	.....	.....	....	†Bloodvein River.
17	3	20	7	16	4	.....	....	.....	.....	Jack River.
12	14	26	13	26	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	Nelson House.
17	14	31	18	27	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Oxford House.
7	8	15	5	11	4	.....	.....	....	...	‖Split Lake.
6	11	17	9	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	‖Ebb and Flow Lake.
8	11	19	12	6	6	5	2	.....	.....	Fairford (Upper).
19	19	38	18	21	9	6	2	....	.....	" (Lower).
10	5	15	7	11	1	2	1	.....	.....	Lake Manitoba.
17	19	36	30	22	8	5	.....	1	.....	Lake St. Martin.
7	17	24	9	9	5	6	4	.....	.....	Little Saskatchewan.
14	8	22	18	14	6	2	.....	.....	.....	¶Pine Creek.
19	12	31	21	23	5	2	1	....	.....	Shoal River.
6	9	15	8	11	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Waterhen River.
16	11	27	9	18	7	1	1	.....	.....	Brokenhead.
18	9	27	11	16	7	2	1	1	.....	Fort Alexander (Upper.)
9	8	17	7	10	6	1	.....	.....	.....	" (Lower.)
19	21	40	11	21	10	6	3	...	. .	Peguis.
13	13	26	12	17	2	1	4	2	....	St. Peters (North.)
21	12	33	10	11	5	9	3	5	.....	" (South.)
7	8	15	6	5	3	6	1	....	.....	Roseau Rapids.
7	6	13	6	8	5	. . .	.....	.....	. .	Swan Lake.
5	5	10	7	10	....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	Clearwater Lake.
6	9	15	7	10	3	1	1	.....	.....	Okanase.
15	6	21	6	15	4	1	.....	1	.....	Big Eddy.
14	13	27	14	23	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chemawawin.
13	16	29	8	22	1	6	.....	...	.....	Cumberland.
5	12	17	9	15	1	1	.....	.....	.....	Moose Lake.
14	12	26	11	15	7	4	....	.....	.....	Pas.
16	8	24	11	11	3	4	4	2	.....	Red Earth.
15	6	21	13	16	1	3	1	... .	.....	* Shoal Lake.
559	494	1,053	441	731	178	94	37	13	.....	Total, Manitoba.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Ahtahkakoops	Ahtahkakoops	Carlton	Louis Ahenakew	Church of England
Big River.	Kenemotayo's	"	Mrs. J. Macleod	"
Meadow Lake.	Meadow Lake	"	J. W. Paquet	Roman Catholic
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	"	C. W. Bryden	Presbyterian
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	"	John R. Settee	Church of England
Sioux Mission	Wahspaton.	"	Jonathan Beverley	Presbyterian
†Sturgeon Lake.	Wm. Twatt's.	"	George Crane	Church of England
Little Pine's.	Little Pine's.	Battleford.	Rev. Alwyn E. Butcher	"
Poundmaker's.	Poundmaker's	"	Miss Catherine Favell.	Roman Catholic
Red Pheasant's	Red Pheasant's.	"	Mrs. R. Jefferson.	Church of England
Stony (Eagle Hills)	Stony	"	Rev. D. Macdonald.	"
‡Valley River	Valley River.	Pelly	Miss Annie C. Rattlesnake.	Roman Catholic
Fort à la Corne (South)	James Smith's	Duck Lake.	Mrs. A. A. Godfrey.	Church of England
James Smith's	"	"	Miss Anna A. Hawley	" "
John Smith's	John Smith's.	"	Rev. R. F. Macdougall	" "
White Bears	White Bears	Moose Mountain	Miss E. M. Armstrong (Prin.), Miss A. Innis (Asst.).	Presbyterian
Day Star's	Day Star's.	Touchwood Hills.	Miss Sophia O. Smythe	Church of England
Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake	"	Frank H. Stephens.	" "
*Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Miss Gertrude Lawrence	Presbyterian
Total, Saskatchewan				
ALBERTA.				
Old Sun's	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Robert C. Glaze	Church of England
Samson's	Samson's	Hobbema	Mrs. Florence Watters	Methodist
Goodfish Lake	Pakan	Saddle Lake	Mrs. L. F. Aldritt	"
Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake	"	Mrs. Jas. Steinhauer	"
‡Whitefish Lake	James Seenum's.	"	Harrison Steinhauer.	"
¶Morley.	Stony	Stony	John W. Niddrie.	"
Lesser Slave Lake (C.E.).	Lesser Slave Lake.	Treaty No. 8	G. W. Fisher	Church of England
Upper Peace River, (Christ Church Mission)	At Shaftsburg, Upper Peace River.	"	Miss L. Millen	" "
Total, Alberta				

* New school, opened July 4, 1910. † Only one return received. ‡ Closed from June 30, 1910.
¶ Closed from July 10, 1910.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Saskatchewan.
12	8	20	10	10	6	3	1	.....	.....	Ahtahkakoop's.
14	8	22	3	16	3	3	.....	.....	.....	Big River.
8	2	10	3	8	2	....	..	.....	.....	Meadow Lake.
18	17	35	16	20	7	7	1	....	....	Mistawasis.
11	14	25	13	15	10	.....	....	.. ..	.....	Montreal Lake.
2	5	7	5	5	2	.. ..	....	.....	.....	Sioux Mission.
9	8	17	7	10	4	.....	3	.....	.....	† Sturgeon Lake.
14	9	23	10	16	2	5	.....	.....	.....	Little Pine's.
12	5	17	7	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Poundmakers.
5	5	10	5	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	Red Pheasant's.
3	3	6	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Stony (Eagle Hills.)
2	9	11	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	‡ Valley River.
9	11	20	12	12	2	2	4	.....	.....	Fort à la Corne.
12	17	29	13	15	9	5	.....	.....	.....	James Smith's.
11	14	25	11	11	5	5	4	.....	.....	John Smith's.
13	11	24	18	14	5	4	1	.....	....	White Bears.
6	8	14	10	5	3	3	3	.....	.....	Day Star's.
11	4	15	9	8	6	1	.....	....	....	Fishing Lake.
14	12	26	13	23	....	1	2	... .	.. ..	*Assiniboine.
186	170	356	179	225	71	41	19	.....	....	Total, Saskatchewan.
										Alberta.
10	10	20	5	15	3	2	.....	.....	.....	Old Sun's.
19	22	41	14	23	15	3	.....	.....	.....	Samson's.
15	5	20	6	15	3	2	.....	.....	.....	Goodfish.
10	6	16	4	12	2	2	.....	.....	.....	Saddle Lake.
5	6	11	6	8	3	.....	.....	....	.....	‡Whitefish Lake.
37	27	64	16	59	3	2	.. ...	.....	.....	¶Morley.
8	4	12	9	5	2	5	.....	....	....	Lesser Slave Lake.
2	2	4	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	....	Upper Peace River (Christ Church Mission).
106	82	188	63	139	33	16	.....	.....	.....	Total, Alberta.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	Reserve.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
‖Andimaul	At Andimaul	Babine	Duncan Rankin	Salvation Army
Gitwingak	Kitwingar	"	Miss Netta Broomfield	Church of England
Glen Vowell	Sichedach	"	Miss Agnes Law	Salvation Army
Hazelton	Gitamaksh	"	Miss E. J. Soal	Church of England
Kitsegukla	Kitsegukla	"	Miss Hannah Edgar	Methodist
Kishfiax	Kishfiax	"	Miss F. B. Kemp	"
Kisgegas	Kisgegas	"	Joshua J. Harvey	Church of England
Meanskinisht	At Meanskinisht	"	Miss A. L. Tomlinson	" "
¶Rocher Déboulé	At Rocher Déboulé	"	Rev. A. Godfrey, O.M.I	Roman Catholic
Koksilah	Koksilah	Cowichan	C. A. Dockstader	Methodist
Nanaimo	Nanaimo	"	Rev. W. J. Knott	"
Quamichan (Prot.)	Quamichan	Cowichan	Ernest J. Bowden	Methodist
" (R.C)	"	"	W. Lemmens	Roman Catholic
Saanich	Saanich	"	Daniel Dick	"
Somenos	Somenos	"	Miss Maud Lomas	"
Songhees	Songhees	"	Sr Mary Berchmans	"
*Tsartlip	Tsartlip	"	Miss L. H. Hagan	"
Clayoquot (R.C)	Opitsat	West Coast	Rev. Jos. Schindler, O.S.B	"
†Kyaoquct	Kyaoquot.	"	Rev. E. Sobry	"
Nitinat	Cla-oose	"	John Gibson	Methodist
Ucluelet	Itedse	"	H. W. Vanderveen	Presbyterian
†Yuquot	Yuquot	"	Rev. Alois S. Stern	Roman Catholic
Homalco	Aupe	New Westminster.	W. Thompson, Prin. Miss Annie Moses, Asst. Matron	" "
Sliammon	Sliammon	" "	J. W. L. Browne	"
Lytton	Lytton	Lytton	Miss L. Blackford	Church of England
Sholus	Nicola Mameet	"	J. Thompson	" "
Alert Bay	Nimkish	Kwawkewlth	Miss Louisa Harris	" "
Cape Mudge	Cape Mudge	"	Rev. J. E. Rendle	Methodist
Gwayasdums	Gwayasdums	"	Herbert Pearson	Church of England
Bella Bella	Bella Bella	Bella Coola	Miss Mary G. Reid	Methodist
Bella Coola	Bella Coola	"	Miss Eveline Gibson	"
China Hat	China Hat	"	Rev. G. Read, teach., Mrs. Harriet Read, field matron	" "
Kitamaat	Kitamaat	"	Miss M. E. Lawson	"
Kitkahtla	Kitkahtla	"	Miss M. J. Gurd	Church of England
Port Essington	Skeena	"	Miss H. M. Bland	Methodist
Aiyansh	Kitladamicks	Nass	A. F. Priestley	Church of England
Kincolith	Kincolith	"	Miss E. M. Collison	" "
‡Lakalsap	Lakalsap	"	Dr. Sylvester Hore	" "
Metlakahtla	Metlakahtla	"	Miss Helena Jackson	" "
Port Simpson	At Port Simpson	"	Emsley Raley	Methodist
Massett	Massett	Queen Charlotte	Chas. A. McConkey	Church of England
Skidegate	Skidegate	" "	J. C. Spencer	Methodist
†Atlin	At Atlin	Stickine	Rev. J. Allard, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
‖Tahltan	Tahltan	"	Rev. T. P. Thorman	Church of England
Telegraph Creek	At Telegraph Cr'k	"	Angus McInnes	Undenominational.
¶Penticton	At Penticton	Okanagan	Miss Etta J. Yuill	"
Total, British Columbia				

‖ Re-opened October 17, 1910, having been closed from December 30, 1909. ¶ New school, opened January 3, 1911. * Re-opened April 1, 1910, having been closed from Dec. 31, 1908. † Only one return received. ‡ Closed during the June and September quarters 1910—no teacher. ‖ New school opened June 14, 1910. ¶ White school attended by Indian children.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										British Columbia.
8	11	19	17	16	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	‖Andimaul.
14	17	31	10	13	14	3	1	.....	.....	Gitwingak.
14	19	33	8	21	9	2	1	.....	....	Glen Vowell.
13	27	40	13	17	14	6	2	1	.....	Hazelton.
6	6	12	6	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kitsegukla.
19	29	48	14	27	11	6	3	1	.....	Kishtiax.
16	9	25	9	18	7	....	.....	.....	.....	Kisgegas.
8	8	16	8	3	8	4	1	.....	.....	Meanskinisht.
19	19	38	19	4	17	16	1	.....	.....	¶Rocher Déboulé.
11	9	20	6	17	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	Koksilah.
11	10	21	7	13	6	2	.....	.....	.....	Nanaimo.
15	6	21	4	20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quamichan, (Prot.)
9	14	23	7	16	6	1	.....	.....	.....	" (R.C.)
10	1	11	4	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	Saanich.
4	4	8	7	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Somenos.
5	6	11	8	4	5	.....	2	.....	.....	Songhees.
5	10	15	5	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*Tsartlip.
16	13	29	9	11	8	5	3	2	....	Clayoquot, (R.C.)
5	7	12	7	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	†Kyaoquot.
19	12	31	28	15	13	2	.....	.....	.....	Nitinat.
11	11	22	10	17	3	2	.....	.....	.....	Ucluelet.
10	6	16	4	14	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	†Yuquot.
} 14	11	25	18	11	6	8	.....	.....	.....	Homalco.
17	13	30	15	10	12	8	.....	.....	.....	Sliammon.
10	10	20	9	11	5	4	.....	.....	.....	Litton.
10	11	21	9	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sholus.
15	12	27	11	17	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Alert Bay.
9	14	23	9	9	9	5	.....	.....	.....	Cape Mudge.
12	10	22	7	12	9	1	....	.....	....	Gwaysdums.
35	26	61	15	37	19	5	.....	.....	.....	Bella Bella.
23	16	39	9	29	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bella Coola.
} 9	11	20	7	11	2	7	.....	.....	.....	China Hat.
23	29	52	39	13	28	4	7	.....	.....	Kitamaat.
18	18	36	20	10	13	9	4	.....	.....	Kitkahtla.
14	17	31	9	17	6	6	2	....	.....	Port Essington.
22	21	43	9	20	11	6	6	.....	.....	Aiyansh.
12	14	26	12	16	8	2	.....	.....	.....	Kincolith.
18	21	39	8	26	13	....	.....	.....	.....	‡Lakalsap.
22	19	41	19	23	8	8	2	.....	.....	Metlakahtla.
52	59	111	19	90	17	4	.....	.....	.....	Port Simpson.
37	40	77	29	32	23	8	9	2	3	Massett.
20	21	41	13	13	19	7	2	.....	.....	Skidegate.
14	8	22	13	18	4	.....	.....	....	.....	†Atlin.
13	10	23	12	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	‖Tahltan.
7	11	18	8	5	4	3	6	.....	..	Telegraph Creek.
2	3	5	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	¶Penticton.
676	679	1,355	533	762	385	147	52	6	3	Total, British Columbia.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion (from which

School.	District.	Teacher.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.		
St. David's Mission	At Fort Simpson, Mackenzie River District	Rev. Jas. R. Lucas
York Factory	At York Factory, Hudson Bay District	Rev. R. Farries
Total, N.W.T		
YUKON TERRITORY.		
*Champagne Landing	At Champagne Landing, Yukon Territory	Rev. Chas. C. Brett
Moosehide	At Moosehide, Yukon Territory	Rev. Benjamin Totty
Selkirk	At Selkirk, Yukon Territory	Rev. John Hawksley
†Teslin Lake	At Teslin Lake, Yukon Territory	Rev. Chas. C. Brett
Whitehorse	At Whitehorse, Yukon Territory	Wm G. Blackwell
Total, Yukon Territory		

* Closed June quarter 1910. † Open from July 8, to August 26, 19 0.

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

returns have been received) for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

Denomination.	Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
											NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.
Church of England	6	16	22	7	20	1	1	....	....	....	St. David's Mission.
" "	11	12	23	19	11	8	4	....	....	....	York Factory.
... .	17	28	45	26	31	9	5	....	....	..	Total, N.W.T.
Church of England	30	13	43	5	7	8	20	8	....	....	*Champagne Landing.
" "	8	7	15	7	9	6	....	....	....	....	Moosehide.
" "	7	5	12	3	12	....	....	....	....	....	Selkirk.
" "	....	17	17	9	17	....	....	....	....	....	†Teslin Lake.
" "	14	8	22	13	22	....	....	....	....	....	Whitehorse.
.....	59	50	109	37	67	14	20	8	....	....	Total, Yukon Territory.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Albany Mission	At Fort Albany, James Bay	Treaty No. 9	Rev. L. Carrière, O. M.I	Roman Catholic
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort, James Bay	" "	Ven. Archdn. R. J. Renison	Church of England
Chapleau	At Chapleau, Ont.	Chapleau	Rev. P. R .Soanes	"
Fort William Orphanage	At Fort William, Ont	Port Arthur	Sister M. F. Clare	Roman Catholic
Total, Ontario				
MANITOBA.				
Birtle	At Birtle	Birtle	Rev. W.W. McLaren	Presbyterian
Fort Alexander	On Fort Alexander reserve	Clandeboye	Rev. Ph. Vales, O. M.I	Roman Catholic
Fort Frances	On Agency reserve	Fort Frances	Rev. M. Kalmes, O. M.I	"
Pine Creek	West side Lake Winnipegosis adjoining Pine Creek reserve	Manitowapah	Rev. A. Chaumont	"
Sandy Bay	On Sandy Bay reserve	"	Rev. G. Leonard, O. M.I	"
Norway House	At Rossville Village, Norway House reserve	Norway House	J. A. Lousley	Methodist
Portage la Prairie,	¼ mile east of Portage La Prairie, Man	Portage La Prairie	Rev. J. L. Millar, B.A	Presbyterian
Cecilia Jeffrey	East of Shoal Lake reserve, No. 40,	Kenora	Rev. F. T. Dodds	"
Kenora	Near Kenora, Ont.	"	Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I	Roman Catholic
Total, Manitoba				
SASKATCHEWAN.				
Cowessess	On Cowessess reserve	Crooked Lakes	Rev. S. Perault	Roman Catholic
Round Lake	On north side Round Lake, sec. 14, tp. 18, r. 3	" "	Rev. R. B. Heron (acting)	Presbyterian
Crowstand	On Côte's reserve, 3½ miles from Kamsack	Pelly	Rev. W. McWhinney	"
Keeseekouse	Adjoining Keeseekouse reserve, sec. 2, tp. 32, r. 32	"	Rev. J. De Corby, O.M.I	Roman Catholic
Duck Lake	3 miles from Duck Lake reserve	Duck Lake	Rev. V. Gabillon, O.M.I	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March, 31, 1911.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										ONTARIO.
14	19	33	29	26	6	1	.....	.....	.....	Albany Mission.
13	10	23	18	13	4	6	....	.....	.....	Moose Fort.
12	18	30	26	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chapleau.
15	25	40	29	18	1	8	8	5	.....	Fort William Orphanage.
54	72	126	102	87	11	15	8	5	.....	Total, Ontario.
										MANITOBA.
30	28	58	53	7	7	14	13	14	3	Birtle.
32	44	76	64	18	7	21	20	10	.....	Fort Alexander.
19	26	45	34	11	7	13	6	8	.....	Fort Francis.
24	45	69	65	18	15	10	18	8	.....	Pine Creek.
24	20	44	32	11	10	18	5	.....	...	Sandy Bay.
23	33	56	45	11	13	12	7	11	2	Norway House.
14	20	34	32	2	9	6	5	12	.....	Portage La Prairie.
22	20	42	40	13	7	13	5	4	.....	Cecilia Jeffrey.
22	27	49	33	15	4	15	10	5	.....	Kenora.
210	263	473	398	106	79	122	89	72	5	Total, Manitoba.
										SASKATCHEWAN.
22	26	48	45	17	10	12	9	.....	.....	Cowessess.
21	14	35	33	13	6	7	6	3	....	Round Lake.
26	28	54	49	20	.....	18	15	1	....	Crowstand.
13	16	29	26	5	8	4	7	5	.....	Keeseekouse.
57	48	105	99	21	15	21	20	11	17	Duck Lake.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
SASK.—*Continued.*				
File Hills	Adjoining File Hills reserve, sec. 33, tp. 22, r. 11.	File Hills	Miss J. Cunningham	Presbyterian
Gordon's	On Geo. Gordon's reserve	Touchwood Hills	M. Williams	Church of England
Muscowequan's	Adjoining Muscowequan's reserve, sec. 14, tp. 27, r. 15	" "	Rev. E. Planet, O.M.I	Roman Catholic
Lac la Plonge	On la Plonge River	Treaty No. 10	Rev. François Ancell, O.M.I	"
Lac la Ronge	On west shore of Lac la Ronge	" "	Rev. M. B. Edwards.	Church of England
Onion Lake (R.C.)	On Seekaskootch reserve	Onion Lake	Rev. E. J. Cunningham	Roman Catholic
" (C.E.)	On Makaoo's reserve	" "	Rev. J. R. Matheson	Church of England
Thunderchild's	Adjoining Thunderchild's reserve, S.E. ¼, sec. 6, tp. 46, r. 18.	Battleford	Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Total, Saskatchewan				
ALBERTA.				
Blood (C.E.)	Off Blood reserve, opposite Blood Agency headquarters	Blood	J. Middleton	Church of England
" (R.C.)	On Blood reserve	"	Rev. E. L. Ruaux, O.M.I	Roman Catholic
Crowfoot	At South Camp, Blackfoot reserve	Blackfoot	Rev. J. L. LeVern, O.M.I	"
St. Albert	At St. Albert settlement	Edmonton	Sister M. A. Diguiere	"
Ermineskin's	On Ermineskin's reserve	Hobbema	Rev. H. L. Dauphin, O.M.I	"
Blue Quill's	On Blue Quill's reserve	Saddle Lake	Rev. Leon Balter	"
Peigan (C.E.)	On Peigan reserve.	Peigan	Rev. W. R. Haynes.	Church of England
" (R.C.)	" "	"	Rev. J. M. Salaun	Roman Catholic
Sarcee	On Sarcee reserve.	Sarcee	Arch'dn. J. W. Tims	Church of England
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels)	At Fort Chipewyan	Treaty No. 8	Rev. Sister Laverty	Roman Catholic
Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.)	On Northwest side Lesser Slave lake	" "	Rev. B. H. Giroux	"
Sturgeon Lake	At Sturgeon Lake.	" "	Rev. J. Calais, O.M.I.	"
Vermilion (St. Henri)	At Vermilion	" "	Rev. J. Le Treste	"
Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)	At St. John's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake	" "	W. F. Broadstock	Church of England
Wabiskaw Lake (R.C.)	At St. Martin's Mission, Wabiskaw Lake	" "	Sister Mary Flore	Roman Catholic

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STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
										Saskatchewan—*Continued.*
22	20	42	38	19	4	10	5	4	.....	File Hills.
14	20	34	32	11	12	3	8	.....	.....	Gordon's.
14	26	40	39	8	9	8	10	5	.....	Muscowequan's.
9	25	34	32	15	12	2	5	...	.....	Lac la Plonge.
20	37	57	51	31	6	12	8	.....	.....	Lac la Ronge.
22	31	53	39	33	9	1	6	4	.....	Onion Lake (R.C.)
10	7	17	12	10	2	2	.....	3	.....	" (C.E.)
8	13	21	20	6	4	4	4	...	3	Thunderch'ld's.
258	311	569	515	209	97	104	103	36	20	Total, Saskatchewan.
										Alberta.
27	16	43	38	14	5	11	10	...	3	Blood (C.E.)
20	23	43	37	14	11	10	7	1	.....	" (R.C.)
30	16	46	33	19	9	7	6	5	..	Crowfoot.
42	33	75	62	26	18	7	17	7	.....	St. Albert.
23	29	52	50	20	3	8	7	9	5	Ermineskin's.
20	23	43	37	14	11	10	7	1	.....	Blue Quill's.
18	12	30	26	12	5	8	5	....	.....	Peigan (C.E.)
15	15	28	26	12	2	8	6	.....	.....	" (R.C.)
11	8	19	13	10	3	3	3	.....	...	Sarcee.
12	25	37	33	16	11	7	3	.....	.....	Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels).
23	21	44	40	23	14	7	.....	.....	..	Lesser Slave Lake (R.C.)
22	13	35	33	19	13	3	.....	....	.....	Sturgeon Lake.
14	8	22	20	10	3	8	1	.....	....	Vermilion (St. Henri).
10	9	19	15	13	.....	.....	4	2	.....	Wabiskaw Lake (C.E.)
13	13	26	22	14	4	3	5	.....	.....	" " (R.C.)

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Boarding Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Agency.	Principal.	Denomination.
ALBERTA—*Con.*				
Whitefish Lake St. Andrews	At St. Andrew's Mission, Whitefish Lake	Treaty No. 8	Rev. C. D. White	Church of England
Total, Alberta				
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
Fort Resolution	At Fort Resolution Great SlaveLake	Treaty No. 8	Sister McQuillan	Roman Catholic
Hay River (St. Peter's Mission)	At Hay River, Great SlaveLake	"	Rev. Alfred J. Vale	Church of England
Providence Mission (Sacred Heart)	At FortProvidence Mackenzie River District	Outside Treaty	Sister St. Elzear	Roman Catholic
Total, N. W. T				
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Sechelt	On Sechelt reserve.	New Westminster.	Sister Theresine	Roman Catholic
Squamish	Northside of Burrand Inlet, opposite city of Vancouver	"	Sister Mary Amy	"
St. Mary's	At St. Mary's Mission, on the Fraser river, 40 miles east of Vancouver	"	Rev, J. M. Tavernier, O.M.I	"
Yale (All Hallows)	At Yale, on the Fraser river	Lytton	Constance Sr. Superior	Church of England
Port Simpson Boys' Home	At Port Simpson, on Tsimpshean reserve	Nass	Rev. Geo. H. Raley	Methodist
Port Simpson Girls'Home	At Port Simpson just outside limits of Tsimpshean reserve	"	Miss Frances E. Hudson	"
Ahousaht	At Ahousaht adjoining Maktosis reserve westcoast of Vancouver Isd	West Coast	John T. Ross	Presbyterian
Alberni	Near Alberni, adjoining Shesaht reserve, eastcoast of Vancouver Isd	"	H. B. Currie	"
Total, British Columbia				
YUKON TERRITORY.				
Carcross	At Carcross	Yukon	Miss F. M. Hutchinson	Church of England

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	VI	V	VI	
										Alberta—*Continued.*
14	8	22	8	5	4	8	3	2	.....	Whitefish Lake (St. Andrews.)
314	270	584	493	241	116	108	84	27	8	Total, Alberta.
										Northwest Territories.
11	14	25	24	10	8	3	4	...	.....	Fort Resolution.
18	22	40	35	19	3	6	6	5	1	Hay River (St. Peter's Mission.)
23	42	65	62	32	17	11	5	.. ...	.....	Providence Mission (Sacred Heart.)
52	78	130	121	61	28	20	15	5	1	Total, N. W. T.
										British Columbia.
23	26	49	48	8	17	7	8	6	3	Sechelt.
25	25	50	50	13	11	... ..	11	9	6	Squamish.
36	43	79	79	3	22	16	21	17	....	St. Mary's.
.....	27	27	21	6	6	5	5	3	2	Yale (All Hallows.)
25	.....	25	16	16	4	4	1	.....	.....	Port Simpson Boys' Home.
.....	42	42	37	8	3	6	15	10	.....	Port Simpson Girls' Home.
23	16	39	35	6	12	4	5	12	.. .	Ahousaht.
25	29	54	46	12	12	11	6	8	5	Alberni.
157	208	365	332	72	87	53	72	65	16	Total, British Columbia.
										Yukon Territory.
12	10	22	18	11	3	... .	4	4	.....	Carcross.

SCHOOL

STATEMENT of Indian Industrial Schools in the

School.	Situation.	Principal.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.			
Mohawk Institute	At Brantford	R. Nelles Ashton	Undenominational.
Mount Elgin Institute	At Muncey	Rev. S. R. McVitty	Methodist
Shingwauk Home	At Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. Benj. P. Fuller	Church of England.
Wikwemikong (boys)	At Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island	Rev. C. Belanger, S.J.	Roman Catholic
" (girls)	" " "	" " "	" "
Total Ontario			
MANITOBA.			
Brandon	At Brandon	Rev. T. Ferrier	Methodist
Elkhorn	At Elkhorn	A. E. Wilson	Undenominational.
Total, Manitoba			
SASKATCHEWAN.			
Battleford	At Battleford	Rev. E. Matheson	Church of England.
Qu'Appelle	At Lebret	Rev. J. Hugonard	Roman Catholic
Total, Saskatchewan			
ALBERTA.			
Red Deer	At Red Deer	Rev. Arthur Barner	Methodist
St. Joseph's	At Davisburg	Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Total, Alberta			
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Kootenay	At St. Eugene, five miles from Cranbrook, Kootenay agency	Rev. F. Beck, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic
Kamloops	At Kamloops, in the Kamloops agency	Rev. A. M. Carion	" "
Lytton	2½ miles from Lytton, Lytton agency	Rev. George Ditcham.	Church of England.
Coqualeetza	3 miles from Chilliwack, New Westminster agency	Rev. R. H. Cairns	Methodist
Kuper Island	On Kuper Island, Cowichan agency.	Rev. D. Claessen	Roman Catholic
Alert Bay	At Alert Bay, Kwawkwelth agency.	A. W. Corker	Church of England.
Clayoquot	On Clayoquot Sound, West Coast Vancouver Island, West Coast agency	Rev. P. Maurus	Roman Catholic
Williams Lake	At Williams Lake, 4 miles from Sugar Cane reserve, Williams Lake agency	Rev. N. Boening	" "
Total, British Columbia			

NOTE—All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls sewing, knitting and general

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STATEMENT—*Continued.*

Dominion for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.	Standard.						Industries Taught.								School.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.	
																		ONTARIO.
56	66	122	117	8	14	12	28	26	34	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Mohawk Institute.
50	55	105	101	20	21	32	20	12	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	.	..	Mount Elgin Institute.
24	1	39	36	9	11	11	8	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	Shingwauk Home.
83	....	83	73	28	16	14	6	19	....	4	3	....	....	....	....	..	..	Wikwemikong (boys).
....	76	76	69	21	19	15	9	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	" (girls).
213	212	425	396	86	81	84	71	69	34	4	4	....	....	....	....	..	..	Total, Ontario.
																		MANITOBA.
54	54	108	93	30	11	18	26	9	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Brandon.
37	42	79	51	21	12	23	5	10	8	4	1	....	1	....	1	..	..	Elkhorn.
91	96	187	144	51	23	41	31	19	22	4	1	....	1	....	1	..	..	Total, Manitoba.
																		SASKATCHEWAN.
31	41	72	61	31	9	11	10	7	4	10	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Battleford.
114	127	241	229	69	28	68	57	16	3	4	6	....	....	3	....	..	2	Qu'Appelle.
145	168	313	290	100	37	79	67	23	7	14	6	....	...	3	....	..	2	Total, Saskatchewan.
																		ALBERTA.
45	26	71	58	34	17	2	16	2	...	....	..	....	...	....	....	..	..	Red Deer.
46	26	72	64	7	11	11	16	25	2	....	....	...	....	....	....	..	..	St. Joseph's.
91	52	143	122	41	28	13	32	27	2	...	....	....	....	...	....	..	..	Total, Alberta.
																		BRITISH COLUMBIA.
35	31	66	63	34	5	18	7	2	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	Kootenay.
33	40	73	68	30	11	10	9	....	13	12	5	....	....	....	...	..	..	Kamloops.
29	....	29	19	6	....	....	17	....	6	6	....	....	3	....	....	..	..	Lytton.
56	45	101	87	27	14	19	15	17	9	9	4	....	...	....	....	..	..	Coqualeetza.
39	38	77	73	30	16	11	6	7	7	6	1	....	....	1	....	..	..	Kuper Island.
39	. .	39	32	3	10	11	11	....	4	11	....	....	....	....	....	.	..	Alert Bay.
40	30	70	59	9	17	13	8	18	5	16	6	....	....	....	....	..	2	Clayoquot.
21	29	50	50	....	3	2	8	18	19	3	....	....	....	....	. ..	..	..	Williams Lake.
292	213	505	451	139	76	84	81	62	63	63	16	.. .	3	1	. .	..	2	Total, Brit. Columbia.

household duties.

STATEMENT showing the Total Enrolment, by Provinces, in the Different

DAY

Province.	Number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.		
		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Nova Scotia	11		11					122	123	245
Prince Edward Island	1		1					22	23	45
New Brunswick	10		10					125	128	253
Quebec	24	5	14	2	3			505	574	1,079
Ontario	84	40	22	14	8			1,341	1,279	2,620
Manitoba	41	2	6	23	8	2		559	494	1,053
Saskatchewan	19		3	12		4		186	170	356
Alberta	8			3	5			106	82	188
Northwest Territories	2			2				17	28	45
British Columbia	46	2	12	15	14	1	2	676	679	1,355
Yukon	5			5			1	59	50	109
Total, Day Schools	251	49	79	76	38	7	3	3,718	3,630	7,348

BOARDING

Nova Scotia										
Prince Edward Island										
New Brunswick										
Quebec										
Ontario	4		2	2				54	72	126
Manitoba	9		5		1	3		210	263	473
Saskatchewan	13		7	3		3		258	311	569
Alberta	16		11	5				314	270	584
Northwest Territories	3		2	1				52	78	130
British Columbia	8		3	1	2	2		157	208	365
Yukon	1			1				12	10	22
Total, Boarding Schools	54		30	13	3	8		1,057	1,212	2,269

INDUSTRIAL

Nova Scotia										
Prince Edward Island										
New Brunswick										
Quebec										
Ontario	5	1	2	1	1			213	212	425
Manitoba	2	1			1			91	96	187
Saskatchewan	2		1	1				145	168	313
Alberta	2		1		1			91	52	143
Northwest Territories										
British Columbia	8		5	2	1			292	213	505
Yukon										
Total, Industrial Schools	19	2	9	4	4			832	741	1,573

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Classes of Schools during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1911.

SCHOOLS.

Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						Province.
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
106	43·26	130	42	31	16	18	8	Nova Scotia.
20	44·44	25	13	2	3	2	.....	Prince Edward Island.
136	53·75	99	70	46	23	13	2	New Brunswick.
590	54·68	538	245	165	90	30	11	Quebec.
1,250	47·71	1,359	478	434	267	78	4	Ontario.
441	41·88	731	178	94	37	13	.....	Manitoba.
179	50·28	225	71	41	19	.....	.....	Saskatchewan.
63	33·51	139	33	16	.....	.....	.....	Alberta.
26	57·77	31	9	5	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
533	39·34	762	385	147	52	6	3	British Columbia.
37	33·94	67	14	20	8	.....	.....	Yukon.
3,381	46·01	4,106	1,538	1,001	515	160	28	Total, Day Schools.

SCHOOLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
102	80·95	87	11	15	8	5	.....	Ontario.
398	84·14	106	79	122	89	72	5	Manitoba.
515	90·51	209	97	104	103	36	20	Saskatchewan.
493	84·42	241	116	108	84	27	8	Alberta.
121	93·08	61	28	20	15	5	1	Northwest Territories.
332	90·96	72	87	53	72	65	16	British Columbia.
18	81·82	11	3	.....	4	4	.....	Yukon.
1,979	87·22	787	421	422	375	214	50	Total, Boarding Schools.

SCHOOLS.

.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nova Scotia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Prince Edward Island.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Brunswick.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Quebec.
396	93·17	86	81	84	71	69	34	Ontario.
144	77·00	51	23	41	31	19	22	Manitoba.
290	92·65	100	37	79	67	23	7	Saskatchewan.
122	85·31	41	28	13	32	27	2	Alberta.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territories.
451	89·31	139	76	84	81	62	63	British Columbia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yukon.
1,403	89·19	417	245	103	282	200	128	Total, Industrial Schools.

SUMMARY OF

Province.	Class of School.			Total number of Schools.	Denomination.						Number on Roll.			Average Attendance.
	Day.	Boarding.	Industrial.		Undenominational	Roman Catholic.	Church of England	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Salvation Army.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Nova Scotia	11	....	....	11	....	11	...	...	....	....	122	123	245	106
Prince Edward Island	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	22	23	45	20
New Brunswick	10	....	...	10	.. .	10	....	....	....	....	125	128	253	136
Quebec	24	...	....	24	5	14	2	3	....	....	505	574	1,079	590
Ontario	84	4	5	93	41	26	17	9	....	....	1,608	1,563	3,171	1,748
Manitoba	41	9	2	52	3	11	23	10	5	....	860	853	1,713	983
Saskatchewan	19	13	2	34	....	11	16	....	7	....	589	649	1,238	984
Alberta	8	16	2	26	....	12	8	6	....	....	511	404	915	678
Northwest Territories	2	3	....	5	...	2	3	....	....	....	69	106	175	147
British Columbia	46	8	8	62	2	20	18	17	3	2	1,125	1,100	2,225	1,316
Yukon	5	1	....	6	...	....	6	...	....	....	71	60	131	55
Total	251	54	19	324	51	118	93	45	15	2	5,607	5,583	11,190	6,763

* All boys at industrial schools are taught farming, and all girls, sewing, knitting and general house

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SCHOOL STATEMENT.

Percentage of Attendance.	Standard.						*Industries Taught									Province.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Tailor.	Blacksmith.	Baker.	Harnessmaker.	Printer.	Painter.	Total.	
43·26	130	42	31	16	18	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Nova Scotia.
44·44	25	13	2	3	2	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Prince Edward Island.
53·75	99	70	46	23	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	New Brunswick.
54·68	538	245	165	90	30	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Quebec.
55·12	1,532	570	533	346	152	38	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	Ontario.
57·38	888	280	257	157	104	27	4	1	..	1	..	1	..	.	7	Manitoba.
79·48	534	205	224	189	59	27	14	6	..	.	3	..	..	2	25	Saskatchewan.
74·09	421	177	137	116	54	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Alberta.
84·00	92	37	25	15	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....	Northwest Territories.
59·15	973	548	284	205	133	82	63	16	..	3	1	..	..	2	85	British Columbia.
41·98	78	17	20	12	4	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	Yukon.
60·44	5,310	2,204	1,724	1,172	574	206	85	27	..	4	4	1	..	4	125	Total.

hold duties.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools.

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Mokawk Institute.	In township Brantford, some 1¼ miles from city of Brantford. *P.O. Brantford.*	Comprises lot 5 Eagle's Nest (10 acres) a Crown grant, 194acres by license of occupation and 176 acres Mohawk Glebe lot in city.	Buildings form letter H, consisting of main building, including stores, cold stores, officers' dining rooms, etc., North Wing and South Wing, a boy's playhouse, a small hospital, stables, hog pen, 2 greenhouses, a carpenter shop, frost-proof fruit house, poultry house and silo.	From city water works.	Fire department of city including 4 hydrants with hose; 2 stand pipes with hose on all floors; 4 chemical fire extinguishers; 2 dozen blaze killer tubes axes and extension ladders. A branch firehall close by, for which school contributes $60 per year.	Both wings occupied by pupils have coal and gas furnaces of large capacity. Main building, heated by hot water, kitchen, laundry and dairy all use natural gas. Buildings lighted throughout by electricity.
Mount Elgin Institute.	15 miles northwest of St. Thomas in county Middlesex township Caradoc. *P.O. Muncey.*	225 acres, being a portion of the Chippewa reserve.	A main building erected in 1895 four stories, brick; an old building 100 feet to east contains dwellings of two officers and families and a four-cot hospital and dairy cellar. Other buildings are a carpenter shop, implement shed, carriage shed, poultry house, stables, grain barn, etc., all on brick or cement foundations.	Abundant supply of spring water, furnished by hydraulic pumps.	Two large tanks located in attic. Pipes convey water to 18 hose distributed throughout building. Fire extinguishers, pails and axes placed in main hallways.	Three coal furnaces and hot water system heat main building and schoolrooms, lighted by coal oil lamps in hangers.
Shingwauk Home.	Located 1½ miles east of business part of Sault Ste. Marie, but within town limits. *P.O. Sault Ste. Marie.*	Comprises 93 acres mostly cleared, being park lots 1 and 2 Tarentorus township.	Main block comprising 185 x 137 feet building and principal's residence, offices of institution, etc To the east is a two-story frame building 60 x 30, drill hall and playroom and upper story a schoolroom; a chapel, hospital; farmer's cottage; carpenter's cottage; factory and stables.	A 3 inchs pipe connects with city supply.	Has 2 hydrants connected with 3 inch pipe from city, inside and outside; 2 fire tanks capacity of 1,925 gallons in upper flat—a 50 lb. pressure maintained. Axes, pails kept handy.	Main building heated by a hot water system; separate buildings by stoves. Coal oil lamps used to light.

Wikwemikong Industrial School.	On the unceded portion of Manitoulin Island 10 miles north of village of Wikwemikong. *P.O. Wikwemikong.*	Comprises some 200 acres, 80 of which are cleared, Indian gift for school purposes.	Two buildings, one for boys and one for girls. A missionaries' residence, refectory, bakery, etc., in a mission stone building; a two-story frame building used as a washroom, etc., and a blacksmith and paint shop, and carpenter shop, planing mill and three barns.	Windmill and tank capacity of 15,000 gallons with piping to all buildings.	Hydrants from tank with 2 inch hose to all floors of buildings. Fire-extinguishers, axes and buckets. Fire-escape.	Boys' school by box stoves. Other buildings by hot water, lighted by acetylene.
Moose Fort.....	On Moose Island, 9 miles from where the Moose river joins salt water.	Land 10 acres is leased from Hudson's Bay Co. Produces hay and potatoes.	Boarding school building of 10 rooms and attic, Also a day school and stables, wash-house, sheds, store-room, and necessary outbuildings.	All water used is carried in buckets from river.	Buckets filled, axes and barrels filled always on hand, two ladders from roof.	Heated by three wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Chapleau Boarding.	On lot 2, section 6, township Chapleau, ½ a mile from town and across river.	Some 150 acres, only 15 of which is cleared.	Two main buildings, the larger used for dormitories, dining room, &c, Other with school rooms, drill room and for recreation latter is 22 x 44 feet.	Pure water obtained on school grounds.	Barrels and buckets are only existing means of protection.	Main building heated with wood stoves and school house with a coal stove. Lighted by oil lamps.
Fort William Orphanage.	Northwest corner of Franklin and Arthur streets, Fort William.	Comprises 3½ acres and belongs to school.	School is a three story solid brick building 78 x 40 ft. with an extension 33 x 22 feet, basement and attic.	City water supply...	There are 100 feet of hose on each flat connected with city power. Wrought iron fire escape from top to second floor and also from second to ground.	Heated by hot water system and lighted by electricity.
Ft. Albany Boarding.	Located at mouth of Albany river, 6 miles from the sea.	Belongs to the Hudson's Bay Co., a perpetual grant given.	School and six other buildings erected by missionaries, belong to Hudson's Bay Co.	Water taken to buildings in buckets from river.	Two ladders fixed at each end of building are only means of protection.	Heated throughout by seven stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Elkhorn Industrial	About ¼ mile from town of Elkhorn, Man.	320 acres as a farm, comprising southwest quarter section 4 and southeast quarter section 5. township 12, range 28.	Comprises main building, principal's residence. laundry, gymnasium and various stables, granary, dairy and other outbuildings.	From a well, water being pumped by gasolene engine into large tanks at top of main building.	A McRobie engine in basement with an 80 gallon tank, supplemented by 2 Babcocks, 5 Stempels and 20 Eclipse dry dust tubes.	Hot water boiler heated with tamarack wood. Lighted with acetylene.
Brandon Industrial	Is 3 miles northwest of Brandon, about centre of a hill that once formed the north bank of the Assiniboine river.	320 acres, being east half of section 28, township 10, range 19; about 240 acres of this is in the valley.	Main building of brick-veneer, 97 feet frontage, 3 stories high, with a 2 story addition across rear; principal's residence, asst. principal's residence, ice-house, root-houses (2), barn, stables, piggery and other out buildings, new building for a granary and implement shed.	Spring water, pumped by windmill into large tank at top of building, with pipes to all parts of institution. Supplemented by well pumped by electric power.	A McRobie engine with hose to all parts of building. Hose from tank also. Fire escapes from dormitories.	Hot air from 3 large wood and 2 coal furnaces, in main building. Lighted by electricity.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Birtle Boarding...	On north bank of Bird Tail river ravine, within limits of town of Birtle.	Owns 30 acres and rents 30 acres in 6, 7 and 26, in municipality of Birtle. School farm situated 2 miles away on southwest quarter 16, 17, 26, having 100 acres arable land.	School is a 2½ storey structure in good repair, also barn, stables, (concrete), root house, hen house and ice house.	A large well 200 yds. from school, syphoned by underground piping. Tank in attic and barrels kept filled.	Have own brigade. Plenty of hose and regular drill of pupils. Electric bells throughout building. Hose on all floors, stand pipe and tank at top building. Escapes and extension ladder.	Three large wood furnaces and a coal hot water heater. Acetylene from the Birtle plant.
Fort Alexander Boarding.	On west bank of Winnipeg river, a mile from its mouth; where school stands is about ½ mile wide.	Partly purchased from Indians, land comprises 8 chains frontage and runs back of survey road 9 chains. Is No. 60.	School building is 70 x 40 feet 3 storeys and basement. All departments contained in this building.	.....	On third floor are 3 tanks each containing 600 gallons; pumped full by gasolene engine. Fire escapes from every floor.	Steam heated throughout. Lighted by gas.
Fort Frances Boarding.	Southwest of Rainy Lake.	Owns 65 acres, 50 of which is under cultivation.	Main building of 3 storeys 40 x 70 feet. Principal's office, icehouse and a workshop.	Water pumped by gasolene engine from lake.	Two fire escapes from either end of building. Also fire extinguishers, buckets and barrels.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.
Pine Creek Boarding.	On Lake Winnipegosis near Pine Creek reserve.	Section 1, township 35, range 19 west 1st meridian 160 acres; also south part of section 34, township 34, range 20 west 1st meridian.	School house is a stone building 115 x 45 feet, 3 storeys. Also a stable, saw mill, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop and ice house.	Water drawn from river by windmill.	Two iron stairs outside leading from floors. Two axes on each floor. Some pails and hose, latter worn out.	
Sandy Bay Boarding.	Centre of Sandy Bay reserve on west shore of Lake Manitoba.	Comprises 100 acres on section 16, township 18, range 9, given by Sandy Bay band.	Building is a 3 storey frame, 70 x 40 on stone foundation, with an annex 20 x 50 containing gasoline engine and plant. Ice house, stable, piggery, hennery and implement shed.	A good well and soft water cistern.	Two fire-escapes from dormitories. Hose on each floor connected with tank in attic. Also 10 fire extinguishers.	Heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.
Norway House Boarding.	Situated on a point projecting into Little Playgeen lake, which is a part of the east branch of the Nelson river.	A nominal claim on land, partly on reserve and partly in Rossville village; 2 acres under cultivation.	Main building frame, 40 x 100 feet, also 2 separate class rooms, stable, root house, ice house, &c., built of logs.	Obtained from lake..	Four tubes of Eclipse extinguishing dust hung in convenient spots. Three barrels kept full in kitchen, and one in each play room, buckets and axes.	Two furnaces and a box stove heat building. Lighted by oil lamps.

Portage la Prairie Boarding.	At the eastern side of the town of Portage la Prairie.	Has 2 acres owned by the Presbyterian Church inside town limits.	Main building frame with a wing, a stable and poultry house.	Present supply from a well, with tank for rain water.	Fire-extinguishers throughout building. In telephone communication with town brigade.	Hot air coal furnace; lighted by electricity.
Cecilia Jeffrey-Boarding.	At west end of Shoal Lake, 45 miles southwest of Kenora.	A peninsula of 210 acres registered as D492, granted Presbyterian Church by Ontario government.	Main building 66 x 38 feet with wing 22 x 30 feet. Two-story, frame, on stone basement. Also a principal's residence a stable and icehouse.	Good water supplied from lake. Pumped by windmill in to tanks in attic, thence by pipes thoughout the buildings. Hot water from boiler. Rain tank.	Hose connected to tank supply on each floor. Axes, buckets and ladders kept in readiness. Fire-escapes from dormitories. Fire-extinguishers.	Main building heated by two hot-air furnaces, and wing by kitchen stove. A small box heater upstairs. Lighted by coal-oil lamps, with candles and lanterns.
Kenora Boarding.	Located 2 miles from town of Kenora on a hill commanding view of the lake.	There are 50 acres of land belonging to Roman Catholic Church Sub-divisional 8, township Jaffrey.	Two buildings frame, brick veneer, on stone foundation, 3 stories. An old residence, storehouse, machine shop, stable, icehouse and necessary outbuildings.	Lake of Woods.....	Have 3 outside escapes from all dormitories; 20 extinguishers, pails and axes.	Two hot-air furnaces in the old building aided by 2 box stoves. The new addition heated by stoves throughout. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Battleford Industrial.	On high south bank of Battle river, 2 miles south of town of Battleford.	A reserve of 566 acres immediately adjacent to school and one of 376 acres 3 miles east of school. Embraces portions of sections 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, township 43, range 16, west of 3rd meridian.	Main building principal's residence, 2 cottages, carpenter and blacksmith shops, stables, granary and various outbuildings	From excellent wells.	There are 4 tanks always filled, iron piping to floors and hose on each. Babcock and dry-dust extinguishers, a McRobie apparatus with hose, and escapes from dormitories.	Hot-air furnaces and stoves-wood used as fuel. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Qu'Appelle Industrial.	In the Qu'Appelle valley, close to 7 reserves of the Agency.	Some 1,300 acres consisting of various parts of sections all in township 21 range 13, west 2nd meridian of which about $\frac{1}{3}$ is arable. All is fenced and owned by department.	Main building 120 x 50 feet, girls building 80 x 50 feet and boys' building 80 x 50 feet. Also all shop buildings, stables and storehouse.	Drinking water from wells; water for domestic use and fire protection brought from lake into tanks.	Two 50 feet hose on each flat of main, boys' and girls' building are connected with the air-pressure tanks. Two McRobie chemical engines with hose; electric alarm system; 2 escapes to each of three buildings. Extinguishers, pails, etc.	Four Gurney steam boilers and stoves in shops. Siche gas system used to light the buildings.
CowessessBoarding	South of Crooked Lake, on Cowessess reserve, Qu'Appelle Valley.	Land was bought of band, consists of 323 acres, lying adjacent to the school.	Main building 3 story, 58 x 38 feet, a priest's house, church, Indians house, large stable and various outbuildings.	Supply of water from well, in basement.	A McRobie chemical extinguisher, 6 Stempel and a number of hand grenades and dry-dust extinguishers. Fire drill regularly practised.	Main building heated by steam from a 30 horse power boiler. Other buildings by stoves. Lighted by acetylene gas.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Round Lake Boarding.	At east end of Round Lake, close to Crooked Lakes reserves in Qu'Appelle Valley.	Comprises south ½ section 23, township 18, range 3, west 2nd meridian and 22 acres of northeast ¼ of 14, same township and range. Owned by Presbyterian Church	Main building, including dormitories, dining room, waiting rooms, etc., the schoolhouse, barn and stable—all frame	Water from springs, also lake and river.	Fire-escapes from all bedrooms and an abundant supply of water kept handy. Some extinguishers on hand.	Heated by hot-air furnaces and stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Crowstand Boarding.	On Cote's reserve, 3½ miles from town of Kamsack, on C.N. railway.	Consists of fractional south half of section 19, township 29, rge. 31, west 1st meridian and fractional southeast ¼ section 24, township 29, range 32, west 1st meridian, 350 acres.	Main building with two wings; principal's residence, granary, stables, milk house, poultry house, frame shop, and new barn.	.....	A system of water tanks with hose on each flat, pails and grenades.	Three wood furnaces and stoves in separate buildings. Lamps used to light buildings.
Keeseekoose Boarding.	On Keeseekoose reserve, Pelly agency.	Is homestead of Father DeCorby, O. M. I., consists of southwest quarter section 2, rge. 32, township 32, west 1st meridian, in all 160 acres adapted to farming.	One building 35 x 60 feet, girls' building and one 20 x 35 feet used by boys and male teachers.	From a well	Fire-extinguishers, buckets full of water, ladders, &c.	Heated by stoves and lighted by lamps.
Duck Lake Boarding.	Located ½ mile from town of Duck Lake	Comprises 100 acres belonging to government. To this is added ½ sec. northeast section 33, township 43, range 3, west 3rd meridian, which belongs to Oblate Fathers but used by school.	Main building with two wings; other buildings include stables, bakery, farmer's house, workshop, storehouse, laundry, milk house, hen house and ice house.	Two artesian wells..	A tank and force pump; 4 Stempel, 1 Victor and 3 Patton fire-extinguishers; pails and axes.	Steam heated and lighted by acetylene.

File Hills Boarding.	Adjoins File Hills reserve.	West ½ section 32, township 22, range 11, west 2nd meridian and all that part of section 33 which is outside of Okanase reserve, in all 413 acres; belongs to Presbyterian Church.	Main building, class room, two stables, granary, two root houses, shed, all frame. New three story building with hospital annex.	Water for drinking from well.	Fire pails, axes, extinguishers and ladders; also barrels kept full of water.	One furnace and six stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Gordon's Boarding.	On west side of Gordon's reserve, 12 miles from agency headquarters.	Totals 320 acres, comprising east ½ section 4, township 27, west 2nd meridian, owned by government.	Main building used for school purposes; also laundry, storehouse, ice house and stables, frame.	A well some 200 yards from school.	One Babcock, a pump with hose, hand grenades, tank, axes and barrels.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Muscowequan Boarding.	About 12 miles from the Touchwood agency and ½ mile from Touchwood Hills post office.	Comprises 160 acres, being the northwest quarter section 14, township 27, range 15, west 2nd meridian. Belongs to Oblate order; 50 acres are under cultivation.	Main building, three story on stone foundation provides sufficient room for all rooms, dormitories, &c. Outbuildings.	A large tank, pumped full by a windmill.	Two Babcocks, fire extinguishers and axes; hose attached to the tank.	A furnace, steam heats building and it is lighted by coal oil lamps.
Lac la Plonge Boarding.	North of Junction of the Castor and La Plonge rivers.	Land not yet surveyed, but said to be on limits of the 71st and 72nd townships, rge, 2, west 3rd meridian.	Main building 3 story, frame, 100 x 34 feet; a presbytery 3 stories high, 26 x 36 feet, a washhouse, barn, saw-mill shelter.	From Lac la Plonge river.	Two outside stairs serve as escapes.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Lac la Ronge Boarding.	On west shore of Lac la Ronge, 1½ miles from mouth of Big Stone river.	Is Mission property belonging to Church of England.	Two buildings, 80 x 26 and 30 x 42 feet, frame. Stable, carpenter shop, storeroom, milk house, hen house and other outbuildings.	Brought from the lake.	One fire escape. No special provisions.	Heated with stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Onion Lake R.C. Boarding.	Situated on Seekaskootch reserve some 12 miles from old Fort Pitt.	Between 7 and 8 acres, set apart for school purposes, and fenced	Main building 45 x 35 feet, 3 stories high. A second building 36 x 26 feet, 3 stories, both frame; a third log building 25 x 30 feet, 2 story.	From a good well near the buildings.	A well; tank with pumps, ladders, pails, axes and barrels of water kept ready. Twelve dry dust extinguishers and escapes from dormitories.	Fourteen wood stoves used to heat building and coal oil lamps light the rooms.
Onion Lake C.E. Boarding.	On northeast corner Makaoo's reserve, some 300 yards southwest of agency headquarters.	Some 30 acres, part of reserve.	Main building, 3 storey, frame, 30 x 40 feet; also a hospital, 3 storey, another building 20 x 22 ft., the Mission buildings, 6, for staff and various outbuildings.	From three wells....	Two small chemical and several Eclipse extinguishers, with plenty of water and constant watchfulness comprise fire protection.	Heated by stoves and lighted by lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Red Deer Industrial.	On north bank of Red Deer river, 3 miles from town of Red Deer. Is 40 miles from nearest reserve.	Three quarter sections being part of section 14, township 38, rge. 28, west 4th meridian, also 14 acres of section 11, and half each of sections 16 and 20 as hay land. In all 1,140 acres, belonging to Department.	Main building of grey stone, a 3 story brick building, principal's residence, 3 cottages for married members of staff, stables, granary, cow stable, workshops and other outbuildings.	Spring water pumped into large tanks.	Large tanks and 36 dry dust extinguishers; 2 excellent fire escapes.	Two Smead-Dowd and two Pease furnaces heat main buildings and principal's residence. Cottages heated by stoves. Coal oil lamps mainly used for lighting; 7 gasolene gas lamps recently installed.
St. Joseph's Industrial.	Situated on High river, ¾ mile from its mouth. Nearest post office is Davisburg, 4 miles away.	There are 1,870 acres in connection with school. Comprises east ½ section 22, township 21, range 28; ½ southwest quarter section 26, township 21, range 28; 30 acres of section 15, township 21, range 28, and 633 acres section 27, township 21, range 28, all west 4th meridian. Hay land made up of east ½ section 26, township 20, range 27, and ¾ section 36, township 20, range 27, west 4th meridian.	Two main buildings, one for boys and one for girls, and a number of outbuildings, including stables, workshops, bakery, laundry, new hen house.	From High river....	Well supplied with stairs and escapes. Are 2 tanks and hose on each flat; 18 extinguishers, 48 hand grenades, 40 pails and 8 fire axes.	The two main buildings heated by steam, each with its own plant. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Thunderchild Boarding.	On R. C. Mission land, ½ mile north of Delmas Station, Sask.	Southeast quarter 6, township 46, range 18, west 3rd meridian, patented.	School is frame, on stone foundation 2½ stories high, 36 x 26, with annex at south end 36 x 28, 3 stories.	A good well close to buildings.	Exits from dormitories, doors opening outwards. Two barrels kept full of water; a few axes and pails.	Heated by two hot air furnaces, using wood. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Blood C.E. Boarding.	Across the Belly river from agency headquarters. Is 15 miles southeast of Macleod.	Comprises 160 acres, bordering on Belly river.	Are arranged in a square; comprise girls' home, boys' home, the hospital, chapel, rectory, stables, granary and outbuildings, all frame.	A good well and windmill.	Sufficient exits from building; a good supply of hand grenades, axes and fire pails.	Heated by hot air furnaces and stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.

Blood R.C. Boarding.	On Blood reserve, 25 miles south of Macleod; 1 mile from upper agency.	Comprises 5 acres; a part of the Blood reserve.	Main building, 36 x 36 feet, 3 stories, also a 3 story building behind main building; a laundry, stable, storehouse.	A nearby well	Five extinguishers, 4 hand grenades, 5 fire pails, 4 axes, and buckets kept full of water.	Two hot air furnaces heat building. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Crowfoot Boarding.	Is 2 miles from Cluny Station, near Bow river.	Comprises 25 acres, part of Blackfoot reserve.	Main building, 3 stories, 36 x 36 feet. Two wings, 2 story, 36 x 32 feet. A building 50 x 30 feet and one 24 x 16 feet used for hospital purposes. Two stables, implement shed. ice house and root house.	Pumped into house from a good well	Fire extinguishers, hand grenades, fire pails and axes and a good water supply.	Partly by a hot air furnace and partly by stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
St. Albert Boarding.	Located ¼ mile north of C.N.R. Station, town of St. Albert.	335 acres, property of Sisters of Charity. Lies in township 54, range 25. Excellent farm land.	Main building, 4 story, frame, 180 x 35 feet. Also a 50 x 30 section, 4 story for boys; a kitchen adjoins 40 x 30, together with stables, bakery, repair shops, implement shed, barn, hennery and storehouses.	From wells, pumped into tanks.	Water distributed throughout buildings. Outside galleries and stairs give quick access; 500 feet of hose and grenades, extinguishers, pails and fire escapes.	Main building heated by 3 hot air furnaces; new section by two Economy water heaters. Stoves used also where needed. Primary building lighted by siche gas, new one by lamps.
Ermineskin Boarding.	On Ermineskin reserve, 1 mile from Hobbema Station.	Consists of 40 acres, fenced; 5 acres of this is garden, 5 school yard, balance for pasturage.	Main building, 45 x 50 feet. A building 25 x 20 feet, containing chapel and kitchen, Sisters' building 30 x 24 feet, a laundry 40 x 24 feet, including therein a room for contagious disease.	From an artesian well, pumped into buildings.	Two fire escapes, hose, pails, grenades and dry extinguishers provide fire protection.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Blue Quill's Boarding.	On Edmonton road, 6 miles west Saddle Lake.	....	Is a frame building, 2½ story, 90 x 30 feet, divided into necessary departments.	....	A fire escape from top story to ground.	Heated by wood stoves. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Peigan C.E. Boarding.	On bank of Pincher creek, on Peigan reserve, 2 miles from Brocket.	Comprises entire ¼ section, being northeast quarter section 12, township 7, range 29, west 4th meridian, belongs to the school.	Main building, frame, stone foundation, 78 x 32 feet. Also laundry, stable, workshop and other nenecessary buildings.	A drive-well in house	There are 12 tubes hung in the main rooms.	Heated by 2 large Pease furnaces; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Peigan R.C. Boarding.	About centre of Peigan reserve, just north of Oldman river. Brocket is post office address.	Is a part of the reserve, some 51 acres, all fenced.	Main building, 108 x 26 feet, with an addition 19 x 26 feet and pantry, 17 x 14 feet, 2 stories high. Also a laundry, coal room, washing room, stable and barn	A good well.....	Buckets filled with water; some axes and extinguishers.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.
Sarcee Boarding..	Located on southeast corner Sarcee reserve, adjacent to agency headquarters.	Some 15 acres of reserve, fenced and used for school and mission purposes.	Contained in one building with 2 wings. Frame.	Well of spring water.	A barrel of water always kept full; extinguishers and doors opening outwards.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal oil lamps.

SCHEDULE of Establishment of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Continued.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Fort Chipewyan (Holy Angels) Boarding.	Located at Fort Chipewyan.	Fifteen acres of farm land. Crop consists of potatoes and turnips, small vegetables.	Consists of school building, church, clergy house. Belongs to R. C. Mission (Grey Nuns).	From two wells and the lake.	A force-pump and hose, ladders, buckets and axes. Three fire-escapes.	Two hot air furnaces and 7 wood stoves heat buildings. Coal oil is used for lighting
Lesser Slave Lake Boarding.	On northeast bank of Lesser Slave lake.	.....	Main building, 72 x 28 feet, 3 story. Boys' house, 60 x 25 feet, 2 story, and a school building, 35 x 24 feet with class rooms only. All frame.	From a well, augmented by a small river.	Ladders and outside stairs form means existing for fire protection.	A hot air furnace heats main building, stove used for other buildings. Coal oil used for lighting purposes.
Sturgeon Lake Boarding.	On east shore of Sturgeon lake, in middle of Sturgeon lake reserve.	Some 240 acres, part of reserve and only 30 acres under cultivation.	Main building is a 3 story structure, 40 x 27 feet, with an addition 2 story, 27 x 20 feet. A second building, 30 x 25 feet, 2 story, contains recreation hall and class rooms.	From the lake	A supply of water kept ready; ladders, axes and buckets handy.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Fort Vermilion Boarding.	On the Peace river, facing Caribou mountain.	About 1,000 acres, owned by Oblate Fathers, 400 of which is fenced.	A frame building, 80 x 35 feet, on stone foundation, contains all departments. Newly erected.	Water taken from Peace river.	A supply of water and ladders only form of protection here.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Wabiskaw C. E. Boarding.	On Wabiskaw lake. Post office is Wabisca.	Has never been surveyed or measured: runs back ¾ of a mile from lake and a narrow strip lying between Hudson's Bay Co. and Revillon Bros. posts.	Main building is 33 x 24 feet with kitchen 22 x 16 feet, 1½ stories. Church 17 x 22 feet. Mission house, 2 stories, 24 feet square storehouse; stables and workshop.	From lake. A poor source.	Ladders and a supply of water only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by oil and candles.
Wabiskaw R. C. Boarding.	On northern shorh of Wabiskaw lake.	22 acres, 7 of which is under cultivation.	There are 4 buildings of hewn logs, two of them are 42 x 32 feet, 3 stories. A number of outbuildings	From the lake.....	Ladders and buckets, together with a supply of water are only means.	Heated by wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Whitefish Lake Boarding.	Whitefish lake, not on a reserve.	Not surveyed 5 or 6 acres cleared.	School-house with kitchen attached containing 8 rooms and storehouse.	From lake or river..	Ladders, axes and pails....	Heated by wood stoves, lighted by coal-oil lamps.

Fort Resolution Boarding.	On Great Slave lake	4 acres, occupied by buildings.	.....	From the lake hauled by cart.	Two chemical engines; outside stairs from dormitories and recreation rooms	Heated by two hot-air furnaces; lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Hay River Boarding.	At mouth of Hay River, in Treaty No. 8.	Some 9 acres of Crown land.	Main building 2½ stories, contains 18 rooms; a dwelling-house, 2½ stories, 25 x 30 and various outbuildings, also new log warehouse.	From the Hay river.	Barrels of water, ladders and axes kept handy. Fire-drill taught regularly.	Ten stoves, using spruce wood used to heat all buildings. Lighted with candles and lamps.
Kuper Island Industrial.	On Telegraph bay, 5 miles from Chemainus station.	A part of the Kuper Island reserve; 70 acres.	Twenty in number, are scattered on the southern portion of the land. Most of buildings are old.	Natural springs and for domestic purpo-es water from the bay.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, buckets and axes. A regular system of drill taught pupils.	Heaters and box-stoves, using wood. Lighted by acetylene gas.
Coqualeetza Home	On south bank of Fraser river, 3 miles from Chilliwack.	90 acres, comprising lots 38 and 297, group 2, district of New Westminster, municipality of Chilliwack.	Main building, residence of principal, residence farm instructor, 3 barns, granary, wagon shed, and various outbuildings.	From the Elk Creek Water Co., pipes.	Exits numerous. All doors opening outwards. Fire escapes from dormitories; fire drill taught.	Smead-Dowd hot-air furnaces. Lighted by electricity.
Kamloops Industrial.	On north bank of South Thompson river, 2 miles from Kamloops.	Some 200 acres actually belong to the school, surrendered by Indians. Only a small portion is cultivated.	Main building, 2 story; girls' house, boys' home each 1 story high and various outbuildings, also new laundry.	Good water from South Thompson river.	Numerous chemical and dry dust extinguishers. A large reservoir tank and pump. Rubber hose; ladders and buckets.	Heated by numerous box-stoves. Coal-oil lamps and candles used for lighting purposes.
Lytton Industrial.	North of Lytton 2½ miles, on left bank of Fraser river.	Comprises 800 acres, owned by New England Co.	Main building and various outbaildings, including a saw-mill. All in good repair.	From a creek fed by 3 springs.	Two fire-escapes from dormitories, axes, buckets and hose.	Heated by hot air furnaces; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Kootenay Industrial.	Situated five miles northeast of Cranbrook.	An area of 33 acres belong to the school, on which buildings are; there are 120 acres belonging to Sisters of Charity cultivated by boys.	Comprise 3 frame buildings occupied by staff and pupils. A bakery, laundry, shoeshop and other outbuildings.	From Joseph creek; pipes into building.	Chemical extinguishers, ladders, axes, buckets; two pipes to which hose can be attached.	Heated by wood stoves and furnace. Lighted by coal oil lamps.
Alert Bay Industrial.	Situated at Alert Bay, facing the sea.	There are 410 acres, Indian land; only 5 of which has been cleared.	School building is 60 x 40 feet, frame, with a wing, 54 x 18 feet, and various outbuildings.	From a well.....	Four extinguishers, 2 axes, 8 buckets and an iron fire-escape from upper bedroom. Hose aud pump. Drill practised.	Heated by wood stoves; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Clayoquot Industrial.	On Clayoquot sound west coast of Vancouver Island.	Owns 175 acres, title of which is vested in Abbot of St. Benedict's Abbey.	Main building, 2½ story with basement, 144 x 52 feet. A laundry, woodshed, barn, warehouse and hen house.	From a mountain stream; by means of a flume brought into 8,000 gallon tank.	Ten chemical extinguishers, pails, axes, 200 feet hose, connected with tanks. Outside escapes and fire drill regularly practised.	Hot water system used for heating; lighted by coal oil lamps.
Williams Lake Industrial.	Some 135 miles from Ashcroft, in a valley along San Jose creek.	Consists of pasture land and belongs to the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.	Comprises main building, girls' and boys' homes and a fourth building containing kitchen and dining room. Also outbuildings.	Piped from an artificial lake, part of San Jose creek.	Ordinary means; the pressure of the water supply is too low to form an efficient means of protection.	Three McClary hot air furnaces heat all occupied buildings. Lighted by acetylene gas.

SCHEDULE of Establishement of Indian Boarding and Industrial Schools—*Concluded.*

School.	Location.	Land.	Buildings.	Water Supply.	Fire Protection.	Heating and Lighting.
Sechelt Boarding..	Behind Indian village of Sechelt. P. O. is Sechelt.	Belongs to the band and consists of 3½ acres.	Main building, 83 x 36 feet, with wing, 30 x 28 feet, with workshop, laundry and other outbuildings.	Is fairly good. Source not stated.	Extinguishers, buckets, ladder and 200 feet hose.	Wood stoves used to heat building and lighted by coal oil and gasolene lamps.
Squamish Mission.	On north shore of Burrard Inlet, opposite and 4 miles from Vancouver.	Some 14 acres belonging to the Sisters of the Holy Infant Jesus; only 4 acres are cleared.	Main building, an older building and various outbuildings.	Connected with Vancouver water system.	Stempel extinguishers, buckets, axes and ladders, with 250 feet hose. Telephone connection with city brigade.	Heated by 2 McClary hot air furnaces; lighted throughout by electricity.
St. Mary's Boarding.	On north bank of Fraser river, 40 miles east of Vancouver.	About 310 acres, the property of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, over half uncleared.	Boys' and girls' schools measure 75 x 35 feet with two wings. A large vegetable cellar and various outbuildings, also laundry and shingle-mill.	Piped from St. Mary's creek.	A number of extinguishers, axes and pails; plenty of hose and water pressure, and drill imparted to pupils.	Heated by wood stoves throughout and lighted by electricity.
All Hallows Boarding.	½ mile west of Yale station, on Fraser river.	About 4 acres of township Yale, bought by friends, aided by department.	Consist of main building a chapel, house for staff and outbuildings.	Piped from mountain streams, a good supply.	Three stand-pipes at rear of school, and 1 in front. Extinguishers, axes, pails and staircases. Pupils taught drill.	Heated by coal and wood stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Port Simpson Boys' Home.	At Port Simpson, facing the Pacific.	A lot 2 chains by 4 chains, belonging to Missionary Society of Methodist Church. Acquired from Indians.	Main building, 2 story, frame, is an old building. Necessary outbuildings.	A water system from a dam; often dries up in summer.	A large tank; hose, extinguishers, buckets, etc.	Heated by stoves and lighted by coal-oil lamps.
Port Simpson Girls' Home.	At Port Simpson, just outside Tsimpsean reserve.	A part of section 4, township 1, range 5, Coast district, belongs to Women's Missionary Society.	Main building 3 story with basement and various outbuildings. New playroom.	From a mountain stream, conducted through wooden pipes to large tank.	A large canvas fire-escape from each dormitory. A ladder to roof, pails and axes and 2 chemical fire-engines. Drill, etc.	A furnace and stoves heat buildings. Lighted by coal.oil.
Ahousaht Boarding.	Adjoins the Maktosis reserve, inside Flores island.	Some 140 acres belonging to Presbyterian Church, only a small portion cleared.	Main building 68 x 46 feet 2 story, frame, basement and attic; also a workshop, barn, woodshed and other outbuilding, also new launch-house and smoke house for drying salmon.	Chiefly dependent on the rainfall. A well supplements this.	A number of extinguishers; ladders at each end of buildings. Force-pump and hose, pails, etc. Pupils instructed in fire-drill.	Heated by a hot-air furnace, assisted by a stove in cold weather; lighted by coal oil.

Alberni Boarding.	Faces the Somas river and adjoins the Shesaht reserve.	Some 150 acres, part of lot 81, district of Alberni. Belongs to Presbyterian Church	Main building 38 x 43 feet, 3 stories, with wing 32 x 46 feet 2 story. The old building used as a laundry, bake-shop and carpenter-shop; a number of outbuildings.	From a spring-fed tank and two wells.	Four Keystone extinguishers and six Haverhill-Eclipse, buckets, etc. Tank contains a large supply of water.	Main building heated by hot-air furnace; additions by stoves. Coal-oil used for lighting purposes.

APPENDIX

TO THE

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN EDUCATION

CONTAINING REPORTS OF INSPECTORS AND PRINCIPALS OF BOARDING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, TEACHERS OF DAY SCHOOLS, AND COPIES OF CIRCULAR LETTERS, FORM OF CONTRACT, &c.

(Copy of circular sent to Indian agents and principals of boarding or industrial schools)

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, July 2, 1909.

SIR,—For some time past the attention of the department has been drawn to the procedure in the case of discharges from boarding and industrial schools, and it seems advisable to issue some special instructions in this matter. It is desired wherever possible to give some assistance to discharged pupils to enable them to immediately put to practical use the instructions which they have received. You should therefore give special attention to pupils whose term of residence is nearly completed and consider each individual case according to its needs. No discharge should take place as a mere matter of form. The department requires that there should be careful preparation for this most important event in the life of a school pupil.

The principal of the industrial or boarding school and the Indian agent should, some time before the proposed discharge, communicate with one another and decide what recommendations as to the pupil's future should be made to the department. The medical officer of the school should also report at the same time upon the health of the pupil.

Indian agents should carefully select the most favourable location for ex-pupils, and should also consider the advisability of forming them into separate colonies or settlements removed to some extent from the older Indians.

To male pupils who intend to begin farming on the reserves the department will render some degree of assistance outright, or where any assurance can be given that a loan will be repaid, a certain advance will be made to purchase stock, building material, implements and tools.

Most careful thought should be given to the future of female pupils; the special difficulties of their position should be recognized and they should be protected as far as possible from temptations to which they are often exposed. They will be assisted in any effort to become self-supporting, or helpful to their parents, or at the time of their marriage.

Marriages between pupils should be encouraged, and when a marriage takes place, the department will give assistance to the young wife in some form to be afterwards decided upon.

FRANK PEDLEY,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

REGULATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESIDENTIAL AND DAY SCHOOLS.

This regulation, by which all agents and officers of the department and principals and teachers are to be guided, was prepared by Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion entomologist.

HOW TO DEAL WITH THE FLY NUISANCE.

House flies are now recognized as most serious carriers of the germs of certain diseases, such as typhoid fever, tuberculosis, infantile diarrhœa, &c.

They infect themselves in filth and decaying substances, and by carrying the germs on their legs and bodies they pollute food, especially milk, with the germs of these and other diseases and of decay.

NO FLY IS FREE FROM GERMS.

The best method is to prevent their breeding.

House flies breed in decaying or decomposing vegetable and animal matter and excrement. They breed chiefly in stable refuse. In cities this should be stored in dark, fly-proof chambers or receptacles, and it should be regularly removed within six days in the summer. Farm-yard manure should be regularly removed within the same time, and either spread on the fields or stored at a distance of not less than a quarter of a mile, the farther the better, from a house or dwelling.

House flies breed in such decaying and fermenting matter as kitchen refuse and garbage. Garbage receptacles should be kept tightly covered.

All such refuse should be burnt or buried within a few days, but at once if possible. No refuse should be left exposed. If it cannot be disposed of at once, it should be sprinkled with chloride of lime.

FLIES IN HOUSES.

Windows and doors should be properly screened, especially those of the dining-room and kitchen. Milk and other food should be screened in the summer by covering it with muslin; fruit should be covered also.

Where they are used, especially in public places as hotels, &c., spittoons should be kept clean, as there is very great danger of flies carrying the germs of consumption from unclean spittoons.

Flies should not be allowed to have access to the sick room, especially in the case of infectious disease.

The faces of babies should be carefully screened with muslin.

Flies may be killed by means of a week solution of formalin or formaldehyde exposed in saucers in the rooms. This is made by adding a tablespoonful of formaldehyde to a pint of water. The burning of pyrethrum in a room is also effective.

House flies indicate the presence of filth in the neighbourhood, or insanitary conditions.

FRANK PEDLEY,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
Superintendent of Indian Education.

N.B.—This card must be posted in a conspicuous place in the Indian Office, and in the office, class-room, dining-room and kitchen of all residential schools, and in the class-room of the day schools.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, January 14, 1911.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE GUIDANCE OF TEACHERS IN INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The department desires to give special prominence on the curriculum of studies for Indian schools to the subject of hygiene and, with this object in view, it has been decided to adopt for use the text-book recently authorized by the Department of Education for Ontario.

A copy of this book is being sent you, and it is requested that you thoroughly familiarize yourself with the contents and give careful consideration to the best methods of presenting the subject to the pupils and imparting to them the desired information.

Hygiene should be one of the regular subjects of study in the fourth and higher standards, that is, for pupils using the third, fourth and fifth readers, and for this purpose the necessary number of text-books will be sent you upon requisition. In addition you should give at regular intervals informal talks on this subject in simple language to the younger children. Not less than twenty minutes each day should be devoted to this subject.

No portion of the text-book should be neglected, but special prominence might be given to the chapters dealing with sanitation, food, the use of alcohol, and tuberculosis.

One of the problems that confront all workers in their efforts to ameliorate the home conditions of the Indian is his indifference in the matter of sanitation and to a wholesome diet. It is desired, therefore, to impress upon the younger generation the necessity of cleanliness and proper sanitation in the home, and to give them instruction as to diet and the effect of alcohol upon the human system.

It is now recognized that tuberculosis, that dread disease to which so many fall victim, is curable in its early stages and its spread preventable. Fresh air, nourishing food and clean and sanitary homes are the essential preventives. The exercises which have been presented in the book 'Calisthenics and Games' will also assist by improving and strengthening the physical condition of the boys and girls.

It is desirable, therefore, that the greatest attention should be paid to the teaching of hygiene and calisthenics, and it is not doubted that you will give your best efforts to carrying out the wishes of the department.

Be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this memorandum.

J. D. McLEAN,
Assistant Deputy and Secretary.

COPY *of Contract between Department of Indian Affairs and the Management of Indian Boarding Schools.*

THIS AGREEMENT made this.....day of.....one thousand nine hundred and.....by and between His Majesty The King, represented by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs of Canada, of the first part, (hereinafter called the 'Superintendent General') and.....of the second part, (hereinafter called the.....).

WITNESSETH that the said parties have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree, to and with each other as follows:—

I. The.....for and in consideration of the compensation hereinafter named agree:—

1. To support, maintain and educate, in a manner satisfactory to the Superintendent General, at the Boarding School at..... known as.....not more than ..... Indian pupils, and not to allow more than an excess of one pupil for every twenty or fraction of twenty of the above number of pupils to remain in the said school at any one time.

2. (*a*) That no child shall be admitted to the said school who is under seven years of age.

(*b*) That no child shall be allowed to remain in the said school who is over eighteen years of age unless by special permission of the Superintendent General.

3. That no child shall be admitted to the school by the..... .....until, where practicable, a physician, to be named by the Superintendent General, has reported that the child is in good health and suitable as an inmate of said school, and the Superintendent General has authorized the acceptance of such child.

4. (*a*) That no child shall be admitted to the said school without the special authority of the Superintendent General unless he or she is the child of a duly enrolled member of..... ..... Band of Indians or.....irregular Band of Indians now under the supervision of....., Indian Agent.

(*b*) That no Half-breed child shall be admitted to the said school unless Indian children cannot be obtained to complete the number authorized by Article I, Sec. 1, and Sec. 4 (*a*) of this agreement, in which event the Superintendent General may in his discretion permit the admission of any Half-breed child; but the Superintendent General will not pay any grant for any such Half-breed pupil provided under Article II, Sec. 1 of this agreement, nor any part of the cost of its maintenance or education whatever.

5. That no child who has been in attendance at any other boarding school during the twelve months preceding the date of the application for admission to the said school, though otherwise eligible, shall be admitted to the said school without special authority from the Superintendent General.

6. That the said school shall be conducted under such regulations as may from time to time be approved of by His Excellency the Governor General in Council

7. To provide for the said school such sufficient number of teachers, officers and employees as may in the opinion of the Superintendent General be necessary for its satisfactory conduct and management.

8. Not to employ except on probation for a period not exceeding six months at said school any teacher or instructor until evidence satisfactory to the Superintendent General has been submitted to him that such teacher or instructor is able to converse with the pupils under his charge in English and is able to speak and write the English language fluently and correctly and possesses such other qualifications as in the opinion of the Superintendent General may be necessary.

9. To provide at the said school teachers and officers qualified to give the pupils religious instruction at proper times; to instruct the male pupils of the said school

in gardening, farming, and care of stock, or such other industries as are suitable to their local requirements; to instruct the female pupils in cooking, laundry work, needlework, general housewifery and dairy work, where such dairy work can be carried on; to teach all the pupils in the ordinary branches of an English education; to teach calisthenics, physical drill and fire drill; to teach the effects of alcoholic drinks and narcotics on the human system, and how to live in a healthy manner; to instruct the older advanced pupils in the duties and privileges of British citizenship, explaining to them the fundamental principles of the government of Canada, and training them in such knowledge and appreciation of Canada as will inspire them with respect and affection for the country and its laws.

10. To supply the pupils of the said school to the satisfaction of the Superintendent General with suitable and sufficient clothing, subsistence, lodging accommodations, and all other articles necessary to their personal comfort and safety; also to supply the said school with mechanical tools, seeds and all other articles and equipment necessary for its proper conduct except as hereinafter otherwise provided.

11. To keep the pupils clean and free from vermin both in their clothes and persons.

12. To keep and maintain the school buildings and premises, to supply proper sanitation and sanitary appliances, and to keep the buildings free from flies, insects and vermin.

13. To maintain the buildings at the said school and the school premises when they are the property of the..... in good condition and repair, the whole to the satisfaction of the Superintendent General.

14. To observe appropriately the King's Birthday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day and Thanksgiving Day at the said school.

15. To have school-room exercises on five and industrial exercises on six days in each week, legal holidays excepted; and excepting also a vacation not to exceed one month between the first day of July and the first day of October in each year, unless some other course is expressly sanctioned by the Superintendent General. During the vacation the pupils may, in the discretion of the..... .....be permitted to visit their homes, but the Superintendent General will not pay any part of the cost of transportation, either going or returning.

16. To make to the Superintendent General such reports upon the said school as he may from time to time require.

17. To permit the Superintendent General and any person or persons named by him for that purpose to inspect the said school, school buildings and premises, and to afford the Superintendent General and such person or persons every facility for making such inspection thorough and complete.

18. To make any change or alteration in the school building or premises or in the management or control of the said school rendered necessary to comply with the intent and spirit of the agreement, and to remove for cause from the said school any teacher, officer, employee or pupil when required so to do by the Superintendent General.

19. Not to assign this contract or any interest therein without first obtaining the written consent of the Superintendent General.

II. The Superintendent General, in consideration of the faithful performance by the...of the above covenants and stipulations, agrees:—

1. To pay the ....
at the rate of..per annum for each pupil, but the number of pupils so to be paid for shall not exceed......................
...............................in accordance with the restrictions hereinbefore set out; the payments shall be made quarterly and each quarterly payment shall be computed on the average attendance of each pupil; provided, however, that the said grant shall be allowed and paid during the vacation; but no payments will be made until returns have been received by the Superintendent General duly certified by the ....
that the said school has been maintained and managed according to the true intent and meaning of this contract.

2. To provide the pupils of the said school with medicines, school-books, stationery and school appliances.

3. To maintain the buildings at the said school and the school premises, when they are the property of the government, in good condition and repair, and provide for proper sanitation and sanitary appliances.

III. The Superintendent General shall have the right to cancel and rescind this contract if in his opinon the..
has failed to comply with any of the covenants and stipulations of this contract by giving six months' notice in writing to the.......................................
and such notice shall be sufficiently served by sending it by registered mail addressed to the..
at..

IV. Pursuant to the statute in that behalf, it is hereby expressly agreed that no member of the House of Commons of Canada shall have any share or part in this agreement or any benefit to arise therefrom.

V. Should the amount voted by parliament and applicable towards payment by the Superintendent General of the grant for each pupil in the said school hereinbefore provided for or towards payment of anything to be supplied, provided or done by the Superintendent General under this contract, be at any time expended during the continuance of this contract, the Superintendent General may give the..................
....notice to that effect, and thereafter the
....shall not be entitled to any payment under this contract, and the Superintendent General and His Majesty shall not be liable to supply, provide or do anything under this contract for which the expenditure of money may be necessary, until the necessary funds shall have been voted by parliament in that behalf, and in no event shall the....................
.............................have, make or prefer any claim against the Superintendent General or His Majesty for any damages or compensation.

VI. In this contract the word...
shall mean and include the...,
and...and the words 'Superintendent General' shall mean the Superintendent General or acting Superintendent General of Indian Affairs for the time being; and the words 'His Majesty' include His Majesty's heirs and successors.

VII. This contract, unless rescinded by the Superintendent General under the provisions hereinbefore mentioned, shall continue in force for a term of. . . . . .years to be computed from the. . . . . day of. . . . . .19 .

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the day and year hereinbefore written.

WITNESS:

. . . . . [Seal]

For the party of the First Part.

. . . . . [Seal]

For the party of the Second Part.

THE REPORT OF MR. J. A. McKENNA, INSPECTOR OF ROMAN CATHOLIC INDIAN SCHOOLS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, &c., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

KENORA BOARDING SCHOOL (ST. ANTHONY'S).

This school is situated on high land bordering the shore at the north of the Lake of the Woods, and about two miles from the town of Kenora.

Since the last report, an addition of 36 x 40 feet has been completed. It is of brick veneer like the rest of the building, three stories high with a tower in the rear, in which is placed a reservoir. The addition gives the school building a frontage of 112 feet.

Notwithstanding the increased accommodation, however, there is still need of additional room.

At the time of my visit, there were 51 children in attendance, 47 of these had been formally admitted by the department, but the per capita grant is only paid for 40.

The department's programme of studies is followed. The pupils are divided into 5 standards, and their progress in each is very good.

The bigger girls and boys follow the half-day system.

The girls are taught sewing and general domestic work. They make clothes for themselves and for the smaller girls and boys, and some of them are very adept at the work.

In addition, they gain experience in general household work by helping in the kitchen and assisting in the care of the dormitories. Some receive teaching in fine needlework, embroidery, and lace-making.

The bigger boys help with the gardening in the summer and in the care of the horses and cows.

The pupils are of healthy appearance and are cleanly and neatly attired. They are well mannered and well conducted, and speak English nicely.

The institution has a homelike atmosphere, the discipline is gentle but effective and order and decorum are maintained without damping the spirits of the children, or interferng with their proper freedom.

The land attached to the institution is rocky and barren. There is only enough cultivatable soil for a good-sized garden, a couple of potato patches, and pasturage for the cows.

The Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.L., is the principal.

The Grey nuns are in charge of the domestic economy and of the teaching of the children.

FORT FRANCES BOARDING SCHOOL.

This exceptionally well equipped school is situated at the southwest end of Rainy lake.

There is accommodation for 50 pupils. At the time of my visit, there were 44 children in attendance, 26 girls and 18 boys. Their ages range from 4 to 15.

Notwithstanding that they had only been some three weeks recovered from an attack of measles, they presented a healthy appearance.

They were well clad, bright and well mannered, and gave evidence of being well cared for.

They showed fair progress in their classes.

In addition to the class work, the bigger girls receive a good training in general household work, sewing, knitting, and so forth. Most of the boys are too young to receive effective training in agriculture, but the bigger ones are trained in gardening and the care of the stable, and so forth.

Twenty-two acres were under cultivation last year.

An ample and well equipped stable and barn has been completed since my last report.

The school is in charge of the Grey nuns under the supervision of Father Kalmes, O.M.I.

FORT ALEXANDER BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is well equipped, and well conducted. It is situated on the Fort Alexander reserve at a point on the south bank of the Winnipeg river, about a mile east of where it empties into the lake.

The institution is somewhat overcrowded. Some 70 children were in attendance at the time of my visit. Sixty had been formally admitted, and for that number the per capita grant is allowed.

There are two classes, and the pupils are divided into 5 standards.

Fair progress was shown in reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar. The girls receive a good training in domestic work and clothes making and mending. The samples of their handiwork that I saw were most creditable to themselves and their teachers.

The boys receive such training in gardening and farm work as their ages admit of.

Father Vales, O.M.I., is the principal, and he is assisted by Father Geelen, who is directly in charge of the boys.

The girls are in charge of the Sisters of St. Andrew of the Cross, who have the care of the house, and the teaching of both boys and girls.

PINE CREEK BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is large and commodious, and is well conducted under the principalship of the Rev. A. Chaumont, O.M.I. The Franciscan Sisters attend to the domestic work and teaching of the classes. They give particular attention to the training of the girls in household work, general sewing, &c.

Cattle-raising, poultry farming, dairying and vegetable-growing have been the principal agricultural operations, and for these the bigger boys are trained under the Oblate brothers.

A per capita grant is paid for 65, but there is always a larger number in attendance.

SANDY BAY BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school, which is built on the plan of Fort Frances, is well equipped and is situated about the centre of the settled portion of the Sandy Bay reserve.

When the school was established a few years ago, the 100 acres attached to it were pretty heavily wooded, it has been well cleared now, and last year some 40 acres were under cultivation and a good crop was raised.

The institution has 22 head of cattle, including two milk cows, a number of hogs and some 150 fowls.

The bigger boys receive a very good general training in farming.

At the time of my inspection, there were 43 children in attendance, 20 girls, whose ages ranged from 10 to 17, and 23 boys, aged from 8 to 17.

They are graded into 4 standards and are making fair progress, although the class is rather large for one teacher.

The domestic work is in charge of the Sisters of St. Andrew of the Cross, who train the girls well in general housewifery. They have three hours manual work every day, varied between the kitchen and household work, and clothes-making, knitting, sewing and general repairing.

The clothes cut out and made by the girls, and the stocking and socks knitted by them, reflect the greatest credit on both teachers and pupils.

The Rev. G. Leonard, O.M.I., is the principal, his assistant being Brother Fafard.

COWESSESS BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institute is prettily situated at the south end of Crooked lake in the Qu' Apelle valley.

The building, which is 58 x 38 feet, is a three-storied one, and is well laid out and well equipped.

There is an attendance of 45 children, 20 boys and 25 girls. They are divided into 4 standards.

The sister in charge of the class-room is a well qualified teacher and the children evinced good progress in the different standards. The class-room, however, is rather crowded.

The older boys and girls have part day work in the class-room, and part of the day is taken up by manual work and agricultural training.

I saw some excellent samples of the girls' needlework when I was there. They receive practical teaching in plain sewing, clothes-making, knitting and so forth, and in general household work.

The boys help in the farm work, the principal himself giving direct attention to this part of their training, being assisted at certain seasons of the year by white farm help.

They also have an opportunity of acquiring such a knowledge of carpentering as would be useful to them as farmers.

There are some 100 acres under cultivation and there are 40 head of cattle, 9 pigs and about 100 fowls.

The pupils appear to be in good physical condition and presented a bright and happy appearance.

The Rev. S. Perrault, O.M.I., is the principal, assisted by the Rev. A. Lariviere, and there is a staff of six sisters.

QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution is situated at Lebret, Saskatchewan, and occupies a pleasant site bordering Lake Qu'Appelle. It will soon have close railway connection, as the grading of the Grand Trunk Pacific branch is already completed as far as the school.

The buildings, which were erected in 1906, and have been fully described in previous reports, are in good condition.

There are in residence in the school, 222 treaty children, 119 girls and 103 boys. There are also in residence, 21 half-breeds, for whom the per capita grant is not paid.

There are two classes for boys and two for girls. Each is graded, and progress is evidenced in the different standards.

The bigger boys and girls have half day training in manual work.

The boys engage in field work during the summer and help in the care of the cattle, while some of them work in the shops.

The girls are taught clothes-making, general sewing, &c., and domestic work.

There are well equipped carpenter, tinsmith, and shoe shops, and the men in charge appear to be good workmen and competent teachers of their crafts.

Agricultural operations are impeded by the fact that the farm-land is situated at considerable distance from the school.

Last year no grain was raised, so that the land should be left to summer fallow. But there was a good crop of fodder for cattle, potatoes and other vegetables. The institution is noted for its large and excellent garden.

The institution has 28 cows, 26 hogs, 39 horses and about 150 fowls.

The health of the pupils has been good and the institution has been free from any epidemic. The pupils have plenty of outdoor life and comport themselves well.

Everything is kept in good order. The dormitories are kept particularly clean and well aired.

The school is in charge of the veteran missionary, Rev. J. Hugonard, O.M.I. He has an Oblate father as assistant. There are two male teachers in addition to the manual instructors. The girls are taught by the Grey Nuns, who are also in charge of the domestic economy of the institution. The success of many of the boy graduates as farmers and the girl graduates as housewives, furnishes the best testimony to the success of the work of the institution.

MUSCOWEQUAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL.

This institution is situated about 12 miles from the Touchwood Hill agency.

The main building, which is new, is a frame structure on a good stone basement. Its dimensions are 42 x 52 x 38. It is well laid out, contains the usual apartments, has a large bright class-room, and ample, bright and airy dormitories. The old building was undergoing extensive repairs at the time of my last visit.

The outbuildings consist of stables, a workshop, 18 x 28 feet, and a well equipped flour-mill, 23 x 20 feet. It is intended to soon erect a separate laundry.

Heating is by a low pressure steam plant. Lighting is by oil. The heating system is quite efficient.

The different flats are connected with a large tank, and there are fire-extinguishers at various points. There are good fire-escapes.

The sanitary arrangements appear to be all right. The children are of healthy appearance, and show evidence of being well fed and well cared for.

In the class-room there are five grades, and good progress is being made.

I saw some excellent samples of clothes made by the girls. They receive a good training in sewing, knitting, and general housework.

The bigger boys help in the farm work and the care of the cattle, the principal giving personal attention to their practical training.

Section 14, township 27, range 15, west of the 2nd meridian, which belongs to the Oblate fathers, is attached to the school and farmed for its benefit.

The flour used at the school is ground at the school mill from wheat raised on the farm, and the bread made from it is palatable and wholesome.

There is accommodation for 50 resident pupils. There are 45 in attendance, 26 girls, and 14 boys.

Father Thibaudeau has had to retire from the principalship on account of ill health. His place has been taken by the Rev. E. Planet, O.M.I., who is assisted by an excellent staff of sisters, one of whom, who is well qualified as a teacher, has charge of the class-room.

ST. HENRY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, DELMAS.

This school is situated at the Roman Catholic mission, near Thunderchild's reserve.

There is an attendance of some 25 pupils, whose ages run from seven to sixteen. At the time of my visit there was only one boy of sixteen.

The boys are not of an age to admit of their receiving much agricultural training apart from light gardening and the care of the cows kept for the institution.

The girls are taught sewing, plain dressmaking and general domestic work. The class-room is in charge of a sister, who is a well-qualified teacher.

There are five grades. The children read very distinctly and show marked progress.

There are eight sisters in charge of the institution, under the superintendence of the Rev. H. Delmas, as principal.

Everything about the institution is scrupulously clean and neat, and splendid order is maintained.

ST. MICHAEL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, DUCK LAKE.

This institution is situated about half a mile from the town of Duck Lake, and in the centre of a very good farming country.

It stands on government land of an area of 100 acres. But adjoining this there is a half section of land, which is owned by the Oblate fathers, and is also used for the benefit of the school.

The building is two-storied, the second one being a mansard. The old part contains the reception hall, parlour, principal's office and apartments, and the common dining-room. The south wing, completed in 1901, contains the apartments of the sisters and girls. The north wing is devoted to the boys. A separate building is devoted to dressmaking, tailoring, general sewing, &c. The other buildings are, the bakery, laundry, milk-house, poultry-house, storehouse, workshop, blacksmith's forge, farmer's dwelling, stable, implement and other sheds, and small houses for the accommodation of Indians visiting the school. The cellar of the main building is poor and needs improvement in the way of further excavation and walling.

The various apartments on the ground and other floors are commodious, well ventilated, and particularly neat and clean.

The new horse and cattle shed is substantial, commodious, well designed and well equipped. It is much more desirably situated than the one it replaces. It stands some three hundred yards in the rear of the school building. The other was much too close. It is 100 x 35 feet, with a high loft. There is accommodation for six teams of horses, thirty head of cattle, and twenty calves. It has a well within, and has every convenience for the feeding, watering and proper care of horses and stock. The material was supplied by the department at a cost of $1,730. The work of construction and the painting was done at the expense of the school, skilled workmen being employed and the bigger boys assisting.

The installation of the combined steam-heating and ventilation system two years ago has effected a very marked improvement. It is by all odds the best system of ventilation that I have seen in any of our institutions. Equable and ample heat is secured in the coldest seasons, and a constant supply of pure air.

The sleeping apartments are bright and clean and thoroughly ventilated. The bedding is excellent and the white counterpanes and pillow cases give a very inviting air.

The dining-room is bright and airy, and is kept very neat and clean. The sisters wait at table. Excellent order obtains. There is a marked absence of the clatter so usual in large refectories. The pupils are well mannered at table, and converse without clamour.

The food is varied, well prepared, nutritious and ample.

Special care is taken in the treatment and feeding of any in delicate health.

With the exception of a child under medical treatment in the infirmary, and notwithstanding the fact that quarantine for measles, with which many had been attacked, had only been raised a couple of days prior to my visit, I observed no particular signs of ill health. The children appeared to be in good physical condition. They were clean and well clad, wore a happy and contented air, were free in their movements and polite in their manners, showed interest in their work as well as in their play, and in every respect seemed to enjoy their life at the school and be benefitted by it.

There are two classes and a primary department, under three sisters who are skilled and experienced in pedagogy. There is co-education of boys and girls. The most up-to-date methods are employed; and the provincial curriculum is followed. There are eight grades.

The children read very distinctly. Even in the primary department clear enunciation is marked. In the junior class the pupils showed facility in the forming of simple sentences and understanding in analysing them; and they gave good evidence of thorough grounding in the rudiments of the science of numbers. In the senior class excellent work is being done along all the lines of the curriculum. The children in every department made a splendid showing, reflecting the greatest credit upon their teachers, and evidencing on their own part intelligent interest and study.

While I was at the school the eight grade examination papers had been received from the provincial Department of Education, and the nine pupils of that grade had begun writing on them under the supervision of the sister teacher, who had been duly authorized to conduct the examination.

Music is taught. The children sing nicely. In no Indian school that I have visited have the boys joined so well in the chorus singing.

I saw some very good drawing in black and white, and some very fair painting in water colour.

Marked attention is given to the training of the girls in the different branches of domestic science. And after graduation, as many as possible are placed with selected families where they have an opportunity of practising under intelligent supervision and in small households, the instruction received at the school. Some of the girls who are in such service, visited the school the Sunday I was there. Their neatness, alertness and general appearance gave every evidence of the beneficial results of their schooling; and the pleasure that shone in their faces testified abundantly to the pleasant recollections they had of their school days.

The girls' workshop presents a very pleasant sight when neatly apparelled girls of various sizes and ages, are ranged about the work-tables, little ones knitting, bigger girls cutting, some making boys' and girls' apparel, some running sewing-machines, others engaged in making all sorts of underclothing by hand, and others doing really wonderful work in repairing, mending and darning.

One sister is an expert tailoress, and another a good dressmaker, and all are splendid needlewomen.

The girls have a large garden of their own, where a great variety of vegetables and some flowers are grown under the skilled direction of the sisters. When I was in this garden on June 27, last, tomato plants were bearing; and the flowering patch

of early potatoes looked very pleasant and promising. All vegetables were well advanced. On every hand was evidence of the interest taken in the pretty garden by the sisters and the girls.

The boys have also a garden of their own. There is considerable rivalry between them and the girls in the production of the earliest and best vegetables.

I think it an excellent plan to have separate gardens for the boys and girls. The importance of leading the rising generation of Indians to take an interest in general vegetable-growing cannot be exaggerated; and I know of no better means to that end than the plan followed at this school. Unless the future Indian mothers develop such an interest, we cannot expeect large results.

Poultry-raising is in the girls' department. There is a well appointed poultry house and a large inclosed poultry yard. I saw some one hundred hens, many with broods of chickens; turkeys, geese and ducks.

The bigger girls are taught dairying. Indeed they are particularly well trained in every way to make good farmers' wives.

The bigger boys, with the farmer, do the farm work, and have practical training in mixed farming and cattle-raising.

There is a well equipped carpenter shop, as well as a small blacksmith's shop. The man employed as carpenter has also a good knowledge of blacksmithing; and the boys receive such training in both trades as will be useful to them as farmers.

The principal has inaugurated what I regard as an excellent plan of preparing farms for the boys. The year before graduating they are sent to their home reserves for short periods at a time to break land and to get out and prepare logs for a house. Provision is made for the supervision of the boys during such periods and to ensure the doing of the desired work. The principal himself gives particular attention to the matter.

Every possible encouragement should be given to the principal by the department in the carrying out of this splendid idea, the result of which will be the placing of the boy graduates in a position to go right into home-making when they leave school.

Misael Okimasim, who was taking the provincial examination when I was at the school, had already land broken and logs out for a house on Beardy's reserve.

Three other boys broke land this season on farms for themselves on Petaquakey's reserve, to which they belong.

Noel Whitehead was about to begin in June breaking land for himself on Beardy's reserve.

The last named was provided with oxen by the principal. The other boys were supplied with oxen and ploughs by their parents.

Over 100 acres are under cultivation and good general crops are raised.

At the local fair, prizes were won for gardening and farm products, and for girls' needlework.

When I visited the school, Father Charlebois was principal, but he has since been elevated to the episcopate and is succeeded in the principalship by the Rev. V. Gabillon, O.M.I. There is a staff of 12 sisters under the Rev. Sister Bazil. There are employed in addition, a farmer, a blacksmith, a baker and a general assistant.

The school is really in the industrial class. The management deserves the highest praise and should be given every possible encouragement.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, DUNBOW, ALBERTA.

This institution is situated in a pretty valley, close to the west bank of the High river, near its junction with the Bow. The site is encircled by hills that add to the charm of the place, while affording grateful shelter from the high winds so prevalent in that part of the country.

There are 1,870 acres of land attached to the school, the home farm consists of 1,063 acres, made up of good bottom and bench land. The hay area is some ten miles to the southeast, and is situated in a low-lying district, admirably adapted to hay and grass.

There are separate buildings for the boys and for the girls. The boys' building contains dormitories, class-rooms, recreation-hall, lavatories, an infirmary, the principal's office, and bed-rooms for himself and the male members of the staff. The girls' building, in addition to similar apartments, contains the common kitchen and refectory.

For an old building, the girls' department was in very good condition. At the time of my visit the interior of the boys' building was being repainted, some of the larger boys doing the work very well. The repainting will effect a marked improvement.

Everything about the institution was in good order. The dormitories were well aired and neat and clean.

The workshops, lumber-yard, and the bakery are to the west of the boys' building, the pump-house and laundry to the east. In the rear of the girls' building are the coal sheds, storehouse, and cold storage, and the hen-house, which the principal purposes soon replacing by a larger and better equipped hennery.

Well back from the main buildings are excellent stables and barns, cattle corrals, wagon and implement sheds, the piggery, and a slaughter-house.

Some one hundred and fifty acres were under cultivation and the harvest of grain and vegetables very good. There were a hundred acres in summer fallow.

Up to the present, the grain raised has been principally oats and barley, which is crushed and fed to the cattle and hogs. This results much more profitably than would the sale of the grain, and affords a splendid opportunity for training boys in the care and proper winter-feeding of stock. In addition to the grain provided for the cattle, a thousand tons of hay were put up. The school has now two hundred head of cattle. Prizes are regularly won at the Calgary cattle show; and at the last exhibition there, 11 steers raised and fattened at the school were sold at five and a half cents a pound on the hoof. Their aggregate weight was 14,500 pounds. All the beef, pork, poultry, butter, eggs, potatoes and other vegetables consumed at the institution are raised on the farm. The only food-supplies purchased are flour and groceries. This year twenty-five acres of wheat is being put in, and it is hoped that before long the institution will raise its own flour.

There is an attendance of sixty-two Indian children, twenty are girls and the remainder boys. There are two classes of boys under male teachers, and one of girls under a sister who has had considerable experience as a teacher in large white schools. There are six standards, and in each the pupils are making good progress. The senior male teacher had left before I inspected the school, and the principal was teaching the senior class of boys himself. The senior pupils follow the half-day system.

The matron of the institution is Sister Kelly, and she is assisted by an efficient staff of Grey nuns, who give the girls good training in sewing, dressmaking, knitting mending, cooking, and in all branches of housekeepig. The girls also look after the poultry and do some gardening.

The boys receive a particularly good training in mixed farming and cattle and hog raising. They engage in all the work under the supervision and direction of Brothers John and Thomas Morkin, who are first-class farmers, cattlemen and general workmen, and excellent practical teachers of boys. Besides this the boys are taught general carpentering, and do all the repairs to the buildings, under the direction of a mechanic. Shortly before I arrived, the carpenter had left, but another was soon to take his place.

The rapid development of the country and the consequently many openings for qualified men, makes it difficult to retain male help at the institution.

The boys have very extensive and fine playgrounds. The girls' playgrounds, which are of a fair size, are to be enlarged. I was much impressed by the brightness and vivacity of the pupils at play. Indeed at work as well as at play, they looked strikingly happy and at home. With the exception of one boy who had a cold, they all appeared to be in excellent health.

They are all well fed and clothed, and in every respect well cared for.

In addition to the sixty-two treaty children enrolled, there are some twenty-five half-breed children in attendance; but their presence does not keep out any Indian children, nor interfere with the proper care and training of the treaty children in residence.

The school has capacity for upwards of one hundred and twenty-five.

The buildings are well supplied with stairs and fire-escapes, and a good system of fire-protection.

The buildings are heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.

The Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I., is the principal.

CROWFOOT BOARDING SCHOOL.

The school is situated on the Blackfoot reserve, near the Bow river, and about two and a half miles from the town of Cluny on the Canadian Pacific railway.

The main building is 36 x 36 feet, and three stories high. It has two wings, two stories high, and 36 x 32 feet, respectively. In the rear of the main building and adjacent to it is a two-storied building, 60 x 20 feet.

The outbuildings consist of two stables, an implement shed and a root-house.

About twenty-five acres of land surrounding the school are under cultivation, ten in oats, ten in potatoes, and five in garden truck.

Forty pupils are in attendance, thirteen girls and twenty-seven boys.

They are graded into five standards. The children read particularly well, show quite a knowledge of Canadian geography, and readiness and accuracy in solving arithmetical problems as far as fractions. They sing very well, and are much interested in musical exercises and drawing.

Careful attention is given to the training of the girls in the domestic arts, needlework, dressmaking, knitting, &c.

There are twenty-five head of cattle, including six milch cows. The bigger boys look after the cattle. and assist in the farm and garden work.

Every department is scrupulously clean and neat and well aired. The dormitories are bright and roomy, well kept and well ventilated.

The school has a home-like atmosphere. The children are well fed, well clothed, and in every way well cared for. Attention is given to exercise and outdoor sport. They are bright and happy and healthy in appearance.

The institution is heated by a hot-air furnace and a number of stoves, and lighted by coal-oil lamps.

The institution is well conducted by the Rev. J. L. LeVern, the principal, and the five sisters directly in charge.

SACRED HEART BOARDING SCHOOL, PEIGAN.

This school is situated on a gravelly flat that rises from the north bank of the Oldman river, close to the former site of the agency headquarters on the Peigan reserve.

There is no farm in connection with the institution. The land surrounding it does not appear adapted for agriculture. Some fifty acres are fenced for pasturage. There is a half-acre garden plot on a flat below the school site; and a fair crop of vegetables is raised in seasons that are not too dry.

The school building is very similar in plan and lay-out to the Crowfoot school.

There are two stables, 28 x 20 and 18 x 17 feet, respectively, and a laundry, 30 x 20 feet.

Every department is well ordered, clean, bright and airy.

There are thirty children in attendance. Seventeen are boys, whose ages run from three to sixteen years, and thirteen girls, the eldest of whom is fifteen.

The department's programme is pretty closely followed, and the children show good progress. They display quite a taste for drawing and painting. One of the boys, E. Woodman, was awarded a first prize at the Masleod exhibition for a painting of roses in water colours.

The boys do gardening and help in the care of the horses and cows. The girls are trained in general housework, sewing, knitting, &c., and help in the care of the poultry.

The children are well fed and clothed and cared for. They appeared bright, happy and healthy.

The school is well managed by the seven sisters in charge, under the direction of the Rev. Father Doucet, O.M.I., principal.

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION SCHOOL, BLOOD RESERVE.

This school is situated on the Blood reserve, some twenty-two miles south of Macleod, on a low-lying flat bordering the Belly river.

The main building is 36 x 32 feet, and three stories high, and has two two-storied wings, 36 x 32 feet respectively.

The buildings were flooded to the ground floors in 1908. Their situation leaves them in danger of such floods. It would certainly be most desirable to move the institution to high ground, and place it on a site that would afford some farming land. The buildings are, considering the damage they sustained, in as good condition as could be expected. I should regard it as inadvisable to spend much money on them in their situation.

Every department of the institution is neatly and cleanly kept. Care is taken to keep the dormitories well ventilated.

Thirty-nine children are enrolled, twenty girls, and nineteen boys.

The department's programme is being followed, and good progress is being made. They made a particularly good showing in geography, map-drawin, arthmetic, and read well. One of the boys received a prize of $5 at the Macleod Exhibition for a water-colour painting, and others for clay-moulding and handicrafts.

The girls had some splendid samples of dressmaking and needlework at the same exhibition. They gave abundant evidence of the skill and care of the sisters in teaching these arts, and of the aptitude of the Indian girls.

Prizes to the amount of $29 were received by the children at the fair.

In addition to needlework, knitting, &c., the girls are taught cooking and general housework.

There is no farm in connection with the school, and the overflowing of the river worked sad havoc with the large garden, which its waters are constantly washing away.

Sufficient gardening is still done to give the boys of an age some training therein, and they help in the care of the cows, as well as in the general outside work.

The boys and girls have regular calisthenic exercises, and plenty of out as well as indoor sports. Some of the boys play picolos and the girls mandolins.

The children appeared bright, happy and at home, well fed, well clothed, and in every way well cared for.

The school is conducted by seven sisters, under the direction of Rev. J. M. Salaun, O.M.I., principal.

ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, HOBBEMA, ALBERTA.

This institution is situated on Ermineskin's reserve, about a mile from Hobbema station, on the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Some forty acres of land are attached to the school. About five acres are used for potato and other vegetable growing, five for playgrounds, poultry-yards, &c., and the remainder for pasturage.

There have been no changes in the buildings since my last report.

The boys' dormitory does not afford sufficient air space; and in such a case, in which the health of the pupils is at stake, there should be no evitable delay in effecting the necessary improvement.

There is only one class-room proper, and it is also used as a recreation-room for the boys when they cannot take recreation outside. The dining-room is also used for class work, as well as for the girls' recreation-room. The using of these rooms for so many purposes is very objectionable. They cannot be properly aired between periods of occupation; and, despite the greatest care and pains, dust is, from their constant use, kept almost continuously flying in them. It certainly militates against the healthy development of the children; and I cannot impress too forcibly upon the department the urgency of providing some additional rooms so obviously and so pressingly needed.

There are fifty children in attendance, twenty boys and thirty girls. Their ages run to seventeen years. There is one about nineteen.

There are two divisions, under different teachers, and the pupils are graded into six standards.

The sister in charge of the senior division is a regularly certificated teacher; and the sister in charge of the junior is experienced and well qualified. She displays a good knowledge of the aboriginal child-mind, and is markedly successful in leading her young pupils to a knowledge of the rudiments of grammar and of numbers. The sister in charge of the senior division is a splendid teacher, and takes very great interest in her work. She has the happy faculty, so important in teaching, of giving zest to the work of the pupils. The children are making good progress in all the grades.

The boys have a brass band; the girls a mandolin club. They sing correctly and with spirit.

They show a decided liking and aptitude for music; and the sisters take pleasure in its teaching. I had the privilege of attending a charming entertainment given by the pupils.

Art needlweork, drawing and painting are taught; and I saw some good samples of each.

The girls are taught general sewing, the making of boys' and girls' under and outer garments, mending, knitting, darning, and general domestic work.

The boys are mostly too young for outside work, but those of them of a suitable age help in gardening and the care of the cattle.

Any appreciative visitor to this school cannot but be deeply impressed by the very excellent work it is doing. It is a great pity that the management should be harassed and impeded by such a burden of debt. Its removal would let free greater energy for the proper and uplifting work of the institution.

There was an epidemic of measles. Recovery was rapid, and no ill effects followed, except in the case of two, with whom the disease was followed by pneumonia; but these two children, I am happy to say, under proper medical treatment and the skilled nursing of the sisters, recovered.

Three have had scrofulous suppurations, but under good care and generous dieting have markedly improved. Particular treatment and a special diet, of which milk forms an important part, is daily given those who show any tubercular tendencies; and precautions are taken to prevent contagion.

There were no deaths during the year.

Under the Rev. R. L. Dauphin, O.M.I., as principal, the school is conducted by the Sisters of the Assumption. There is a sister matron; two sister teachers, and seven other sisters who attend to the domestic work and the nursing, and train the girls in domestic science, sewing, &c.

With the improvements that I have suggested, this institution could be made a most effective agency in Indian uplifting. Hampered as it now is, it is doing splendid work. It has a refining atmosphere, and a system of training that makes for the strengthening of character, as well as the cultivation of the mind. The great interest that the management takes in the children as pupils continues to them in after life. There are no more welcome visitors than ex-pupils. Such visits are frequent, and the pleasure the graduates evince in visiting their alma mater, and in renewing associations with the sisters, speaks volumes of appreciation of the treatment they received as pupils; and when they come they receive that kindly encouragement so needful in the trying effort to put into practice the teaching of school days in their every day life amid conditions that are very rarely helpful, and too often are the reverse.

ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, ST. ALBERT, ALBERTA.

This institution is pleasantly situated on the gently rising slope of the Sturgeon River valley. It stands about a quarter of a mile north of the Canadian Northern railway station, and commands a pretty view of the town of St. Albert.

The institution is a large one, combining a day and boarding school for white children, and a half-breed and Indian boarding school. It is commodius and well appointed; its sanitary system and its system of fire-protection are thoroughly modern and quite excellent; and in methods and management it is quite on a par with the most up-to-date educational establishments.

Connected with the institution is a large farm, and mixed farming is carried on on an extensive scale and successfully. All the beef, pork, poultry, and farm, garden, and dairy produce required are home raised.

The Indian boys of sufficient age have practical training in general farm work under competent men.

The girls are well trained in general domestic work, in butter and bread making, in the care of poultry, in clothes-making, mending, knitting, spinning, darning, and general needlework.

There are 75 Indian children in attendance; and their ages run from five to fifteen years of age.

There are two divisions, in separate rooms and under different teachers.

The curriculum of the provincial Department of Education is followed. The teaching is excellent, and the children are making good progress in the different grades.

The classes are divided into five grades.

Vocal and instrumental music are taught, and drawing, painting and art needlework. The boys have a band of brass and reed instruments. All the girls, even little ones, play the mandolin. Three are learning piano playing. The chorus singing is good.

The Indian children show a marked liking and a decided aptitude for music. There may be people who would regard this as too high education for Indian children; but I take a different view. The fine arts cultivate the aesthetic sense and refine the character. They militate against the development and assertion of what is brutal in man. Their teaching to the children of the aborigines should be encouraged.

I had the good fortune to be present at the closing exercises, and of viewing a splendid and varied exhibition of the pupils' work.

There were fine samples of yarn spun from the wool of sheep raised on the farm; of hand-knit hose, some of which were knitted by the very small girls; of boys' and girls' apparel and underclothing, cut and made by the bigger girls; and of excellent butter, plain bread, cakes and pies, made entirely by the bigger girls. There were well tailored boys' suits, a well made girl's winter coat, and a particularly well designed and well finished girl's skirt and blouse with inserted lace front. There were some fine samples of lace and crochet-work, and of different sorts of art needlework. There were also shown some very good drawings and paintings in water-colours and in oils. There was a sample of table-setting that showed that the artistic side of domestic science receives due attention.

I had also the pleasure of assisting at the distribution of prizes, which were very numerous, well selected, pretty and useful. The fortunate winners received their awards with great joy; and their fellow pupils testified by generous applause as each award was announced and presented, that they concurred in the judgments of their teachers and rejoiced in the success of their co-pupils.

His Lordship Bishop Legal, who, during the period of his episcopate, as well as during the long years of his missionary life among the natives, has evinced the deepest interest in Indian education, presided, and delivered a most pleasing, happy and encouraging address. Several of the reverend clergy, as well as the worthy sisters of the establishment, assisted.

It is deserving of special note that the first prize awarded to the boy who stood highest for general proficiency was a ten dollar gold piece; and that the prize to the girl who stood highest was a five dollar gold piece.

Two recent boy graduates of the school are employed on the school farm, and receive $25 a month each, with board and lodging. They are bright, strong appearing lads, and are evidently benefiting by the excellent opportunity they have of becoming skilled farmers. Other graduates are reported as doing well. Many of the girls graduates are married, and are proving good housewives.

There was a visitation of measles, followed unfortunately by the death of one from dropsy. The others recovered rapidly, and showed no after-effects. Apart from this, the general health of the pupils has been good during the year.

The children are well and neatly clad, and they give evidence of good care and good feeding. The institution seems to be regarded by them as a real good home and they appear quite bright and happy.

The institution is in charge of the Grey nuns They are doing splendid work, and doing it exceedingly well.

BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, SACRED HEART P.O., ALBERTA.

This institution is situated on Blue Quill's reserve, about one mile north of the Saskatchewan river, and some six miles southwest of Saddle lake.

The original building was 60 x 30 feet and three stories high. The boys occupied equal space on one side, the girls on the other. In 1909 an addition, of similar height, was made to the girls' side, its dimensions being 30 x 30 feet.

The girls' apartments are roomy and airy. Their recreation-room is ample, and their dormitory is large, cheerful and well ventilated.

But the boys' apartments are altogether too cramped. Their dormitory is not at all large enough, and cannot at all be adequately ventilated. The sisters do all they possibly can to secure the largest possibly suppy of fresh air; but the air space is quite too contracted, and the fresh air vents woefully inadequate. There are only two windows, and these are of the dormer variety. The girls' apartments were similar

before the addition was made, and the result of the addition is a very marked improvement in their health. In proportion to the superiority of their quarters is the health of the girls better than the health of the boys.

The water-supply is very poor, and steps should be taken to effect an improvement. I regard the means of fire-protection as quite inefficient.

At one end of the addition made in 1909 there are wide verandahs at the second and top flats, with outside stairways to the ground. But the stairway from the top flat to the ground at the end of the boys' side of the building is inclosed, and in the case of a fire starting there, would form a veritable flue.

There are also two stairways, towards the centre of the building, connecting with the boys' and girls' dormitories; but as the building is a frame one, with interior partitions entirely of wood, these stairways cannot safely be reckoned on as efficient means of egress in case of fire.

The dormitories are furnished with old wooden beds, taken from the old school at Lac la Biche when this school was started. It is exceedingly hard to keep them clean; but notwithstanding this drawback, the dormitories are well kept, and, the every department of the school, are clean and in good order.

The registered attendance is 49. There were 47 present. Two were absent through illness.

There are two divisions, in separate rooms and under different teachers. The pupils are divided into six grades.

The ages of the boys run from five to fifteen years, and of the girls from seven to seventeen.

The pupils are making good progress in all the grades. They read distinctly in the lower as well as in the upper grades. The work in arithmetic shows intelligent grasp. The pupils are well drilled in rudimentary grammar and analysing. The samples of writing were very good.

The girls display taste and skill in art needlework.

I saw some good drawings by both boys and girls.

Vocal and instrumental music are taught.

The boys have a brass band; the girls have a mandolin club. One girl plays the violincello in the little orchestra.

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the value of music as a cultivating and refining influence and every possible encouragement should be given to the teaching of it.

The boys assist in the general outside work, and in gardening and small farming in the summer.

The girls are taught general housework, the making of bread and butter, the care of poultry, &c.

Particular attention is given to the teaching of sewing and clothes-making, in which the girls make marked progress.

Teaching in this branch of work would be much facilitated by the addition of a couple of new sewing-machines. Those in use are rather old.

There were a couple of cases of scrofula and one of consumption at the school, but there has been no contagion from them. Precautions were taken and are maintained to prevent it. The affected children have been and continue under the special care of Sister Lafferty, a trained nurse.

Apart from these cases the general health of the pupils was good.

The Rev. Leon Balter, O.M.I., is principal. There is a staff of 8 sisters. A farmer is employed.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

ST. ANTHONY'S INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL, ONION LAKE, SASK.

This institution is situated on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, on the Seekaskootch reserve, about 12 miles from old Fort Pitt.

Between seven and eight acres of land are fenced in for gardens, playgrounds, &c. The land forms part of the Indian reserve.

The school building consists of three connected structures.

The main one is 45 x 35 feet, and three stories. On the ground floor is the junior class-room, which in weather that will not admit of the boys' playing outside, is also used as their recreation-room. On the next floor is the senior class-room, the girls sewing and recreation room combined, and the infirmary. The attic is used as a wardrobe and store-room.

The second structure is 36 x 26 feet, and contains on the ground floor the staff dining-room and the common kitchen. On the next, the chapel, and on the top flat, the boys' dormitory. Attached to it are the storehouse and pantries.

The third is a two-storied, log structure, 25 x 30 feet, and contains the sisters' apartments. The principal occupies a near-by house.

There is a stable, with other outbuildings.

Fourteen wood stoves furnish the heat, and lighting is by coal-oil.

The heating is not at all satisfactory. The firing of so many stoves entails great drudgery; and the danger of fire from such a system is very great.

I do not consider the exits from the dormitories sufficient in the case of fire.

Despite the absence of modern sanitary arrangements, the institution is kept in a remarkably wholesome condition.

The dormitories are roomy, neat and clean, and well lighted and aired by windows, which are opened wide during the day, and some of which are kept partly open at night.

I observed no evidence of ill health among the pupils. They appeared in good physical condition, and gave evidence of good feeding, good care, and good treatment.

There are two classes, one for the junior and the other for the senior division.

The treaty children are divided into five standards.

They belong to different bands in the agency. There are some non-treaty children, in addition, in the standards.

The teacher of the juniors has taught this division for ten years. She knows the mental capabilities of her pupils, and understands their characters. She is a skilled and painstaking teacher.

The teacher of the senior division holds a provincial certificate, and had some years of experience as a teacher in schools in the United States.

She has splendid control of her class, and has the happy faculty of giving zest to the pupils' work.

Distinct reading is the rule. The good grounding in rudimentary knowledge that is given in the junior division, is well builded on in the other. The science of numbers is first taught by the use of cardboard circles and parts of circles. The work done for me in arithmetic up to and including fractions and mensuration was particularly good. I was struck by the intelligence, facility and clearness with which the pupils wrote original sentences on the blackboard, and the correctness with which they analysed them and described the different parts of speech. Those in the higher standards showed a good knowledge of Canadian geography.

Instrumental and vocal music are taught. The girls have a mandolin club, and they play nicely. The boys, as well as the girls, sing well. I was favoured by attendance at an entertainment given by the pupils. The children presented a pretty sight in their holiday attire, and made a very agreeable showing in music, elocution, and deportment.

I saw some excellent samples of artistic needlework, and some very fair drawings.

Fifty pupils are authorized. The attendance of treaty children is 46. There are 13 white and half-breed children in attendance as day-scholars. There are 3 half-breed children in residence who are not paid for.

The bigger girls take turns at general housework parts of days. There is a regular teaching of clothes-making and general sewing, and good evidence is afforded that the teaching is practical and effective. The girls milk the cows, and help in the care of some one hundred fowls. They are taught butter and bread making. Indeed every care is taken to prepare them for the life of useful housewives.

No grain is raised; but the boys get good training in vegetable-growing. They help, too, to put up hay, and take care of the outside work.

The Rev. E. J. Cunningham, O.M.I., is principal, and there is a staff of ten sisters.

THE REPORT OF THE REVEREND JOHN SEMMENS, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE INDIAN DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE WINNIPEG INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Berens River Day School (Methodist).

School was inspected March 2. The number of pupils present was 19, 10 of whom were girls and 9 were boys.

The average attendance for three months past was 15·7.

Pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	35
"	II.	2
"	III.	2
	Total.	39

The examination conducted showed good work in reading, spelling and writing. Slate-work was fair, and the general condition of the pupils was good. This school is very well managed, indeed, and the teacher is both capable and efficient.

The school building is in good repair. There was considerable progress noted over last inspection.

Fisher River Day School (Methodist).

This school was inspected March 6, 1911. The number of pupils present at the time of inspection was 24—8 girls, 16 boys.

The examination showed that this is one of the best of our schools.

Miss Nash, the present teacher, has only been on duty two months. Her health is not good, but I believe her to be a capable and conscientious teacher, and if her strength continues, I am convinced that she will be a successful teacher. The examination of pupils was satisfactory, showing fair progress.

The pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	35
"	II.	7
"	III.	3
	Total	45

On the day of inspection the number in the school was 24, and the average attendance for three months previous was 24.

The building was in fair repair, but the outbuildings are in bad condition.

The Lower Day School, Fort Alexander (Church of England).

This school was inspected March 14, 1911. The number of pupils in attendance was 7, all girls.

The average attendance for three months has been 7·6. The attendance at this school has not been altogether satisfactory. Many of the children are kept at home to do the parents' work. There has been a good deal of sickness among the children during the year. Many of the pupils who might attend are too far away from school to attend regularly.

The examination showed, reading good, spelling good, and writing good.

The building in which the school is kept, is a very suitable one, being old and open and very cold. The stove supplied is small and unsuitable. No teacher that I have visited has had more unfortunate conditions to contend with, and yet few have succeeded so well.

It is to be regretted that Miss Folster has sent her resignation to the Bishop of Keewatin, but a better school has been offered her in another locality.

The pupils are classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	7
"	II.	6
"	III.	1
	Total on the roll	14

The Upper Day School, Fort Alexander (Church of England).

This school was inspected March 14, 1911. The number of pupils present when inspected, was 7—3 boys and 4 girls. The number of children enrolled is 28. The average attendance for the three months is 17.

The examination showed, reading fair, spelling fair, writing fair, number work poor.

The pupils are classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	22
"	II.	2
"	III.	2
"	IV.	1
"	V.	1

The building, which is the property of the department, is in fair repair with the exception of the roof, which needs to be re-shingled.

The school is taught by the curate in charge of the parish, who is a good scholar, but whose work as a clergyman conflicts somewhat with his duties in the school, and I think it very advisable that a separate teacher should be engaged to act under his direction.

Brokenhead River Day School (Church of England).

This school was inspected March 15, 1911. The number of pupils present was 10, of whom 7 were girls and 3 were boys.

The average attendance for three months was 9·57 out of the 27 children enrolled.

During portions of the year there was lack of wood for the carrying on of school work, and some irregularity resulted.

The examination showed, writing very fair, spelling poor, number work poor, reading poor.

There was no school register.

The teacher in charge was only 17 years of age, and without experience.

The pupils were classified as follows:—

Standard	I	18
"	II	7
"	III	1
"	IV	1
	Total	27

The building, which was the property of the department, was 23 x 21, in poor repair and very cold.

North St. Peter's Day School (Church of England).

This school was inspected March 16, 1911. The number of pupils present at the time of inspection was 5, all boys.

This school was in charge of Mr. Peter Harper, an Indian, who has been teaching school in St. Peter's for a number of years. He holds no certificate.

The work done is very elementary and the children are small.

School is conducted in a small chapel owned by the Church Missionary Society, and is comfortable and warm.

Pupils are classified as follows:—

Standard	I	17
"	II	2
"	III	1
"	IV	4
"	V	2
	Total	26

South St. Peter's Day School (Church of England).

This school was inspected March 16, 1911. The number of pupils present at the time of inspection was 14, 9 boys and 5 girls. Number of children enrolled, 35, but the average attendance for three months was only 7·1. This was very unsatisfactory, and I see no particular reason why this should be.

The teacher, Miss Isbister, has no certificate, but is conducting her school to the best of her ability and with some success.

The building is 36 x 21 in size, is in fair repair, and is confortable and warm. The outbuildings are in a bad condition.

Examination showed reading good, writing fair and spelling good.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

Cecilia Jeffrey Boarding School (Presbyterian).

This school was inspected on May 10 and 11, 1911, and has been running since the year 1902.

The following officers constitute the staff of the school:—

Principal, Rev. F. T. Dodds; matron, Mrs. C. C. Kay; teacher, Miss Ethel O'Bannon; foreman, William Kesik.

The work of the institution falls very heavily on the limited number of officers, but there are a few big girls who have been a long time in the institution and they are giving fine assistance in the kitchen, dining-room, laundry and dormitories. Without this assistance, it would be impossible to carry on the work.

I was very much pleased with the cheerfulness of the lady members of the staff, who, though overworked, were apparently delighted to contribute what they could to the welfare of the children and the success of the institution.

Mr. Dodds, the principal, is a very devoted man, whose whole care is the welfare of the children under his supervision.

There are 42 children in attendance. Of these 22 were boys and 20 were girls.

Pupils of the school were classified as follows:—

Standard I	20
" II	13
" III	5
" IV	4
Total	42

The block of land upon which the school is situated consists of 210 acres, with about 6 acres under cultivation. The wooded part of the lot affords a splendid range for the cattle, and with care will supply all wood necessary for a great many years.

The boys are taught gardening, the care of stock, blacksmithing, wood-cutting and steamboating.

The girls are taught housework, such as cooking, baking, care of milk, butter-making, washing, sewing, and knitting.

I was much pleased with the marked improvement shown in the class-room. The advanced classes in reading, spelling and writing show considerable progress.

There has been a great improvement in the matter of discipline. The children are well behaved, the marching is excellent, the order at table is good and the pupils are polite in their manners.

At the time of my inspection there was not a sick child in the school.

The food set on the tables was simple and wholesome, well cooked and clean.

The clothing supplied was warm and good, but there was no attempt made to provide uniforms, and the children were, in consequence, somewhat diversely dressed.

Heating arrangements were not altogether adequate to the demands in cold weather, but at ordinary times there was no cause for complaint.

The supply of water was cut off at the time of my visit, owing to the freezing up of the pipes connecting the windmill with the tanks. I thought this a source of great danger in case of fire, and the trouble cannot be remedied until milder weather sets in.

The drainage system was found to be in good repair, but the lack of water prevents the periodical flushing of the sewer, which is an obvious defect.

Ventilation is very satisfactory.

The school is conducted under Presbyterian auspices, and the religious instruction is carried on under direction of that church.

The crops of the year have not been very successful, owing to a severe drought which prevailed last summer.

A proper balance sheet was prepared and submitted to the department with the general report furnished on February 20, 1911.

THE REPORT OF MR. S. J. JACKSON, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE LAKE MANITOBA INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Birtle Agency.

Okanase Day School (Presbyterian).

Miss M. E. Murray, teacher.

This school is located on Keeseekoowenin's reserve, which is in the Riding mountains. The Little Saskatchewan river runs through the reserve not far from the school. The school is very prettily situated on the north side of the deep valley through which this river runs. This school was visited on June 9, 1910. The school building is 18 x 27 feet, with a porch, 6 x 9 feet .It is built of logs, strapped outside and covered with siding outside. This siding is painted, and the building on the outside has a neat appearance. Inside of the school the walls are ceiled, but it requires about 600 feet of ceiling lumber to cover the ceiling of the school. The joists are covered on top with boards, but still show in the school-room, and should be covered. The school-room requires to be painted, and it will take two coats to make a decent job. The chimney is built of brick and is in good order. The floor is showing signs of wear, and will soon require renewing or repairing. There is a small kitchen stove in the porch of this building, which is being used every day for the purpose of giving a hot meal to the pupils at the noon hour. There is just a hole in the roof of the porch, through which the pipe runs. This is not safe, and I would suggest that a small galvanized iron chimney should be put in this porch roof. At present, whenever it rains, the rain comes down upon the stove and into the porch. Of course, in the winter-time, this cook stove can be put in the school-room proper, as there is plenty of room. The property of the school is as follows: 11 double desks, in good order, 1 small table, 1 armchair, 1 cupboard, which holds school material, 1 teacher's desk, 1 blackboard, 3 x 14, in good order, 1 map each, Dominion of Canada, the world, old map of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, 7 benches, about 7 feet long, with backs, 1 box-stove, 3 feet, 1 cook-stove, and there are also on hand plenty of books and school material for the purposes of the school. The school is well lighted, having four 12-pane windows, which give plenty of light.

Miss M. E. Murray, the teacher, is doing fairly well, but really no progress is seen since last year, owing to the irregular attendance. The average attendance for the quarter ended March 31, 1910, was three. The average attendance for the quarter ending June 30 will be seven, and this increase, the teacher reports, is due to the warm noon meal, which she began to give the children on April 19, last. She reported the cost of this meal to be very small, under two cents for each pupil. The number of pupils on the roll is 14, and they are all young, and this can be easily explained on account of the Birtle Indian boarding school being so close, and always on the lookout for pupils. There is really very little to be said about this school; 14 on the roll; standard 1, 13; and standard 2, 1. With the exception of this one

pupil, all are in the ABC class. The girl in standard 2 does simple sums down to division, and reads well in the second book. Two girls in standard 1 read well in the first book. The rest of the pupils just know their ABC's. Pupils present at the time of inspection, 4 boys and 5 girls.

Birtle Indian Boarding School (Presbyterian).

School population, 58—30 boys and 28 girls.

I visited this school twice during the year, June 10, and January 13, and heard the classes on each occasion. At the time of my first visit, June 10, there were 18 boys and 21 girls present, graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard I	9	2	11
" II	2	3	5
" III	3	3	6
" IV	3	7	10
" V	1	6	7
Total			39

Standard 1 read nicely, count up to 100, and do small sums in addition. Standard 2 read well in the first reader, know numbers well, add small sums and do small sums in subtraction. Standard 3 read well in the second reader, do all sorts of sums in addition and small sums in subtraction. Standard 4 read well in the third reader, understand their lessons, and are very proficient in spelling. They also do any kind of sum up to long division. Standard 5 read well in the fourth reader and do any kind of sum up to, and including, long division, an da large number of practical sums, which will be very useful when they come later to buy and sell. They also do well from dictation, and the sample letter to their parents, written while I was there, would do credit to any like class in our white schools. I may also say, for all the classes, that their copy-books show excellent progress in writing. The last three classes are also being taught geography, and are making good progress. Calisthenics is also being taught and good progress is being made.

Miss McGregor has a second-class non-professional certificate from Alexandria, Ontario. She was educated in Glengarry and got her Normal training in Ottawa. She has taught about twenty years, of which seven years has been in Birtle school. She has her school well in hand, takes great interest in her work, and is making good progress at this institution. I might say here that Miss McGregor is carrying out the instructions of the department regarding the teaching of hygiene and calisthenics at this school, and I can report fair progress in these lines. At the time of both visits, the pupils were all in excellent health, and tuberculosis is not apparent in any of the pupils.

At my inspection on January 13, 1911, I found on roll of school, 28 boys and 28 girls, total 56, classified at follows:—

	Boys.
Standard I	4
" II	7
" III	8
" IV	6
" V	2
" VI	1
Total	28

	Girls.
Standard I	3
" II	0
" III	6
" IV	7
" V	11
" VI	1
Total	28
Grand Total	56

Those present at inspection were 22 boys and 18 girls, as follows:—

Standard I	6
" II	7
" III	10
" IV	10
" V	7
Total	40

Standards I, II and III attend both morning and afternoon, IV, V and VI attend only half the day. Good progress is being made by the pupils at this school.

Upper Fairford Day School (Church of England).

Rupert Bruce, teacher.

This school was visited during the year on two occasions, July 13 and February 6. On the first visit there were present 5 boys and 8 girls.

Standard I	2
" II	6
" III	3
Not rated	2
Total	13

The number on the roll is 19, 8 boys and 11 girls, classified as follows:—

Standard I	6
" II	9
" III	2
" IV	2
Total	19

The average attendance for the quarter ending June 30, was 10.39. The teacher complains of the irregular attendance, and no doubt is badly handicapped on that account. The children at this school show some progress since my last visit, and the teacher is doing as well as can be expected. He got his education at this school from his father, Rev. Mr. Bruce, who is the Anglican minister at this point, and was for a short time at St. John's College, Winnipeg. He has no certificate and no Normal training.

The building is a frame one, 18 x 26, boards and siding on the outside, and sheeted on the inside with ceiling boards, which are painted a light slate colour. The outside of the building requires a coat of paint, as it is looking shabby. It is five years since it was painted. There is a porch, 6 x 10, on front and seven windows in the class-room. The material at this school is well kept. The blackboard is in good order. There were only three slates and no copy-books or scribblers, but plenty of readers, one map each, Hendry's map of Manitoba, no date, around the world C.P.R. route, Maritime provinces. The building is heated with a large box stove. There is a good brick chimney and the stove pipes are in good order. At the time of my visit, February 6, I found the school-room quite warm and comfortable, though the teacher is finding it almost impossible to get the Indians to furnish the wood that is necessary for the use of the school. At this inspection there were 8 present, 2 boys and 6 girls, and 19 on the roll. The irregular attendance is still being continued. I found the class-room clean and neat, and plenty of slates, Mr. Logan having sent a fresh supply at treaty-time. There is nothing to add to my report of first inspection, only that I can see a reason for the irregular attendance. The roads are so bad it is almost impossible for the smaller children to get through, and they have not the clothing and footwear for the bad roads and severe weather, and further this school building is not central for its territory. It should be moved, say one-half mile to the east, as all the children come from the east to the school, and again the railroad is now close to the school, about two hundred feet.

Lake St. Martin's Day School (Church of England.)

John E. Favel, teacher.

I visited this school at treaty-time, July 14, and found that threre were on the roll 33 children, age five to thirteen, classified as follows:—

Standard	I	19
"	II	9
"	III	4
"	IV	1
	Total	33

There were present for inspection 23 pupils, 14 boys and 9 girls. The average for the quarter ending June 30, as shown by the register, was 23·58. The children present were nearly all in the two lower grades, and are doing fairly well. The first standard can say their A,B,C,'s and spell short words. The second standard can read nicely in the first reader, and spell any of the words in their lesson. The third standard can read well and also are good spellers. This class can do simple sums in addition and write well. The fourth standard can read well, do simple sums up to simple division, write well, and spell any word in the lesson. The books and other material are in good order, and the school building is in a good state of repair.

The chief complained to me that the teacher lives too far away, six miles, and is never around except during school hours. The children at this school are learning slowly. Mr. Favel was educated at Edmonton, has taught for twenty-four years at Crane River, Litttle Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin's. He has no certificate to teach, has no Normal training, and has now got into such a groove that we cannot expect any improvement in his methods at his age.

Little Saskatchewan Day School (Church of England).

George Store, teacher.

I inspected this school on July 14, and found 17 pupils present, 6 boys and 11 girls, none over 11 years of age. The average attendance for the quarter ending June 30, was 5.58. The number of pupils on the register was 24, 7 boys and 17 girls, classified as follows:—

Standard	I	9
"	II	5
"	III	6
"	IV	4
	Total	24

This school does not show up very well. The teacher is not good, and the pupils show the results. At the band meeting held on the date of visit, charges of immorality were made against the teacher, and sooner than face them, he placed his resignation in Mr. Logan's hands. The band were anxious to have a good teacher sent. On a recent visit to Fairford reserve, February 6, 1911, the chief of Little Saskatchewan informed me that there was no teacher at that school, as Archbishop Matheson had not been able to get a suitable person. He also said that the archbishop sent word to the Rev. Mr. Bruce to try and get some one to teach the school until a regular one could be got. Mr. Bruce got one named Anderson, and he quit at New Year's because the department would not pay him. This same young man is going to start again and keep on till a good teacher is sent.

The school building is 19 x 24, built of logs, chinked and plastered with lime and sand. It is whitewashed inside, but requires ceiling boards on the joists. There are flooring on the joists with a room for the teacher upstairs. Four windows light this school very well. The school has no porch and should have one built large enough to hold the destitute supplies. The flour is now kept in the corner of the school-room, as the teacher has no other place to store it. The building has a shingled roof and a galvanized iron chimney.

The school material was in fair order. The blackboard is small, only 3 x 6. There is a map of the world and a map of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Lower Fairford Day School (Church of England.)

Colin Sanderson, teacher.

This school was visited on July 16. There were 31 pupils present, 12 boys and 19 girls. The average attendance for the quarter ending June 30, was 18.26, and there are 43 pupils on the roll, 23 boys and 20 girls. There are 8 pupils on the roll who did not attend during that quarter. The pupils as shown on the register are classified as follows:—

Standard	I	21
"	II	12
"	III	6
"	IV	3
"	V	1
	Total	43

Nearly all the children attending the school during my visit were small and in the lower classes. Standard I know their A, B, C's, and standard II can read fairly

well in the first reader. Standard III can read and write well, and do sums up to subtraction. The teacher says he cannot make progress owing to the irregular attendance. He keeps the school open in the winter-time from nine to two, with intermission at twelve. He tells me that if the pupils go home at twelve they never come back for afternoon school, so he has adopted the system above mentioned.

The school building is of log, 20 x 26, with porch, 5 x 7. Since my last visit (on my recommendation) they have put three large logs upright on each side of the building, and three iron rods through building connecting the uprights. This will lengthen the life of this building some years. The school has a shingle roof, in good condition, and a brick chimney. The glass in the windows was very dirty and one pane broken. The school requires a coat of whitewash very badly, both inside and outside, and the windows and frames require painting, also the door. The school stove looks as if it had not been blackened for years, and it should be moved out of the school in the summer-time. At the time of our visit four big cordwood sticks were lying on the floor. Of course there is some excuse for the teacher, as this building is used by the band for all purposes (in fact the night before our visit a public meeting had been held by a branch of the Shakers), and the teacher cannot keep the school clean, though if he had push it would be done. There are two blackboards, one each 3 x 8 and 4 x 6, in fair order, 16 double seats in fairly good order, 4 large benches, 2 tables, 3 chairs, 1 book-rack, 1 map each, Manitoba and the Northwestern provinces, new; Maritime provinces, Manitoba and Northwest Territories, old; one Manitoba Empire series.

Crane River Day School (Church of England.)

This school is still closed, but the people would like to have it opened again. I read to the band the answer of the department to their request of last year to have school started again.

Shoal River Day School (Church of England).

Rev. T. H. Dobbs, teacher.

I was unable to visit this school during the year, but the agent reports that this school is in good order and the teacher still doing good work.

THE PAS AGENCY.

Moose Lake Day School (Church of England).

Elijah Constant, teacher.

There were present at inspection 6 boys and 17 girls, all the children on the roll, total 23, classified as follows:—

Standard	I	19
"	II	3
"	III	1

The average for the quarter ending June 30 was 11·68, and for the month of July was 11·52. As will be noticed, 19 out of the 23 are in the A, B, C class. The other 4 can read, write and do small sums very well.

The school material is in good condition. There are 9 double seats, 1 blackboard, 1 box-stove, and 1 map of the Dominion of Canada, old. This building belongs to the Church of England, has been built for over twelve years, and requires repairing at

an early date. It is only mudded between the logs. This should be replaced by mortar, lime and sand. The building is 18 x 26, with porch, 4 x 6, without a door. There is no chimney, simply a hole through the roof, with piece of tin and hole in same. The floor is made of common boards, not tongued and grooved, and the ceiling covered with the same material and not painted. This building is in bad condition inside, and wants to be chinked up well, and the cracks filled with lime and sand, and then cover it and the ceiling with tongue and groove ceiling lumber. There are no double windows, and the teacher reports the school as being very cold in the winter-time. The teacher is doing fairly well. He has no certificate, no Normal training, and his only qualification is his five years' residence at the Prince Albert boarding school. He is a son of the chief of the Pas band, and at the time of my visit was talking of resigning. This school building is situated on the Hudson's Bay Company's land, and the band would like a new school built in a central position on the reserve.

Chemawawin Day School (Church of England).

Rev. M. B. Lefler, teacher.

There were on the register, at the time of inspection, 14 boys and 13 girls, total 27. The average attendance for the quarter ending June 30 was 12·42. The pupils on the roll are classified as follows:—

Standard	I	23
"	II	4
	Total	27

At the time of my visit the teacher was reported sick in bed, and I was unable to see what progress had been made during the year. From what I have seen of Mr. Lefler, he is not cut out for a teacher. His methods are very poor, and he should not have this work to do. The church should keep him for the religious work, and if he attends to the two reserves of Moose Lake and Chemawawin, his hands will be full. At the time of my visit I went over to see him and found him in bed with grippe, and, being a bachelor, he had not the care that was needed by a person who was sick.

The school material is in fair order, the inside of the school is whitewashed on the logs. There is one blackboard in fair condition, 1 map each, the world, and the Dominion of Canada. The school is heated with a large box-stove. The school building is a log one, 20 x 24, with a porch, 9 x 17, in part of which the supplies for the destitute are kept and also the medicines.

Shoal Lake Day School (Church of England).

Francis Daniels, teacher.

I visited this school on August 13, and found only 6 boys present. The average for the month of July was 11. On the register I found 14 boys and 6 girls, total 20, classified as follows:—

Standard	I	9
"	II	4
"	III	4
"	IV	3
	Total	20

The school building is owned by the Church of England, and is built of logs, 18 x 24, with a shingle roof, no chimney, just a sheet of tin on hole, and the stove-pipe projects through. The teacher reports the building as being very cold in the winter.

There is no ceiling in the school-room, just the slope of the roof, and the rafters are bare of any covering. The room is lighted with four windows. There is no blackboard, and they were short of books up to the time of my visit, the agent bringing in books and other material. There is one map of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, of date 1891. I found seven double seats in good order.

The teacher at the school is looking after the Church of England work, and holds service every Sunday. He has had no experience in teaching, and I could not say that he will make a success. He is a pupil of the Elkhorn and Middlechurch Indian schools, having been three years at the former, and ten years at the latter school, and has no certificate and no Normal training. There has been no school at this place since December, 1908, as shown by the register, and the average for the last quarter ending December 31, 1908, was 12·50. The school building at this point should be properly fitted up; if the church will not do it, then a new school should be built.

Red Earth Day School (Church of England).

J. G. Kennedy, teacher.

I inspected this school on August 15, and found present 11 boys and 8 girls, total 19. There are 26 pupils on the register, 17 boys and 9 girls, classified as follows:—

Standard	I.	11
"	II.	7
"	III.	4
"	IV.	4
	Total.	26

The first, second and third standards are backward in their classes. The third standard can read fairly well, do sums in arithmetic up to, and including, multiplication, know a little geography, and write well. The fourth standard read well, can do sums in simple division, are taught geography, Provincial and Dominion for the most part, and are good writers.

There are 12 double seats, in good order, 1 3-foot box-stove and pipes in fairly good order, 1 table, 5 benches, 1 small blackboard, 3 x 6. They have no maps, except one old one of the world by Johnston, no chair for teacher, no ink, no copy-books, an only 3 first books, 2 second books, 4 thirds, and 6 fourths.

The school building is owned by the Church of England, and is used also for the church services. The teacher reports it as not being suitable for a winter school, as it is cold and hard to heat. There is no ceiling, only the boards on the rafters, and the boards are not painted or whitewashed. There is a hole through the roof for the stove-pipe, with piece of tin outside on the roof. The teacher received his education in the Manitoba public schools, has no certificate to teach, and has received no Normal training. The children are making some progress, but the teacher has the usual complaint of irregular attendance.

Cumberland Day School (Church of England.)

Nathan Settee, teacher.

I visited this school on August 20 and found 13 pupils present, 6 boys and 7 girls. On the roll I found all the children of school age on the reserve, 13 boys and 16 girls, total 29; of these only 18 attend school, and they are classified as follows:—

Standard	I	12
"	II	1
"	III	5
	Total	18

The average attendance for the quarter ending June 30, was 10.24. This teacher has his pupils in very good order, but those in attendance were all from the junior classes, and I had no opportunity of seeing the senior classes. There are two blackboards, one each, 5 x 7 wood and 3 x 4 cloth. The large one needs a coat of black paint. There are also: 1 table, 1 chair, 1 box stove. They have no maps at this school and no double windows. The school building is built of logs, size 18 x 20, with a porch, 6 x 8, and a shingle roof. The class-room is ceiled inside on joists, but not painted. The window frames and doors are also without paint. The building is in good order and a little paint would make a great improvement in its appearance.

The teacher's qualification consists of 4 years' attendance at Emmanuel College, Prince Albert. He has no certificate to teach and no Normal training.

Big Eddy Day School (Church of England.)

R. H. Bagshaw, teacher.

This school is beautifully situated on the west side of the Pas reserve, and was inspected on August 22. I found present 13, 11 boys and 2 girls, all young and in the junior classes. The average for the quarter ending June 30, was 6.05. There are on the register 25 pupils, 15 boys and 10 girls, classified as follows:—

Standard	I	19
"	II	5
"	III	1
	Total	25

I cannot report any progress since last inspection. The school is in very poor condition and the teacher does not seem to take any interest in the pupils or their progress: see average attendance for number on roll. He is living at the Pas town, about 5 miles away, which makes it very awkward in the spring and fall. He should live near the school, and I would suggest that he be notified to that effect if he is kept on. He has been teaching for over 16 years, nearly 2 years in his present school, and 14 years in Ontario. He tells me that he holds a third-class certificate in Ontario; but he is not doing any better work than (say for example) pupils from boarding or industrial schools.

The school building is of logs, 20 x 24, with porch 8 x 20, shingle roof and brick chimney and 4 windows. The floor is in good condition, but the ceiling would be greatly improved by a coat of paint. There is no paint on the door. The wall inside also wants a coat of whitewash. The teacher reports the school as being fairly warm, but there are no double windows. The school floor is in good repair. There are 15

double seats in good order, 1 map each, the world, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and Dominion of Canada, 1908, two blackboards in good order, 1 table, 2 chairs, 7 benches. There is a small cupboard under the chimney, where the school material is kept.

The Pas Day School (Church of England.)

Miss Coates, teacher.

This school was visited on August 23. There were present 12 boys and 11 girls, 27 on the register, classified as follows:—

Standard	I	15
"	II	6
"	III	6
	Total	27

There are 13 double desks in good order, 1 map each, Canada, British America, and the world. The school is held in an old log building which is not suitable for the purpose, and something should be done at this point in the near future to provide suitable accommodation for the children of this part of the reserve.

Miss Coates, the teacher, was educated in England, and has taught for a number of years at Brokenhead Indian reserve and the Pas. She has no certificate to teach and no Normal training. As reported last year, this school is not in good condition, and the pupils do not read well in their different classes. They are just as backward in the other branches. Irregular attendance is one of the main factors, a certain amount of indifference on the teacher's part, and the action of the department in not presenting proper facilities at this point, should also be taken into account. If the department has decided not to erect a boarding school on this reserve, then a good day school building should be put up at an early date. There is going to be a large town just across the river from the reserve, and the Indians should have a school here that would be a credit to them and the Department of Indian Affairs.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY.

Swan Lake Day School (Presbyterian).

Miss M. McIlwaine, teacher.

I visited this school on September 16, and found 4 pupils present, 1 boy and 3 girls, classified as follows:—

Standard	II	1
"	III	2
"	IV	1
	Total	4

There are 9 children on the register and 13 of school age on the reserve. The children present read well and did sums from addition to long division in the different classes. They are also good writers. I found all the material in good order, with the exception of the stove, which requires to be replaced. There is one blackboard 3 x 6, 9 double desks, 1 table, 1 arm-chair, 1 map of Canada, also plenty of books for the number of pupils. Miss McIlwaine had received the instructions re games and calisthenics on September 1, but as yet had not started to teach these branches.

The school is built of lumber, 18 x 24, with an upstairs room, which is used as a hospital and store-room. The building is in good order, all but the floor, which will require repairing before long. It is finished with siding, outside painted, and ceiled with wood inside and varnished. The teacher informed me that she was leaving in October, and would be replaced by a Miss Bruce. This change is a good thing for the work at the reserve, as Miss McIlwaine had no tact, and very few friends on or off the reserve.

Roseau Rapids Day School (Undenominational).

Rose Godon, teacher.

I visited this school on October 13, and found only two pupils present, both girls, one each in standards 1 and 3. The average attendance for the quarter ending September 30, as shown by the register, was 4·7. The girls did very well in their classes and Miss Godon appears capable of imparting knowledge if the pupils could be furnished her. She says it is impossible to get the children to attend regularly, on account of their parents' moving away on their hunting trips and taking their families with them. When they do come back on the reserve, there is always the difficulty of getting the children started back to school again, lack of clothes, &c., being the excuse.

The school is a frame one, 16 x 18, with a porch 5 x 6, and four windows, one in the porch. The class-room is sheeted inside with ceiling lumber and oiled, and is in good order. There is a galvanized iron chimney in good condition. The building requires a coat of paint outside. The furnishings are: 1 sheet iron heater, 7 double desks, 1 teacher's table in bad order, 2 chairs, and 4 double windows. There is a full supply of school material except maps. The blackboard is in very bad order, but Mr. Ginn had informed the teacher that a new one was at Dominion City and would be sent out shortly. There are no maps of any kind.

The teacher, Miss Godon, was educated at Emerson, one year, Weset Lynne six years, and she went as high as she could go at this school, and then went to the convent at Letellier to finish off. She has no certificate to teach and no Normal training. She was recommended for this school by Archbishop Langevin. The Indian children attending the school are not allowed to listen to any religious teaching. The Councillor, Big Indian, told me that. When this school was established, the Indians made the condition that no religion was to be taught in the school.

This is one of the places where a little boarding school might be established; there is always a midday meal, and when the parents go away, the children between six and twelve are kept by the teacher. This would necessitate putting up a small house for the teacher, say 16 x 20, lean-to kitchen, and upstairs over the main part. I spoke to Miss Godon about this, and she thinks it would be successful, and is willing to undertake it.

Oak River Day School (Church of England).

This school was closed at the time of my visit, October 17, and from what the Rev. Mr. McGraw, the resident clergyman at this point, tells me, there is not much probability of its being opened at an early date. There is a good frame school in good order, and it is unfortunate that with over 100 children on this reserve, the school cannot be kept open. Mr. McGraw was the last teacher here, and he tells me that the Indians simply would not, or could not, send their children to school, by could not, I mean lack of clothes and footwear. This is one of the points where a small boarding school would do well.

Portage la Prairie Boarding School.

Rev. J. L. Miller, teacher.

I have visited this school three times during the year. At the time of my first visit there were 31 children attending school, 12 boys and 19 girls. The pupils attending school are divided into the following classes:—

Standard I	9
" II	5
" III	6
" IV	7
" V	4
Total	31

The children of standard I know their A, B, C's and can read short words of one syallable, and spell and write them very well. They can also count up to thirty or forty.

Standard II read in the second primer, can spell very well and write anything as far as their lessons take them. They can do small sums in addition and count up to one hundred.

Standard III read in the second reader, and spell and write all they read. They write well in their copy-books, and in arithmetic, can do small sums up to multiplication. They are also taught the geography of Manitoba.

Standard IV are in the third reader, can spell all they read, and are good writers in their copy-books. In arithmetic they have gone as far as long division. They also take up the geography of Canada and composition.

Standard V are in the fourth reader, are good readers, can spell and write well all they read. They are taking all the branches similar to the same grade in our public schools.

The school population was as follows, regarding the tribes the pupils come from:—

Sioux	19
Long Plains band	9
Swan Lake band	4
Total	32

Lake St. Martin's Day School.

The school building is composed of poplar logs and is in size 16 x 24, chinked with wood, and filled up level with logs with mud. The building is whitewashed inside and out, limewash. The roof is shingled, and the ceiling is covered with three quarter inch ceiling, which is not painted. The building requires to be whitewashed both inside and out, and the ceiling painted white, at least two coats. The blackboard is in bad condition and requires to be painted.

There are the following maps, one each, of the world, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, old, Dominion of Canada, old provinces, Hendry's map of Manitoba,

THE REPORT OF MR. W. M. GRAHAM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES IN SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN, ON INDIAN SCHOOLS IN SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Crowstand Boarding School.

This institution is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and is situated near Coté reserve, Pelly agency. I visited the school in December for the purpose of making an inspection.

This school has an authorized attendance of fifty and at the time of my visit there were forty-nine pupils in attendance.

The staff consists of a principal, Rev. Mr. McWhinney; Miss Gilmour, matron; Miss McLean, teacher; Miss Dunbar, asst. matron; F. Hill, seamstress; and G. Coppin, farmer.

I have always found this school in first-class order and the children comfortably clad. The class-room work is good, although the children do not speak out as well as they should.

There is a first-class farm in connection with this school and the boys receive a good training in all lines of agriculture. Last year this farm produced 1,055 bushels of wheat, 330 bushels of barley and 2,052 bushels of oats. About two-thirds of this grain will be sold and the proceeds used in connection with the carrying on of the work of the institution. I found the six work horses and the equipment in good order. Twenty-eight cattle were well stabled and fed.

There is a large barn under construction which, when completed, will be a great convenience in carrying on the work of the school.

The inspection of books showed the school to be in good circumstances, financially, there being a credit balance of $700.

The principal of this school is a practical man, and the work is carried on under his close supervision.

Assiniboine Day School.

This school was built during the month of June and opened on July 4, 1910. It is a frame structure, 36 x 24 feet, neatly finished inside and out; it has a basement and it is well lighted and heated.

The attendance at one time was as high as twenty-four, but during the severe weather it has fallen off considerably, which of course was to be expected.

I visited this school three times during the year and my last visit was made in January, 1911, during the very severe weather. I found twelve children in attendance and was greatly pleased to note the progress that has been made during the short time in which the school has been opened. It was also interesting to see how neat and tidy the children all were and to learn how interested the parents were in the school.

A garden has been ploughed close to the school and it is the intention to have this divided into individual plots for each child. In the spring a neat picket fence will be built around these buildings, which consist of the school, stable and Indian waiting-room. There is a flag pole in front of the school and the Canadian flag is always flying during school hours.

The children attending school have a hot bowl of soup and biscuits every day at noon. The former is prepared by two of the girls in the basement, where there is a stove.

Miss Lawrence is the teacher and she is well qualified for her work.

Moose Mountain Day School.

I visited this school during the month of January, 1911, and as usual found everything in good order. There are twenty-six names on the roll and I was pleased to see the cleanly appearance of the children, who were also well clad.

The class-room work is improving and the teacher spares no effort to bring the chilren along and make them thoroughly understand what they are reading.

Since my last visit to this school several improvements have been made. A lean-to kitchen, bath-room and pantry, with a cellar under all, have been built. The idea of this kitchen is to have a place to gvive the girls instruction in the art of cooking and also for the purpose of preparing the midday meal. When this kitchen is in operation, which I hope will be the case in a few days, it will be a great convenience, as heretofore the meals have been prepared in the Mission house, some distance away. This school also has a garden and the children are taught gardening.

Some seven or eight children, whose homes are at a distance, live in a log house near the school and are looked after and fed by an Indian man and his wife.

Miss Armstrong, the teacher, is very energetic and much interested in her work.

Round Lake Boarding School.

This school is under the auspicecs of the Presbyterian Church and under the management of the Rev. Hugh McKay and a staff of five. It is attached to the Crooked Lake agency and is situated in the Qu'Appelle valley.

At the time of my visit in January, the principal was away on leave of absence and the school was temporarily under the charge of Mr. R. B. Heron, late principal of the Regina school.

The class-room work here is very good indeed. The teacher, Mr. J. Ritchie, B.A., is very much interested in his work, the result of which is very apparent.

There are forty children enrolled and as they are all boarders the attendance in the class-room is good. I found the children clean and well clothed and fed.

This school has a nice farm in connection with it and good grain was grown last year. The proceeds from the sale of this grain is used to help to finance the school. There is also a large herd of cattle here.

File Hills Boarding School.

This school is situated near the File Hills agency headquarters. It is conducted under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church and is under the direct management of Miss J. Cunningham and a staff of four.

This school has been working under great disadvantages all summer, as a new building was being erected, which necessitated certain changes in the existing building and of course upset the work more or less all summer. However, classes were maintained fairly well under these difficulties.

There are in attendance at this institution forty children and, when the new building is completed and interior arrangements settled, there will be room for twenty-five more.

The children are doing good work and the school has always been fortunate in having good teachers.

There is a farm in connection with the institution and the boys are trained in farming. The girls receive a thorough training in all branches of housework.

The principal is much interested in the children and works hard to bring about results.

Gordon's Boarding School.

This school is situated on Gordon's reserve near the Touchwood agency headquarters. It is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England and is under the direct management of Mr. Mark Williams, assisted by his wife, who acts as matron.

I made an inspection of this institution in October, 1910. At that time there were thirty-four children enrolled. I found them backward about speaking out well, which was no doubt partly due to the fact that a stranger was present. I have always found this school in the best of order and the children well clothed and fed. The training they receive here is good, but there should be a farm in connection with the institution so that the larger boys could get a training in this line. One of the best gardens to be found in the country is at this school and the work in connection with it is carried on by the boys and girls.

The finances of the school are in good condition.

Fishing Lake Day School.

The little school has not made as much progress as I should have liked to see. The building and situation are poor. However, as this matter has been brought to the notice of the department, I am hoping that something will be done in the near future to improve matters. There are quite a number of school children on the Fishing Lake reserve who could attend school.

Day Star Day School.

I was unfortunate in the time of my visit to Day Star reserve; it being Saturday the school was closed and the teacher, Mrs. Smythe, was away. The attendance is regular and the children are doing well.

During the year the department built a neat bungalow for the teacher and repainted the school-room. The children are taught gardening in addition to class-room work.

THE REPORT OF MR. W. J. CHISHOLM, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH SASKATCEWAN INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Battleford Industrial School.

This school was visited three times during the year, the inspection being made in January.

The staff was incomplete at this date, and some of the members were new to their duties; the temperature throughout the month was very low greatly increasing the difficulties of caring for the health and well-being of the pupils; so that altogether the conditions were about the most unfavourable that could occur during the year.

There is practically no difference in the attendance since he beginning of the year, there having been 14 new pupils admitted and about the same number of the older pupils discharged.

The difficulty of maintaing the attendance continues to increase. The reluctance of the Indians to allow their children to be taken away from home is no less than in former years. Of the pupils admitted the majority come from Montreal Lake, which is more than two hundred miles distant; and the change from the freedom and relaxation of their northern home to the confinement and discipline of residential school life is most trying to their frail constitutions.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard	I,	10	boys,	11	girls, total	21
"	II,	3	"	4	" "	7
"	III,	3	"	5	" "	8
"	IV,	5	"	8	" "	13
"	V,	..	"	6	" "	6
"	VI,	2	"	..	" "	2
Total	..	23	"	34	" "	57

Four different teachers have been in charge of the class-room at intervals during the year for the most part men of good qualifications. The present teacher, Mr. Marshall, has had good training and experience, holding a second-class certificate for the province of Saskatchewan, and engages in his work with much earnestness and enthusiasm.

In examination the pupils, however, showed a want of thoroughness in most of the subjects, evidently due to repeated interruptions in the course of their studies during the year, incidental to the changing of teachers. An improvement was being effected, however, and in reading and composition especially the pupils displayed greater intelligence and were making progress.

The health of the children seemed only moderately good; several were suffering from coughs and colds, which were in some instances liable to result in more serious ailment. Everything possible was being done for the delicate ones by the matron and assistant matron, both of whom have had training as nurses.

The building is old, poorly adapted to its present use, for which it was not originally intended, and in bad repair. It would require a larger expenditure than the value of the building to make it a safe and sanitary habitation, especially for a large number of Indian children. In one respect only does it comply with the department's present standard, namely, in regard to space. the class-rooms, dining-room and dormitories being large enough for nearly twice the present attendance.

Calisthenic and breathing exercises, which have always been practised at intervals, have been made a regular part of the programme, in accordance with the department's recent instructions.

The productive industries are limited to farming, gardening, and the keeping of live stock, all of which contribute in a moderate degree to the revenue of the school, and afford sufficient scope for the training of the pupils.

Owing to the diminished attendance and the increased cost of many articles of comsumption, it has not been found possible latterly to maintain the school within the revenue derived from the per capita grant and the industries, and there will apparently be a deficit at the end of the year.

Duck Lake Boarding School.

On January 19, in accordance with the department's instructions, I visited the Duck Lake boarding school, for the purpose of inquiring into the sanitary condition of the building. I was accompanied by the Indian agent, Mr. Macarthur, who visits the school frequently and shows a deep interest in its welfare.

The former principal, Rev. O. Charlebois, having been appointed Bishop of Keewatin, has recently been succeeded in charge of the school by Rev. Father Gabillon, who displays great earnestness in every effort for the improvement of the institution and the advancement of the work which it is designed to accomplish.

The organization of the school is good, and the educational work in its different branches is efficiently conducted.

The main building is an unsubstantial structure of wood, on a surface stone foundation, with a partially excavated basement, ceilings somewhat low and portions not well lighted. There is, however, sufficient air space and liberal floor space throughout the building for the present attendance; and a thoroughly satisfactory system of heating and ventilation was installed some two years ago at considerable cost.

With further excavation of the basement and the use of cement for the floor and walls, the introduction of a system of waterworks and sewerage, and provision for better lighting in certain parts, the building should meet all requirements.

So far as the present sanitary conditions are concerned, they are all that the most careful supervision and the best methods or housekeeping can make them. In most residential institutions, as well as in private dwellings, flies are a source of trouble and danger. In this school after each meal when the dishes are washed the are set for the next meal, and then each table is spread over with a cover of lawn, which protects the dishes from flies in summer and from dust at all times.

Thunderchild Boarding School.

On February 1, I visited this school, by direction of the department, in order to inquire into and report upon the accommodation and its adequacy for an increased attendance.

There were at that date 22 Indian children in residence, grant being allowed for 20. There were at the same time 22 non-treaty children in attendance and boarding in the school, for each of whom a charge of $8 per month has been made against their parents, to cover the cost of board and tuition.

There is but one class-room furnished for the purpose, which is occupied by the treaty children, while the non-treaty pupils have their lessons in one of the dining-rooms. There are two dining-rooms, of suitable dimensions and properly furnished, one for the treaty and one for the non-treaty children.

The dormitories, of which there are three, afford accommodation for about 34 pupils. One of these dormitories is particularly well provided with fresh air and light, while one of them is quite defective in these particulars.

One of the most serious defects as regards accommodation is the lack of recreation space within doors.

The building is heated by means of two hot-air furnaces of moderate capacity, which continue to give satisfaction, heating the building throughout with a fair degree of uniformity.

Besides doors and windows, which are largely relied upon for changing the air of the rooms, there are two chimneys which are utilized as ventilating shafts since the installation of furnaces and the discarding of stoves.

I visited the class-room, but did not make an examination of the class work. There is, however, one boy in particular, David Jimmy, whose progress I have observed from his admission to the school in 1901. Ten years is a considerable period of school life; but there are in this instance results to show for it. David is, of course, unusually bright, and is developing well, and in speech and bearing would suffer little in comparison with any well-bred white boy of his age.

Church of England Boarding School, Onion Lake.

This school was inspected on February 3 and 4, and I was assisted in the inspection by the Indian agent, Mr. Sibbald.

Rev. J. R. Matheson is still principal. Mrs. E. B. Matheson, M.D, is matron and medical attendant; but for the rest of the staff there is a lack of permanency which impairs the efficiency of the work throughout.

The authorized attendance of the school is 20 pupils; but so seriously has the attendance been reduced through the withdrawal of a number of pupils by their parents and the transfer of a number of others to other schools that at this date there were but ten treaty pupils enrolled.

There is also a varying attendance of non-treaty children, the average for the quarter ended December 31 being 22 daily, which is lower than at any other time for some years past. These are for the most part children of half-breed parents, who contribute nothing appreciable toward their maintenance.

The class work was examined throughout. The English language and composition have been taught intelligently, and good progress has been made in these branches. In reading the old method is still in use with beginners, of labouriously teaching the alphabet by the arbitrary names of the letters before proceeding to teaching the sounds that the letters represent, a method characterized by the best authorities as being in itself worse than a waste of time. Numbers have been rather well taught, especially to beginners, a free use of objects being made. The other subjects of the programme have received due attention.

Calisthenic exercises have been practised; and I am told they are always performed in the open air when the weather is favourable. A series of exercises were

As is usual in boarding schools, there is daily practice in singing.

As in usual in boarding schools, there is daily practice in singing.

The building has been evolved by successive additions from a comparatively small original structure, and it fails to comply in some particulars with the department's standard for residential school buildings.

Heating is effected by means of stoves; and while there is some provision for the admission of fresh air to the different apartments, there is no automatic arrangement for the removal of foul air.

There is a separate hospital building, properly fitted up and equipped for the purpose; but fortunately there has been no demand for hospital accommodation during the past year so far as the school is concerned.

There is no farm in connection with the school, but there are facilities for the training of the pupils in gardening, dairying, and the care of stock.

Lac la Plonge Boarding School.

This school was inspected on June 27 and 28.

The school is still in charge of Rev. F. Ancel, who had at the time of the inspection ten assistants, though for the first half of the year preceding the staff and teaching belong to one of the orders of Grey nuns, who formerly conducted and teaching belong to one of the orders of Grey Nuns, who formerly conducted the school when it was located at Ile à la Crosse, and who have returned to this charge in response to an urgent appeal.

The register of pupils' attendance shows:—

Enrolled July 1, 1909	30	
Admitted since	3	
Total		33
Discharged	3	
Died	2	
Deduct		5
Enrolled June 28, 1910		28

Nine more pupils were admitted shortly after the inspection. These as well as the pupils already enrolled were examined individually by Dr. King and were found to be healthy.

The results of the examination of class work were unsatisfactory, owing chiefly to the serious disorganization of the work during the first seven months of the year, when there was no properly qualified teacher on duty. In writing and dictation the pupils did fairly well; but they read without expression, had but a poor command of English, and had little facility in the use of numbers.

The sister at present in charge of the class-room, however, is well qualified for her duties; and there is reason to expect a material improvement in the condition of the work.

A few of the ex-pupils whom I observed illustrate in a very creditable manner the benefits of their school training.

About thirty per cent of the pupils are Crees, the remainder Chipewyans. The Crees belong to the Canoe Lake band and show an inclination to engage in agricultural pursuits, in which industries the school affords fair facilities for the training of the pupils.

The area of land in connection with the school which is cleared for farming purposes is not large, but is being increased steadily. It is of excellent quality and grain and vegetables are produced abundantly.

The live stock owned by the school included 9 horses, 6 work oxen, 1 pure-bred Shorthorn bull, 10 cows, and 33 head of young cattle, besides a few pigs and a small flock of poultry.

A plentiful supply of hay is obtained from the flats along the Bever river, the site of the school being on the high bank adjacent.

The building affords liberal accommodation for the present attendance; the air space, however, is small relatively to the floor space, the ceilings being less than nine feet high in the first two storeys.

It is the intention to enlarge the basement, which at present is but a small excavation, and to install furnaces for steam heating, in connection with which provision will also be made for a reliable ventilation, this being wanting in the building as it is at present.

Lac la Ronge Boarding School.

On July 28 I arrived at Lac la Ronge in connection with the annuity payments, and on the 29th and 30th made an inspection of the school, after which the pupils were dismissed for a month's vacation.

In December, 1910, Rev. James Brown resigned the principalship and was succeeded by Rev. M. B. Edwards, who was at one time assistant principal of the Battleford industrial school. At the same time Mrs. Edwards succeeded Mrs. Brown as matron.

The school is allowed a per capita grant for an attendance up to 50 pupils. At the date of inspection, as at the end of the preceding quarter, there were actually 55 enrolled, which number is accounted for as follows:—

Enrolled June 30, 1909	48	
Admitted since	12	
Total		60
Discharged	1	
Dropped from roll	4	
Deduct		5
Enrolled June 30, 1910		55

Of this number 48 were present at inspection, the remainder being out on leave.

The pupils are arranged in two divisions, with a teacher in charge of each. The teacher of the senior division, Miss Culpin, has excellent qualifications and experience; and the work in the higher standards was being followed up logically and successfully. Miss Cunningham, now in charge of the primary forms alone, was making a study of methods and devices specially adapted to beginners.

Satisfactory progress was found in both divisions. In the primary division the pupils engage in their exercises brightly and with enjoyment, thus affording one of the first conditions of successful work. The pupils present at examination were graded as follows:—

Standard	I,	8	boys,	17	girls,	total 25
"	II,	4	"	3	"	" 7
"	III,	3	"	5	"	" 8
"	IV,	4	"	4	"	" 8
Total		19	"	29	"	" 48

The pupils were examined individually by Dr. King and were found in a good state of health. This school has the enviable record of not having had a death among its pupils since its inauguration four years ago; nor has it been necessary to discharge a pupil on account of ill health.

With a view to farming, whether for immediate profit or for instruction, a poorer site could hardly have been chosen. This industry is not, nor can it ever be, of any material value to the school, the land being poor and very stony. Live stock can be kept only at a great disadvantage, owing to the scarcity of native hay for at least ten miles around. A plot sufficient for garden purposes has been cleared of trees and stones and is being cultivated with good results.

In some respects, however, the situation of the school is good; the scenery at least is fine and the drainage is excellent.

Food-supplies are expensive here, with the exception of fish and garden products, which are not brought in from abroad. Flour costs from $6 to $8 per 98-lb. sack, bacon 30 cents per lb., sugar 20 cents per lb., and other articles in proportion. The provision bill would be a very large one were it not that a good supply of whitefish is obtainable from the lake on the shore of which the school stands.

The accounts of the institution are kept in excellent order, and the finances are well managed.

The building requires considerable alterations and improvements. The older portion and body of the building has but a small basement, low ceiling and small windows. The newer portion, or wing, has larger windows and high ceilings, and

is to that extent very much better adapted for its purpose. Stoves are employed throughout for heating, and ventilation has not been adequately provided for. So far as space is concerned, there is ample accommodation for an attendance of fifty pupils.

Day Schools.

Increased interest is being taken in the day schools on the reserves by all parties concerned in them, as a result of the department's present policy for the improvement of these schools. Our agents and teachers are encouraged, realizing that they have now at their disposal the means of making this work a success. The Indians have heard, through papers published by the missionaries in syllabics and from other sources, of the increased usefulness of some of these schools, and where they have not the advantages of similar institutions already they express themselves as eager to have them established.

Day School on John Smith's Reserve.

This school had for years been doing a most unsatisfactory work; and that notwithstanding the fact that it is situated among an advanced and intelligent class of Indians, where the work of a really efficient school would have been duly appreciated.

The school building, though erected some years ago, is fairly large, well finished and properly equipped, and meets almost all requirements. Last summer a very comfortable teacher's dwelling was provided by the department, and Rev. R. F. McDougall was secured as teacher.

Mr. McDougall took up his duties in the beginning of January; and though the first month's work was seriously interrupted through severe weather and an outbreak of diphtheria, yet the success of the school has even for the past quarter, the first under the new arrangement, been most pronounced. I cannot say that in so short a space there are any marked results as regards actual progress in studies; but two essential conditions have been secured. In the first place, the pupils have been got to school; and, secondly, their interest and enthusiasm have been aroused There is a possible attendance on the reserve of about 33 pupils, and it is evident that the actual attendance will presently fall little short of that number.

The tone of the school is greatly improved. The exercises are so skilfully varied that the pupils cannot weary; and such life and reality are imparted to their work that they engage in it with intelligence and with pleasure.

The warm noon meal, which has been kept up for years past under unfavourable conditions in connection with a few of the best of our day schools, has here also been introduced, and is serving an excellent purpose in drawing the children to the school and relieving the minds of parents as to the well-being of the children during their absence from home. But it cannot be said that they come to school for the noon meal mainly or chiefly; for school work begins at 9 o'clock, and there is little fault to be found as regards their punctuality.

It is particularly satisfactory to note that the parents of the children, many of whom are themselves ex-pupils of the Battleford industrial school, are showing a sympathy with the work of the school which is generally wanting elsewhere but which will, I am convinced, be found wherever the school is really entitled to it.

North Fort à la Corne Day School.

Miss A. A. Hawley has had charge of this school since September, 1909, but combined with her duties as teacher are those of field matron, or nurse, on the reserve.

Notwithstanding that the daily hours of school have been shortened to 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and that these hours have been further seriously broken into by the teacher's other duties, yet the improvement in the work is satisfactory. This is particularly true as regards the third or highest standard, which includes six pupils of from twelve to fifteen years of age who have apparently had a large share of the teacher's attention. These pupils, five of whom are girls, have been receiving a good elementary education and a valuable general training.

The school population of this part of the reserve is about 32. Of these 25 are enrolled as pupils, and for a time the attendance was 20 or more. A scheme for conveying the children to school during the winter was tried and proved helpful for a time in securing an attendance. In addition to this a wholesome noon meal has been provided; but these things combined have not served to maintain the attendance as it should be.

It is, perhaps, not possible for the teacher to perform her combined duties in an entirely satisfactory way: it is certain that neither is at the present time wholly a success.

Preparations are being made to build a new school, which is urgently needed, as well as a teacher's dwelling, to which a children's dining-room will be attached. Moreover, the question is under consideration whether these buildings should not be located centrally on the reserve and this school be amalgamated with the one at the south end.

South Fort à la Corne Day School.

Mrs. Ada Godfrey has been in charge of this school for about seven years; and her work continues to be attended with fairly and uniformly satisfactory results.

The hours of school that have been observed here are from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., and the pupils are tolerably punctual.

The number of pupils enrolled is 19, which is the total school population of this part of the reserve. During the winter the pupils were brought to school by sleigh, the method proving successful and keeping the average well up to the possible attendance.

The pupils engage in their various exercises and desk work with interest and diligence, and at examination answered freely and in an audible voice; while their exercise-books contain much evidence as to the useful and practical character of their daily work.

Mrs. Godfrey also performs the duties of field matron, in which capacity her efforts have been attended with generally good results and have at times been very valuable.

Poundmaker's and Little Pine's Day Schools.

These schools were visited and inspected in the beginning of May. They were at that date improved neither in name nor in reality. They have been in operation for many years, without much change and with but slight indications of any valuable results.

Albert Ducharme had recently been appointed teacher in the former, and C. T. Desmarais has been for about twelve years in charge of the latter. Experience has in these cases proved of no avail; and neither teacher has any other qualification for the work of the school-room.

There were 16 children of school age on Poundmaker's reserve and 25 on Little Pine's; but the average attendance was in both instances less than one-third of the possible. The punctuality of the pupils was also much at fault; and altogether it appeared that the teachers had very little influence over the pupils or their parents.

The pupils in both schools were all in the first standard, although some had been in attendance for three of four years and are naturally as bright as other Indian children.

Since that time special efforts have been, and are still being, put forth toward awakening interest in these schools and improving the attendance and the class work.

Day Schools of the Saddle Lake Agency.

I visited the day and boarding schools of the Saddle Lake agency during May, but did not make a report to the department on them, these being outside my regular jurisdiction.

Day Schools of the Carlton Agency.

I visited during the year all the day schools of the Carlton agency except the one at Montreal Lake; but my visits were brief and I made no full examination of their work.

On Mistawasis reserve a comfortable teacher's dwelling has been provided, with pupils' dining-room attached; and by conveying the children from the more distant parts to and from school a very fair attendance has been maintained. This school is rather well conducted, but admits of improvement in some respects. The teacher, Rev. C. W. Bryden, possesses ample qualifications.

The school on the Big River reserve is a suitable building and properly equipped; and at intervals very satisfactory work has been done. However, the teacher, Mrs. McLeod, wife of the farming instructor, has had many difficulties to contend with; and it has not been found possible to secure a full or uniform attendance. The value of the work done has been very much impaired in consequence.

The average attendance at the school on Ahtahkakoop's reserve is less than one-third of the school poulation; the qualifications of the teacher are limited; and the school is far from realizing its possibilities. Measures for improvement in the attendance and character of the work are being inaugurated, and much may yet be looked for here.

At Sturgeon Lake also, where the work had dragged along from term to term with very small profit to any concerned, improvements are about to be made to the school building, a new teacher's dwelling erected, and steps taken to secure a better attendance and more satisfactory instruction.

On the Wahpaton reserve, at Round Plain, where Mr. J. Beverley acts as farming instructor and teacher, little value can be attached to the work that has been done. The teacher has but little capacity for school work, and the attendance at the best is poor. The population of the reserve is small, and there are but eight children of school age, all told. Latterly a slight improvements has been made in the work of the school through the assistance of Mrs. Beverley in preparing the noon meal for the children and in training them in sewing and knitting.

Schools not Visited.

The schools on the Red Pheasant and Stony reserves, near Battleford, as also those at Montreal Lake and Meadow Lake were not inspected during the year.

THE REPORT OF MR. J. A. MARKLE, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES AND RESERVES, ON THE SCHOOLS IN THE ALBERTA INSPECTORATE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Red Deer Industrial School.

This school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and was inspected on June 19, last.

There were then enrolled 61 pupils, classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	17	9
" II	6	2
" III	9	6
" IV	1	6
" V	2	0
" VI	3	0
Total	38	23

The Rev. A. Barner, principal, had nine assistants, filling various positions, among them Mr. F. J. Dobson, who holds a second-class teacher's certificate.

The pupils in the six standards appeared to be well up in their work, and evidences of Mr. Dobson's painstaking methods were strikingly apparent.

There is a large farm in connection with this institution. About 250 acres is under cultivation, and, besides, there are kept approximately 75 head of horses and cattle as well as hogs and fowl. The boys of advanced years assist at the various farm duties, and the girl pupils at divers housework. The graduates of this institution should be better men and women, from all standpoints, when they return to their homes to take up work for themselves.

The main buildings of this institution were erected about twenty-five years ago, and while they may be considered substantial, they are not the design to meet the present-day ideas of convenience, heating, lighting and ventilation.

Sarcee Boarding School.

This school is located on the Sarcee reserve, and is under the auspices of the Church of England.

The Venerable Archdeacon Tims is principal; Mr. Grevett, assistant principal and teacher; Mrs. Grevett, housekeeper; and Miss Lear, the girls' matron.

There were 8 boys and 7 girls present when I made the inspection on January 6 of this year. The 15 pupils were classified as follows—

	Pupils.
Primer class	6
Standard I	3
" II	3
" III	3

The average attendance for the year 1910 was 13·85.

The pupils in the advanced class read fairly well, but in too low a tone. Mr. Grevett had recently started the whole school at drill exercises, and very good progress had been made.

Last season there were 1½ acres of land under roots and garden stuff, but owing to the drought in that district there was practically no crop.

Tenders are now advertised for with a view of replacing this dilapidated old building with a new and modern-designed one.

Victoria Home Boarding School.

This school is located adjacent to the western border of the Peigan Indian reserve, and it is under the auspices of the Church of England, with the Rev. W. R. Haynes as principal.

This school was inspected on January 16, last.

There were then 17 boys and 9 girls enrolled, and classified as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I.	16
"	II.	5
"	III.	4
"	IV.	1

Two new wings were added to this institution last autumn to provide sleeping accommodation for the boys and girls, and in which there would be abundance of pure air. These dormitories are on the second floor, and practically the whole southern walls are of canvas only. These new dormitories, however, proved to be too cold for use when the thermometer dropped very low last January. It will, however, be inexpensive to remedy this defect for extremely cold weather use by placing glazed sash in the canvas-covered walls just referred to, and providing each with a heating stove. When these apparent essentials are provided, I entertain the opinion that not only will these dormitories be comfortable during the extremely cold weather, but the pupils who occupy them will have abundance of pure, fresh air, as well.

The fences, yards and premises were in good order and well kept.

Goodfish Lake Day School.

This school is located on the southern portion of the Whitefish lake reserve, and within the Saddle Lake agency.

I inspected this school on February 15, last, and there were then present 9 boys and 3 girls.

This school is under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and Mrs. H. S. Alldritt is the teacher.

There were 19 children enrolled, and classified as folows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I.	13
"	II.	4
"	III.	2

The average attendance at this school for the year 1910 was 5·3.

Mrs. Alldritt had only assumed the duties at this school a short time before I made the visit. The class-room was clean and tidy, and the teacher seemed to be a very good disciplinarian.

Saddle Lake Day School.

Mrs. Jas. Steinhauer is the teacher here. It, too, is under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

There were no children present when I called on February 17, last.

I was informed that there were 13 children whose parents adhered to the Methodist faith, and resided within the boundaries of the Saddle Lake reserve. The average attendance during the last calendar year was only 4·3. The Indians of this reserve, however, patronize the Red Deer industrial and the Blue Quill (Sacred Heart) boarding schools to a creditable extent.

The kitchen portion of the old mission building was used for a class-room when the children did attend. It is not suited for a class-room, and poorly furnished, too.

The Indians reside at too great a distance from any one point on this reserve to expect a regular attendance of even 8 of the 13 children of the Methodist faith on this reserve.

Whitefish Day School.

This school has not been in operation during the past year. There are now only two or three children of school age near the northern portion of the lake, and where this school is located.

Samson's Day School.

The office buildings on the Battle river were fitted up last August for use as a day school for the children of the Samson's and Montana's bands, and within the Hobbema agency.

These buildings were not required for the use of the agent since the transfer of the agency headquarters to new buildings near the Hobbema railway siding.

Mrs. Waters, who taught at Goodfish school for a couple of years, removed to this point and took charge as teacher last August.

I have not had an opportunity to inspect this school, but reports have reached me that the attendance has been fairly good, and that those who attend have made reasonable progress at class work.

Old Sun's Day School.

Although I never visited this day school, I have heard that it was a failure. The Indians who are expected to send their children to this school have for one reason or another not patronized it to even a reasonable extent. The reserve is a large one, 36 miles from the east to the west boundary, and about 12 miles from south to north, and the Indians reside on both the north and the south side of the Bow river, and it is not convenient for the children to attend any school other than a residential one. The Indians of this reserve who claim to adhere to the Protestant faith will soon be provided with a residential school of modern design, and there will then be no valid reasons why every child of school age and in good health on that reserve should not receive the benefits of an education.

The Old Sun's school is under the auspices of the Church of England

Morley Day School.

This school was closed about a year ago, and to my knowledge there is no school in operation on the Stony reserve.

St. Paul's Boarding School.

This school is located near the Blood Indian reserve, and is under the auspices of the Church of England.

During the very early part of March, last, I was on the road to inspect this institution, when I was handed a lettergram instructing me to take up other pressing work. I am unable, therefore, to give any details of the work at this school other than I understand that the authorities of the church are providing a much required new dormitory for the use of the boys, and, as well, making other changes to the buildings of this institution, which will greatly improve them.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Although the schools within this inspectorate that are under the auspices of the Roman Catholic denomination do not come within my work, I have inspected the buildings used for Indian educational purposes at the following points:—Crowfoot school, on the Blackfoot reserve, Sacred Heart school, on the Saddle Lake reserve, Ermineskin's school, on the Ermineskin's reserve, Sacred Heart school, on the Peigan reserve, St. Albert school, at the town of St. Albert, and the St. Joseph's industrial school, located near the mouth of the High river.

The object of the special inspections referred to was with a view of determining whether any improvements could be made to the buildings in use, which would likely conduce to the greater physical well-being of the children then enrolled or the children to be enrolled at some future date.

Detailed reports of these inspections were made, together with a number of suggested improvements to buildings, suggested methods to improve the ventilation of class-rooms, dormitories, &c.

I also spent about a month at the Sacred Heart boarding school, Peigan reserve, last autumn, supervising the erection of two fresh air dormitories for the pupils of that institution. These dormitories have since been tested with the most gratifying results when the weather was not particularly cold. The reverend principal assured me that he visited these dormitories on several mornings, and that the air therein seemed to be as fresh as the air outside. It will be necessary, however, to provide against the few extremely cold nights of each year, but this will not be an unsurmountable difficulty, and without affecting in any degree the good ventilation already provided.

THE REPORT OF REV. A. E. GREEN, INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, ON THE SCHOOLS OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Kuper Island Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected April, 1910, and February, 1911. The staff consisted of the following:—Rev. P. Claessen, principal and teacher; Rev. W. Cortenaad, teacher; J. Lecromn, trade instructor; A. Rault, farm instructor; Rev. Sister Evariste, matron; Rev. Sister M. Albert, laundress; Rev. Sister M. Florentius, teacher; Rev. Sister M. Stanislaus, cook.

Seventy-four children were enrolled, of whom 72 were present at inspection. They were classified as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I.	10	7
" II.	5	5
" III.	6	6
" IV.	5	3
" V.	6	9
" VI.	6	6

The senior boys had improved very much in reading and spelling, their pronunciation being much better than at former inspection. Arithmetic, very good; geography, fair. The junior boys made a very fair showing in all subjects studied.

The girls did exceedingly well. The seniors' reading was very good. Spelling, arithmetic, geography, and grammar were also good. They did blackboard exercises quickly and correctly. I told them (both boys and girls) a story, and gave them twenty minutes to write a composition on it. These compositions would compare most favourably with any done by white children.

Both the boys and girls went through the prescribed physical drills in a very creditable manner. The examinations were very satisfactory.

In the class-rooms, the desks are in rather poor condition.

There are nearly 40 acres under cultivation, in connection with this school. The soil is rich and good, and although last season was unusually dry, fair crops were raised. Potatoes, 12 tons; hay, 25 tons; oats, 1 ton, &c.

There is a garden of about 6 acres, where beans, carrots, cabbage, sweet corn, and other vegetables for kitchen use are grown. The orchard, too, is doing well, there being a good supply of apples, plums, small fruits, and walnuts.

The live stock consists of 2 horses, 10 milch cows, 2 heifers, 1 bull, 4 calves, 3 pigs, and 150 chickens. They require two stronger horses, as the land is heavy and the ploughing hard.

The boys attend to the horses, milk the cows, &c. All do gardening, six work at carpentry, and one mends shoes.

The girls are taught to be good housekeepers, to cook, to sew, to mend and darn. They make all their own dresses, also the shirts for the boys.

The water system has been greatly improved since former inspection; a new dam and a new ram give them a good supply. The kitchen and drinking water is obtained from natural springs.

The closets and drainage have been vastly improved. The main drain has been laid to tide water, pipes are ready and boxes made, awaiting the low spring tides, when they will be laid out to low-water mark. The boxes are to be weighted with stones to prevent the pipes from being washed out as before.

The school is protected against fire, buckets, axes, and ladders being in place, and fire-drill held once a month. New fire-extinguishers were required.

The old barn has been arranged for a play-room for the boys, where they play basketball, football, and other games, and practise their band music. In fine weather they can play outside. The girls play ball and games, too, but have only a poor playground. All the children practise club-swinging and dumb-bells, in addition to the regulation drill.

The new barn and stables were completed, and were well built and first-class in in every respect. The new bakery, with steel Hubbard oven, bakes well, and is a great saving in fuel. The old stables have been torn down, and the ground added to the boys' playground. Among other improvements, a new bridge has been built

over the creek; a sidewalk put from the girls' home to the chapel; and the kitchen has been furnished with a new cooking range, new sinks, and a new floor.

One girl died in January of consumption. The others all appeared to be healthy.

I met some of the ex-pupils at Victoria, two at Saanich and three at Cowichan; these were doing well. But at Duncan I heard of four boys who had been in trouble through drink.

During my visit the pupils gave an entertainment; there was their band (sixteen instruments), singing, drills, recitations, and all were well rendered.

I might mention that the floor of the girls' recreation-room needs to be renewed, and that the dormitories for girls are a little overcrowded.

This school has a deficit of about a thousand dollars, but considering everything, the school is in better condition than it was formerly. Of course the buildings are defective, but with improvements made are somewhat better than they were.

Saanich Day School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected Jannary 26, 1911. The teacher, Daniel Dick, is a graduate from Kuper Island industrial school. There are fourteen children of school age, eleven being enrolled. The average for the quarter before my visit was only a fraction over two. I saw the Indians and they again asked that the school should not be closed, and promised to see that their children attend more regularly. The pupils present had made a little progress, but very little.

Tsartlip Day School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected January 26, 1911. Re-opened this year, with Miss Helen Hagan as teacher. Children of school age, thirteen, twelve of whom are enrolled. Only five were present at inspection, the others being away from the reserve with their parents. All the children are in standard I. Miss Hagan is a very good teacher, taking great interest in the children. Satisfactory progress had been made. The average attendance was 6·25.

Songhees Day School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected January 27, 1911. Sister Mary Berchmans, teacher. There are only ten children of school age on the reserve, and all of them enrolled. The day of my visit was a very stormy one, so the younger children could not get out, and five only were present: three in standard II, and two in standard IV. The five absent are in standard I.

The pupils did well in all subjects, showing they had been well taught. Five girls, having reached sixteen years of age, discontinued going the past year. I found these ex-pupils were doing well. The school-room was bright and homelike.

Koksilah Day School (Methodist)

Inspected January 30, 1911. There are twenty children of school age in the vicinity of school. During the year five of the most regular and most advanced moved to other reserves. Enrolled, fourteen. Present at inspection (a stormy day), six. Most of the pupils have to walk a considerable distance to go to school. Pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard	I.	11
"	II.	1
"	III.	2

G. A. Dockstader is the teacher and does good work. Those who had attended regularly had made reasonable progress. I found the school-house in good repair.

Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected January 31, 1911 (a stormy day). Number of children of school age on reserve, twenty, enrolled fifteen. Four were present at inspection. There was an average attendance of six. Those present did well in reading, writing, spelling, and counting. Pupils were classified thus:—

Standard	I.	7
"	II.	4
"	III.	3
"	IV.	1

The teacher, Miss Louise Douglass, although very young, appears to have made a very good start. The school-house is an old frame building in fair repair.

Quamichan Day School (Methodist).

Inspected January 31. Children of school age, thirty. Enrolled fourteen, with an average attendance of 4·64. Present at inspection, five boys. Pupils classified:—

Standard	I.	12
"	II.	2

The teacher, Mr. Ernest J. Bowden, formerly on the Brandon industrial school staff, is a fine, spirited young man, who will do good work if pupils attend. There seems to be a strained feeling between the Indians and the white settlers here, and the Indians do not appear very willing to send their children to school.

The school building is in good repair.

Nanaimo Day School (Methodist).

This school was inspected February 3, 1911. There are twenty-three children of school age on the reserve, of whom fourteen are enrolled, with an average attendance of 8·8. The pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard	I.	6
"	II.	6
"	III.	2

The seven pupils present did well in reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and geography; the arithmetic being especially good. Pupils were bright, and looked clean. The school-house is in good repair, and the new desks a great improvement.

Mr. W. J. Knott, the teacher, is doing good work.

Somenos Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school has been closed since the teacher, Miss Maud Lomas, resigned. She had become discouraged by the small attendance. After my visit and talk with the Indians, the attendance improved for three or four months, but then fell back again.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Lytton Industrial School (Church of England).

I inspected this industrial school July, 1910. The staff consisted of: Rev. Geo. Ditcham, principal and teacher; T. E. Smith, carpenter; Miss Dyer, matron; Sing, cook; Ho, laundryman.

There were twenty-nine boys enrolled, and twenty-three present at inspection. They were classified thus:—

	Boys.
Standard I.	6
" IV.	17
" VI.	6

The pupils would compare favourably with white children of the same age, in their studies, but do not speak out very well. The boys have four hours of study and four hours of work each day.

The class-room was well equipped with blackboards, globe, books, &c., all in good condition.

This school has about one thousand acres of land, two hundred and forty being under cultivation. They have a splendid irrigation system, there being plenty of water, and the land bears good crops. This year they raised eighty tons of hay, twenty-five tons of grain, twenty tons of potatoes, eight tons of alfalfa, and a quantity of roots.

Six acres are laid out in garden, where they grow onions, tomatoes, melons, &c. There was a splendid crop of apples, the tree having to be propped up from weight of fruit.

They have seventy pigs, fifty-three head of cattle, twenty-three sheep, thirty-two chickens, three geese, and five horses. Six cows are milked, and enough butter made for school purposes.

Six boys work at carpentry, two do saw-mill work under Mr. Smith, and others do casual blacksmithing for farm.

The pupils looked healthy, and were well clothed.

For fire-protection, water is carried over the hose through pipes. There was a good supply of buckets, hose, fire-escapes (one on the north side, and two on the south), ready for any emergency.

The Indians here claim that their children should not work, and encourage them to shirk it, even to running away from school. I questioned boys who had run away, and whose parents claimed that they had been worked too hard and punished too severely. I soon found out that their stories were greatly exaggerated, and when I invited parents and boys to accompany me and tell their story in the presence of the staff, they declined.

All the buildings were in good repair, and very clean. Wings have been added to the large dairy barn since last inspection.

Lytton Day School (Church of England).

Inspected in July, 1910, Miss Lily Blachford, teacher. There are twenty-five children of school age on the reserve, twenty of them being enrolled, with an average attendance of 10·3. Pupils are graded thus:—

Standard I.	10
" II.	5
" III.	5

The pupils are making reasonable progress, considering their irregular attendance; for like all Indians they are away a great deal from their own village.

Miss Blachford is a faithful teacher, interested in the progress of her pupils.

Sholus Day School (Church of England).

Inspected July 22. There are thirty children of school age in this vicinity, twenty being enrolled, with an average attendance of ten. All are in standard I. The children were making progress, and now understand quite a little English, so should advance more quickly in the future.

Miss Beatrice Hobden is the teacher.

All Hallows Girls' Boarding School (Anglican).

This school was inspected April, 1910. The staff consisted of: Sister Superior, principal; Sister Althea, vice-principal; Sister Louise, matron; Miss Harris, head teacher; Miss Flower, assistant teacher. Miss Harris was retiring from the school, where she had been very successful.

There were twenty-four children registered, twenty-one of them being present at inspection. They were graded:—

Standard I	4
" II	4
" III	4
" IV	4
" V	3
" VI	2

The girls did well in the usual subjects taught, as spelling, arithmetic, geography, grammar, &c. Their writing was good, also their singing. The pupils could repeat the substance of selections read, and answered all questions readily.

Pupils are taught general housework, with its cooking, breadmaking, laundry work, &c. The seniors are very good dressmakers. Children also do fancy-work, and learn basket-weaving.

Four acres of land are nicely laid out in garden, half an acre in fruits and vegetables, producing an abundance.

The health of pupils at the school was good. They were also well dressed and well fed.

The school owns large water records on two streams behind it. The new system had not worked very well on the whole, but when in good working order, there is an abundance of water for all purposes. The drainage and ventilation were good.

The school is protected against fire; there are four stand pipes outside the buildings and one inside, three lengths of hose with attachments are kept ready, and the older girls understand turning on the water. Fire-extinguishers, fire-axe, a few old buckets and ladders are kept near at hand. Fire-drill is held. An alarm was given the pupils coming out quickly and in order. The water pressure is sufficient to throw a stream over the roof of the building.

New wash tubs and clothes racks had been put up since my last visit. All the buildings were clean, and in good repair.

The school is doing satisfactory work. There is no debt.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Coqualeetza Industrial Institute (Methodist).

I inspected this school June, 1910, and January, 1911. The staff was made up of: R. H. Cairns, principal; Chas. Reid, farm instructor; Frank Figgins, gardener

and carpenter; Mary Hortop, matron; Hannah E. Young, assistant matron; Meridea Pittman, school teacher; Isabella Clarke, school techer; Mrs. Kate Figgins, cook; Martha E. Jefferis, sewing instructor; Lois Peers, laundress.

Ninety-nine children were enrolled; present at inspection, eighty-nine. They were graded thus:—

Standard I	26
" II	14
" III	17
" IV	11
" V	12
" VI	9

I found excellent work being done in the senior room, where they are taking the full public school course of the province. Reading, good; spelling, very good; and arithmetic really good. The progress made in drawing was excellent. They also have a course in nature study. Everything is taught thoroughly, the teacher, Miss Pittman, being very painstaking in her work.

In the junior room I found all the pupils interested in their studies. Both the reading and number work are well taught. Miss Clarke has the happy faculty of sustaining interest, and is doing splendid work.

Each pupil is in school one-half of each day, giving each child three hours of school and about an hour each evening during winter months for preparation of lessons.

With the new desks the class-room is well equipped.

There is a farm in connection with the school of 85 acres, about 10 of these being used for garden, orchard, and grounds of the institution.

Last year there were 21 acres in hay, which produced 80 tons; 6 acres in oats produced 12 tons; 2 acres of wheat produced 3 tons; 6 acres of potatoes produced 40 tons. All of excellent quality.

The garden had an abundant crop of tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, squash, beets, celery, &c.; while the orchard produced all the apples needed, apples being on the table twice a day in summer and once a day in winter. There was also a good crop of strawberries and raspberries.

The live stock consists of twenty-one head of cattle, seven horses, and eighty hens. No butter is made, all the milk being consumed by pupils and staff. The principal informed me that it had been found advantageous to give pupils plenty of milk.

Six boys were working at carpentry, some of them giving promise of becoming very good mechanics. One boy is learning blacksmithing. Many have become good teamsters, some efficient stockmen. They learn to plough and do all kinds of farm work. The boys seem anxious to learn all kinds of work, hence work cheerfully

The girls do housework, and are taught to make and mend clothes, to wash and iron. The last year of their course they are taught to cook, and to keep a house clean and tidy.

The pupils have good food, and are warm and suitably dressed, and all appear to be healthy.

There is an abundant supply of water from the Elk Creek Water Works Company. The ventilation and drainage systems are also good.

In case of fire, buckets and fire-axes are kept in convenient places. A barrel of water is placed on the upper flat on each side of the building. Fire-drill is held at intervals. Some new fire-extinguishers were required.

Since my last inspection the main building and the principal's residence were painted, making a much better appearance. All the other buildings were in good

repair. The tent dormitory, and the junior school-room, both with tent sides, give great satisfaction.

The staff seem to be very interested in their work.

Acting under departmental instructions, two girls, Fanny and Mabel, about ten years of age, were placed in this school during the year. Their mothers, notoriously bad women, were unfit to have charge of them. Aided by some Indians and bad white men, they fled from place to place, to prevent the girls being placed in school. The girls are now doing exceptionally well, being quite contented and happy, and the Indians are quite reconciled.

Sechelt Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected July, 1910. The staff was as follows:—Sister Theresine, principal; Sister St. Ouen, matron; Sister Victorien, teacher; Sister Stephanus, teacher; Sister St. Denis, teacher; Sister Amelia, cook.

There are forty-five children enrolled, and all were present when I inspected the school. They were classified thus:—

		Boys	Girls
Standard	I	2	9
"	II	5	4
"	III	8	7
"	IV	0	3
"	V	4	3

Their reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and composition were very good. The children speak out well. I consider good progress is being made in the school.

The children have four and a half hours of school work each day.

One and a half acres are under cultivation. The boys, assisted by the girls, under supervision of the sisters, do the gardening. The fruit-trees were doing well, the vegetables, which promised to be good, were a failure, owing to lack of water.

There were two cows, two calves, and one hundred fowls.

Two boys milk; four boys have been taught carpentry, and do the general repairing around the school. The boys also do shoe repairing, fish-net making, wood carving, &c. Five of them painted the school-house under the supervision of Mr. L. Page.

The girls learn to cook, to bake, to mend, to knit, to make lace, to make dresses, to weave baskets, &c. I saw a splendid collection of articles they had made.

The health of the children has improved during the year. The premises are kept very clean, and all precautions against diseases are taken.

The food is varied, well cooked, and well served, and the children have plenty. Pupils were neatly clothed.

The water is good, but the supply during the summer was insufficient. This was to be improved at once. The drainage is good.

The ventilation is also good, the sisters taking great care to have plenty of fresh air.

Fire-appliances were on hand, and fire-drill is held regularly. With plenty of water they would be well prepared in case of fire.

The buildings are in good repair and are kept scrupulously clean. They have been painted with paint furnished by the department. The Indians subscribed $125, handing it over to the principal to secure a painter to oversee the work.

The sisters are doing excellent work, and take great interest in the village Indians. The Indians are friendly to the school. The staff do not have salaries, but

run the school with only the grant from the department and any money made from the sale of their needlework, basket-weaving, &c.

I have recommended that material be furnished by the department for the building of a woodhouse (as this was greatly needed), the school to do the work.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

This school was inspected June, 1910. The staff was as follows:—Rev. J. P. O'Neil, O.M.I., principal; Bro. J. P. Collins, O.M.I., farm instructor; Sister Mary Benedict, matron; sister Mary Rogation, teacher (boys); Sister Mary Zéphirin, asst. teacher (boys); Sister Mary Joseph, teacher (girls); Sister Mary Veronica, asst. teacher (girls); Sister Mary Pauline, cook, boys' school; Sister Mary Agnes, girls' school.

Seventy-nine children were enrolled, and seventy-eight were present at inspection. One boy had leave of absence on account of the death of his father. Pupils were classified:—

		Boys.	Girls
Standard	I.	4	4
"	II.	2	6
"	III.	12	8
"	IV.	12	13
"	V.	7	11

Much improvement was noticeable amongst the boys. Reading, spelling, geography, grammar were very good. Composition and drawing also were good. Their home work was neat. The girls did remarkably well, all having made satisfactory progress.

The boys are taught farming, gardening, care of stock and dairy work, with elementary carpentering and painting. The girls are trained to be efficient little house-keepers, dressmakers, &c.

In connection with the school there is a farm of 310 acres, of which about 110 are under cultivation. Roots and grains of all kinds are successfully raised.

There is a garden of about 4 acres, where vegetables and small fruits do well. Most of what is raised is used in the institution.

They have fourteen cows, eighteen head of young stock, five horses, four colts, seven pigs, and one hundred head of poultry. The boys look after them. Two boys are learning carpentry.

With the exception of a few cases of pneumonia, which occurred in the spring, the health of the pupils has been very good.

Their food is wholesome, and all are well clothed. Water is plentiful, and the drainage good. The ventilation is well attended to.

There is sufficient water pressure here to fight fire; the pupils are drilled, and know their places. Twenty-four dry dust extinguishers, four fire-axes, forty water buckets, two hundred and eighty feet of new hose and four nozzles for same, are on hand.

All the buildings are in fairly good repair, but are in need of a coat of paint.

Since last examination there is marked improvement in the class work and general application of the children to their studies.

Squamish Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected November, 1910. The staff consisted of: Sister Mary Amy, principal; Sister Mary Eugene, matron; Sister Jerome, teacher; Sister Felician, teacher; Sister Anatolie, cook; Sister Ambrosine, asst. cook; Joseph Vannier, gardener.

Seventy children were enrolled, sixty-eight of them belonging to the Squamish tribe, and two to the Musqueam tribe. Sixty-seven children were present at inspection. They were classified:—

		Boys.	Girls
Standard	I.	15	15
"	II.	9	5
"	III.	6	6
"	IV.	4	3
"	V.	2	0
"	VI.	1	4

The reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, composition, &c., were good. The singing was splendid. The pupils answered the many questions put to them, both fluently and correctly. Both boys and girls were improving in their studies.

Four acres of land belong to the school. About 2 acres are laid out in vegetable garden, orchard, flower beds, &c.; they are well kept. This year they raised three tons of turnips, two tons of carrots, a half ton of potatoes, one ton of cabbages, and three tons of apples.

They have two cows, one horse, and seventy chickens.

The boys attend to the milking. Under the supervision of J. Vannier they are taught gardening, also repair their own shoes.

The girls do all kinds of house and laundry work. They are very efficient in lace-making, and in fact all kinds of fancy-work.

All the pupils looked healthy. Both their food and clothing are sufficient. The drainage is good, ventilation by windows, fair.

Appliances are kept in readiness in case of fire—eight fire-extinguishers, two axes, eighteen buckets. Two hundred feet of new hose has been supplied since date of inspection.

The buildings are in good repair; the interior of them was painted during the summer months, and the roads about the school improved.

The pupils are anxious to learn, seem to be attached to the school, and respect their teachers. At the exhibitions that were held at Vancouver in August, North Vancouver in September, and New Westminster in October, this school won a great many prizes, the total amounting to $64, also a bronze medal for a collection of needlework.

Homalco Day School (Roman Catholic).

Inspected November 18, 1910. There are twenty-five children of school age on the reserve, and all are enrolled, with an average attendance of 16. Seventeen were present the day of inspection. When going away from the village the Indians leave the children and food with Mr. and Mrs. W. Thompson, teachers.

The pupils were classified:—

Standard	I.	7
"	II.	7
"	III.	11

They had improved in reading, writing, spelling, and were doing fairly well.

Some difficulties have arisen between teacher and Indians, so that the parents do not take as keen an interest in the school as they previously did.

The building was in good repair.

Sliammon Day School (Undenominational).

Inspected January 11, 1911. There are twenty-eight children of school age on the reserve, all enrolled, the average attendance being fourteen. Twelve were present at inspection (a very stormy day). Pupils were classified:—

Standard	I.	9
"	II.	11
"	III.	8

These children have made good progress. They have improved both in their English, and in their appearance. They stand up like little soldiers, and speak right out clearly. The school is in a very satisfactory condition.

The school building, with class and teacher's living rooms, is in good repair, and kept clean.

The teacher, Mr. J. W. Browne, has cleared and fenced the school grounds, giving the school a much better appearance.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Alberni Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Inspected September, 1910. The staff was as follows:—H. B. Currie, principal; M. J. Currie, matron; Lillie Morrice, teacher; Jean Stevens, asst. matron. The present principal took charge March, 1910.

There were fifty-two children enrolled. Forty-nine were present at inspection. Pupils were classified:—

		Girls.	Boys.
Standard	I.	8	2
"	II.	3	8
"	III.	7	4
"	IV.	6	0
"	V.	3	4
"	VI.	0	4

The pupils were examined in all subjects. The reading of the senior classes was very good, showing improvement, also the spelling. In arithmetic there was a decided improvement. The composition was good, manifesting a knowledge of English. The drawing was fair; the copy-books, neat. Miss Morrice maintains excellent order. She is a teacher of several years' experience in Ontario.

The larger pupils attend school half of each day; the smaller ones attend both morning and afternoon sessions.

The general equipment of the class-room is not good, the teacher's desk, an old home-made one, will scarcely stand up; the pupils' desks are only in fair condition and not sufficient in number to seat the pupils. The class-room itself is unfit for use.

There is a farm of 156 acres, the property of the Presbyterian Church. About 11 acres are cleared and under cultivation. Potatoes, corn, beets, carrots, cucumbers, pumpkins, cabbage, tomatoes, raspberries, gooseberries, black and red currants, are grown. The garden has suffered from stock on account of tumbled down fences, but this has been remedied by a new fifty-four inch, ten-strand wove-wire fence, which has been put up all around the land under cultivation.

The stock consisted of one horse. three cows, one spring calf, and seventy-two chickens.

The larger boys assist in repairing fences and buildings. They are also taught farm work, feeding of stock, milking, also looking after poultry. Six boys repair shoes nearly as well as skilled tradesmen. Boys also help in the laundry, and do the bread-making. The local exhibition was being held during my visit, and an exhibit of the boys' bread won the prize.

On entering the school, the girls are instructed in setting tables, washing dishes; as they advance they learn cooking, sewing, darning, dormitory work, and other work necessary to good housekeeping. They too received prizes at the local exhibition for bread, buns, and two for darned stockings.

The health of the pupils in attendance was good. Their food is sufficient, and well served. Their clothing neat and warm.

The water-supply is fairly good, but the drainage needed improving. The principal promised to see that it would be done. The ventilation has been much improved.

The fire-appliances consist of axes, twelve fire buckets, always kept full and conveniently placed, two pieces of hose are kept in readiness to be attached to pipes. There are four Keystone and six Havergill Eclipse fire-extinguishers distributed throughout the building. Fire-drill had not been held, but the principal assured me this would be observed in the future.

The new book issued by the department on calisthenics had been received, and the exercises commenced, and enjoyed by the pupils. This book will, I think, be of great advantage to the schools.

The main building has been built in sections at different times, and is not in good condition, and presents a worse appearance than conditions warrant; every room required painting, also the outside of the building. This building is 38 x 43, three stories high, with wing, 32 x 46, two stories high.

The old furnace having given no satisfaction for a couple of years, it was thought wise to install a new one.

The principal and matron of this school had only been there six months, but were enthusiastic and had already done good work.

Clayoquot (Christie) Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

I inspected this school September, 1910. The staff was as follows:—Rev. P. Maurus, O.S.B., principal and teacher; Mr. George Sturmer, manual instructor; Sister Mary Scholastica, teacher; Sister Mary Clare, cook; Sister Mary Clothilde, seamstress; Sister Mary Elizabeth, laundress.

There are thirty-eight boys and twenty-nine girls enrolled, three boys not enrolled, making a total of seventy. There were fifty-eight present at inspection. These were classified:—

		Boys.	Girls.	
Standard	I.	4	2	
"	II.	13	8	
"	III	8	5	
"	IV.	5	1	
"	V.	6	9	
"	VI.	5	4	—Total, 70.

I heard the pupils read and spell, and questioned them as to the meaning of words. I examined them in arithmetic, geography, dictation, composition, and the seniors in grammar. Standards IV, V, and VI did very well in all these subjects. Their writing and arithmetic deserve special mention, as they were excellent.

Standards II and III read very well; spelling, fair; arithmetic, fair; writing, good; singing, very good. Standard I was the receiving class, with the beginners.

A lot of slashing and clearing had been done the past summer. The land is very hard to clear, and it is worth about $300 per acre to bring it to a condition for use.

About 2 acres were laid out in flower and vegetable gardens. Every kind of vegetable is grown. The gardens looked well notwithstanding the dry season.

Eleven boys were working at carpentry; they had built one poultry-house and one coal-shed that summer. They were moving the old laundry building, and putting on an addition for a carpenter shop, shoe shop, and blacksmith shop, at time of inspection.

Two boys were learning painting. Three boys attend to the cows, others do plumbing, and some make nets.

They have one bull, five cows, two heifers, two oxen, one calf. Three cows were being milked. They have also a large number of chickens.

The girls learn general housekeeping, cooking, baking, preserving fruit, sewing (plain and fancy), mending, lace-making, &c.

The health of the pupils appeared to be good, and both their food and clothing were sufficient.

The water-supply is splendid, being unsurpassed in quantity and quality. The drainage is perfect; the ventilation, good.

Precautions against fire are taken, drill is held monthly, and fire-hose, chemical extinguishers, ladders, outside fire-escapes, are kept in readiness.

Five couples of ex-pupils had been married since my former visit; they are doing well, seemingly quite industrious.

The books and instruction for physical culture have been received, and were to be taken in hand at once.

The buildings and fences were in good repair, but the main building will need a coat of paint soon.

The new laundry, one year in use, has given great satisfaction, saving much hard labour. The washing for the whole school can now be done in half a day.

The principal is a most energetic and capable manager, and his staff ably assist him.

Ahousaht Boarding School (Presbyterian).

Inspected September, 1910. The staff comprised:—John Ross, principal; Mrs. J. Ross, matron; Miss Gertrude Whiting, teacher; Miss Rose Hall, asst. matron.

Thirty-seven children were enrolled, thirty-five of them present at inspection. They were classified:—

		Boys.	Girls.
Standard	I	2	5
"	II	8	3
"	III	3	1
"	IV	2	2
"	V	8	3—Total, 37.

I examined them in the usual subjects. They have improved in their knowledge of English, and speak out better. Miss Whiting is a qualified teacher, holding a second-class Ontario certificate. She maintains good order, and has the faculty of keeping the children interested in their studies.

The school-room was well equipped, and the material well cared for.

There are 140 acres in connection with this school, mostly timbered and hard to clear. The farm consists of about 17 acres of good loamy soil. About two tons of hay were grown.

The garden crop was a failure. The summer had been exceptionally dry, and as the spring was wet and very late, the vegetables had little chance to thrive. Considerable draining had been done, which, it is hoped, will improve the land.

The live stock consisted of one cow, a bull, and about forty hens. The bull had been trained to plough, and proved a useful animal about the farm. The Indians were greatly interested to see a bull hauling a plough.

Six boys were learning rough carpentry. At the time of my visit two boys were building a smoke-house from their own plan, and doing all the work themselves. They have also built several sidewalks and assisted in building two verandahs.

The boys are taught painting, boat and canoe repairing, baking, gardening, haymaking, ploughing, shoe-repairing.

The girls cook, sew, do fancy-work, and become efficient little housekeepers. They were very cheerful at their work.

The children looked healthy. Their food is properly cooked; their clothing, neat.

The drainage and ventilation were good.

The school had suffered for want of good fresh water on account of the long dry season. The tank supply gave out, and water had to be brought some distance, which was very inconvenient.

For fire-protection they have one force pump and one hundred feet of 1¼-inch fire-hose, also six fire-extinguishers (but these are not in good order). Fire-drill is practised from time to time.

The calisthenics-book had just been received from the department, and a start had been made with the exercises.

The buildings were in good repair. Two large verandahs (which were much needed) had been built. New water-closets had been built for the boys and girls, making a decided improvement. A new smoke-house, 10 x 10 (for drying and smoking salmon), and a new boat-house, 12 x 30, had been erected. Some painting had been done to walls and floors in the interior.

The boys and girls work willingly, and all seem to take a real interest in the general work about the school.

The day schools in this agency were closed at the time of my visit.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Williams Lake Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

This school was inspected by me in October, 1910. The staff was as follows:—H. Boening, principal; J. D. Chiappini, agricultural instructor; J. J. Swain, carpenter; Sister Euphrania, matron and teacher (boys); Sister Seraphin, teacher (boys); Sister Gabriel, teacher (girls); Sister Octavia, teacher (girls); Sister Fabian, cook; Sister Eloid, asst. cook; Sister Mary Assumption, seamstress.

There were fifty-three pupils enrolled, and seventeen not yet formally enrolled, making a total of seventy. Sixty-seven were present at time of inspection. Pupils were classified:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	4	0
" II	6	5
" III	2	2
" IV	6	6
" V	7	12
" VI	6	14

The children read excellently, speaking out distinctly; their spelling was very creditable, especially the younger pupils, who never missed a word. By the short letters written as a composition test, I found they knew not only the theory but the practical part of what they had learned. Their copy-books were neat, the writing excellent. Among their drawings, I want to make special mention of the maps, which were a great credit to the pupils; few white children could do better. On the whole the progress made since my last inspection was very creditable.

The programme of studies laid down by the department is followed; the children spend four hours daily at work, and four hours at study, equally divided between forenoon and afternoon.

This school has 500 acres of land under cultivation, besides timber and grazing lands.

This year's crop consisted of three hundred tons of hay, twenty tons of oats, one and a half tons of barley, and eighteen tons of potatoes. There is also a kitchen garden.

They have thirty horses, three hundred and fifty cattle, sixteen milch cows, thirty pigs, and eighty chickens. There are excellent barns to accommodate the stock.

Five hundred pounds of butter were made, but during summer months the pupils consume a large quantity of the milk.

Two boys were learning carpentry, but four others have been employed for a few months. They are making good progress. The senior boys attend to the garden. Five or six boys have received practical training in tinsmithing and plumbing; others have painted some of the floors.

The girls are trained in the different phases of domestic work. They take their turns in the kitchen work, besides attending to the milk, butter-making, and to the poultry. They make nearly all the clothing used by the pupils.

The children appeared to be in good health. I saw them at their meals, and saw their food, which was plentiful, well cooked, and well served. A beef is killed every few days, so there is plenty of fresh meat.

Both boys and girls were warmly clad.

The water is good, although there seems to be more or less alkali in it. The supply is not sufficient for fire-fighting. The protection against fire is poor, and there are no fire-escapes.

The drainage and ventilation were good.

The book on calisthenics had been received, and when the teacher shall have learned the exercises, they intend teaching them to the pupils.

The buildings are in good repair, but they all badly need painting. Some of the rooms need new flooring. A new blacksmith shop was being built, as the old one, a log cabin, had fallen to pieces. I found all the buildings clean and orderly.

Some of the Indians did not wish their boys to work on the farm; I think the talk I had with pupils, and with some of the Indians, may help a little in making them think otherwise. They need to be taught to work quite as much as they do to read or spell.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE AGENCY.

Skidegate Day School (Methodist).

Inspected December, 1910. There are thirty-seven children of school age in the vicinity; thirty-three are enrolled, with an average attendance for six months of sixteen. There were twenty-four present at inspection. Pupils were classified:—

Standard	I.	12
"	II.	11
"	III.	10

Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, were good; geography, fair. The children speak English fluently. The Hyda children are exceptionally clean and well dressed. Of course, their parents are frequently away from the village, taking the children with them; this interferes with school attendance.

Rev. J. C. Spencer is the teacher, assisted by Miss Dora Spencer. The school is doing satisfactory work.

Massett Day School (Church of England).

Inspected February, 1911. There are seventy-two children of school age, all enrolled. The average attendance for three months was forty-one. Pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard I	16
" II	8
" III	5
" IV	3
" V	9
Ungraded	31

The senior pupils made a good showing in reading, spelling, arithmetic, and geography. The little ones did well, too. Considering that the children are away from school a great deal when their parents leave the village, they did very well. If they could be kept at school, they would soon make rapid progress, as they are exceptionally bright and clever.

A number of the parents and chiefs came to the examination, and were very much interested in the proceedings.

Mr. N. Sherwood, who had taught the school for sixteen months, with Miss J. Edenshaw, assistant, resigned the day before I visited the school, his place being taken by Mr. Chas. A. McConkey.

The missionary in charge, the Rev. Mr. Hogan, renders great assistance to the teachers.

The school-house was in good repair, but the interior needs a coat of paint.

NASS AGENCY.

Crosby Girls' Home (Methodist).

I inspected this school December, 1910. The staff was as follows:—Miss F. Hudson, principal and matron; Miss L. Deacon, asst. matron; Miss S. Scholefield, sewing teacher; Miss H. Humphrey, fifth worker; Miss F. S. Gray, school teacher.

There were thirty-seven children enrolled, and all were present at inspection. Pupils were classified:—

Standard I	7
" II	5
" III	9
" IV	9
" V	7

Two girls were lately promoted from standard IV to V; two from standard III to IV; four from II to III, and four from I to II. The reading, arithmetic, geography, writing, and spelling were very creditable; the grammar, very fair; singing, excellent. Good progress had been made. The pupils speak English fluently, and even those but recently admitted were learning quickly, and all readily understood what was said to them.

The public school course for this province is followed. They are instructed in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, composition, history, geography, and hygiene; and the older girls in vocal and instrumental music as well. Fifteen were receiving music lessons.

Besides the general housework, the girls are taught cooking, sewing, mending, fancy-work, basket-weaving, gardening, and poultry-raising in a limited degree.

The sanitary conditions here are excellent, there being good sewerage and drainage, and the utmost cleanliness is insisted upon in every department.

The pupils looked healthy, are given nutritious food, and are neatly clothed.

Precautions in case of fire are taken. Fire-axes, ladders, and buckets of water and ashes are at hand. There is a splendid iron fire-escape, and pupils are drilled to get out quickly but in order.

Regular hours are set apart for recreation and exercise each day. The girls were being taught drills, exercises, club-swinging, &c.

I found the buildings in good repair. The W.M.S. of the Methodist Church granted $600 for repairs to the foundation, which had just been completed. The work is thorough, complete and adequate, and the foundation should last for years to come. These repairs and improvements were done by ex-pupils from Coqualeetza industrial school, and show good workmanship.

Miss K. Manson, the teacher at former inspection, had resigned and was married to Mr. Indian Agent Perry last fall. Her place was filled by Miss F. S. Gray, a well-qualified and successful teacher.

The staff is an excellent one.

Port Simpson Boys' Boarding School (Methodist).

Inspected December, 1910. The staff was made up of:—Rev. G. H. Raley, principal; office of matron, vacant, asst. matron, vacant; Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Buthen were in charge of the boys in the home until a new matron and assistant could be secured.

There were twenty-two children enrolled; fourteen being present at inspection. Pupils were classified:—

Standard	I.	12
"	II.	5
"	III.	3
"	IV.	2

The review of the lessons was fairly satisfactory. They were examined in the classes with the day school.

A little over a quarter of an acre is cultivated as a garden, where a small quantity of potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, and some small fruits are grown.

Only one horse is kept.

The general health of the pupils had been good. I saw them at their meals, and noticed the food was of good quality, and sufficient. They were comfortably clad.

The water-supply is still inadequate, consisting of surface water. When the well that was being dug is finished, there should be plenty.

On account of a stoppage, the drain had to be taken up for one hundred feet or more and relaid. At my visit it was not in use. The ventilation was poor.

Fire-drill is held once a month. Everything is kept in readiness—tank, hose, buckets, and chemical fire-extinguishers.

Recreation is very restricted, as there is no play-room in the present building, and as the rainy season is lengthy, I would recommend that a suitable covered play-room (or grounds for games in wet weather) be erected as soon as possible. This is

essential and would assist the staff, besides making the system more attractive to the boys.

Some improvements had been made, new floors were laid in the main part of the building, new window sashes put in, new stairs to the front entrance, and a new platform and steps to the two side entrances. But the conditions are still very poor, and all the equipment is poor and insufficient; the dormitories are unattractive. The rooms occupied by the staff were in fair repair. Better arrangements should be made for the carrying on of this school, by better buildings, better equipment of dormitories, kitchen, and a play-room.

The frequent change of teachers and members of the staff is detrimental to the school.

Port Simpson Day School (Methodist).

Inspected December, 1910. There were one hundred and seventy-five children of school age on the rserve. One hundred and nineteen were enrolled; the average attendance for three months being eighty-six. Ninety pupils were present at inspection. They were classified:—

Standard	I.	40
"	II.	8
"	III.	3
"	IV.	1
Ungraded.		67

The senior pupils did well in all subjects—reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and composition. The boys who reside in the boarding school were in advance of the village children, who attend so irregularly. As this school is very large during the winter months, and as the boarding-school boys attend there, a first-class experienced teacher is required, who would have no other duties but attending to this school.

Mr. L. Dineen, who had taught for two years, resigned, and Master G. G. E. Raley was supplying at time of inspection, with Mrs. A. Dudoward teaching the juniors.

The school building required some repairs.

Metlakatla Day School (Church of England).

Inspected February, 1911. There were forty-three children of school age on the reserve, all enrolled, with an average attendance for three months of 22·85. There were twenty-four pupils were present at inspection; graded:—

Standard	I.	23
"	II.	11
"	III.	7
"	IV.	2

Standards III and IV did exceedingly well in all subjects. Their physical exercises were well done, too. Good progress had been made since former inspection; a number but lately of school age were getting a good start.

The school is doing successful work. Miss Helena Jackson, the teacher, takes an interest in her work. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party visited this school last August, addressed the pupils and congratulated the teacher. This pleased the Indians greatly.

The school building is in good repair.

Port Essington Day School (Methodist).

Inspected March, 1911. There are twenty children old enough to go to school on the reserve. Seventeen are enrolled, with an average attendance of twelve. Ten were present at inspectione.

A number of the children who were present at my former visit are now gone into industrial or boarding schools, the others were making a good start. The reading, writing, spelling, geography, composition, were good.

Miss K. Tranter, who had taught this school so faithfully for twenty years, went on a furlough at Christmas. The Rev. W. H. Pierce had been teaching for two months. I installed Miss H. Bland as teacher on day of inspection. She is well qualified.

The school is still held in the old building, as the new one is not quite ready for occupancy.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Alert Bay Industrial School.

Inspected September, 1910. The staff consisted of:—A. W. Corker, principal; Mrs. A. W. Corker, matron; Miss Warrener, asst. matron; Eli Hunt, trades instructor; Geo. Luther, teacher; Ah Lee, cook.

There were thirty-five enrolled, twenty-nine being present at inspection. Pupils were graded:—

		Boys.
Standard	I.	6
"	II.	7
"	III.	8
"	IV.	3
"	V.	2
"	VI.	3

The reading and spelling of pupils were very good, indeed; arithmetic, good; geography, very good; writing and composition, good. Drill and breathing exercises held in the open air were excellent. The class-room work has improved.

Hours of study are from 10 a.m. to 12, noon, and from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

There is only one class-room, which is too small for the number of boys. The blackboards were in fairly good order.

Of 410 acres of land, only 50 are cleared. There are about 2 acres in garden, where vegetables and small fruits are grown. The potatoes were poor this season on account of dry weather, but the small fruits did well. When more ground is cleared, it will be of great advantage to the school.

They have two cows, one horse, and eighteen chickens.

Eight pupils were learning carpentry, and had made some progress. Mr. Eli Hunt is an excellent trades instructor, handling the boys tactfully.

The boys looked healthy and strong, and their general health was good. They were well fed, and suitably clothed.

The water is good, but hardly sufficient for all purposes. Wooden pipes are needed to bring the water from the hill for laundry and for fire protection. Drainage and ventilation were good.

Fire-drill is practised regularly. Hose, eight fire-pails, two axes, a ladder, and good iron fire-escapes are kept in readiness.

The calisthenics-book was received, and, although children had been taught exercises before, it will greatly assist.

The buildings were in fairly good repair, but in need of some paint. The verandah and some kitchen equipment required renewing.

The principal is a good teacher, and has excellent discipline.

Alert Day School (Church of England).

Inspected September, 1910. There were twenty-six children of school age on the reserve, all enrolled, with an average attendance of nine. Eight pupils were present at inspection. Children were graded:—

Standard	I.	17
"	II.	9

The children could read, write, spell and count fairly well. Reasonable improvement had been made, considering the irregularity of attendance.

Miss Louisa Harris was teaching. The new school-house is a great improvement.

Cape Mudge Day School (Methodist).

Inspected August, 1910. Children of school age on the reserve, twenty-three; enrolled, seventeen, with an average attendance of nine. Present at inspection, nine. These were graded:—

Standard	I.	3
"	II.	4
"	III.	2

The work of the children present was not very satisfactory. The children are away so often from the village that little progress is possible.

The school-house was in good repair.

Mr. J. E. Rendle was the teacher.

Gwayasdums Day School.

Gwayasdums day school was closed at the time of my visit to this agency, as the Indians were away from the village.

BELLA COOLA AGENCY.

Hartly Bay Day School (Methodist).

I visited this school in March, 1911. Most of the people were away from the village. The teacher, Mr. Peter R. Kelly, who formerly taught at Skidegate, had gone to Victoria three days before I arrived, and was expected back the following Monday. I saw five of the pupils, they read, spell, and count quite well.

The twenty Indians that were in the village came to tell me that they were pleased with the school, and that Mr. Kelly was doing well.

Kitamaat Day School (Methodist).

Inspected March, 1911. Children of school age on the reserve, fifty-five; enrolled, thirty-two; with an average attendance of thirty-five. Thirty-one were present at inspection. These were all in residence in the boarding school, supported

by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. The staff consisted of:—Miss L. J. Donogh, matron; Miss M. Leouten, assistant matron; and Miss C. Kilbourne, nurse for village, and teacher of domestic science.

The children have improved wonderfully during the year. Their spelling, reading, geography, arithmetic, composition, were splendid; also their hygiene.

Miss Mary E. Lawson, B.A., has a wonderful gift for getting the children to learn, and I cannot speak too highly of her work.

The school building had been newly painted, and was bright and pleasant.

China Hat Day School (Methodist).

Inspected March, 1911. Children of school age, twenty, all enrolled. Average attendance, ten. Only six were present at inspection, but a great number of the Indians were away from the village. Pupils were classified:—

Standard	I.	10
"	II.	3
"	III.	7

Since former inspection the children had improved in reading, spelling, counting, and geography. Mr. G. Reed is a very faithful teacher.

Mrs. Reed has a girls class, where she teaches them to sew, to knit, and to cook. She also goes around to the homes in the village, helping the women.

Bella Bella Day School (Methodist).

Inspected March, 1911. There were sixty-five children of school age, all enrolled, with an average attendance of 21·13. Six were present at inspection, all the others being away from the village. Pupils were classified:—

Standard	I.	40
"	II.	20
"	III.	5

Four of the pupils present had improved in all subjects since former inspection, the other two were beginners, understanding only a little English.

The teacher, Miss May G. Reid, seems very much interested in her work, but says it is very discouraging, as the pupils are away so often, and stay away so long. The school-house was in good repair.

Bella Coola Day School (Methodist).

Inspected March 8, 1911. Children of school age on the reserve, thirty-three, and all are enrolled, with an average attendance of eleven. Pupils were graded:—

Standard	I.	22
"	II.	8
"	III.	3

The pupils who had attended regularly showed great improvement, the others only a little. The younger ones were beginning to understand English.

Miss Eveline Gibson, daughter of the missionary, is doing good work.

The new school-house is well built, and a great improvement over the old one.

I did not visit the Babine, Stikine, Kootenay, or Kamloops agencies this year, or the schools on the Nass river.

I have visited a great number of the ex-pupils, helping them to get work, and giving them assistance in various ways. A majority of them are making good use of the education received in the schools.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

THE REPORT OF MR. W. E. DITCHBURN, INSPECTOR OF INDIAN AGENCIES IN SOUTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, ON THE INDIAN SCHOOLS IN SOUTHWESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Kuper Island Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on December 19, 1910. Rev. D. Claessen is the principal in charge.

This institution comprises a number of buildings, all disconnected, the boys' being much in need of repairs, and the girls' school overcrowded.

There were 74 pupils in the school at the time of my visit—38 boys and 36 girls. The department's grant is for only 60.

The boys' school is in bad order, the plastering on the walls being broken in many places. The principal reports that the building has sagged at one end owing to part of the foundation having rotted, and the roof is covered with moss. The building is large enough to accommodate the number of pupils, but is greatly in need of repairs. This building, which is only 10 feet above high water mark, is too low to get good ventilation, as the ground in the rear rises above the roof and thus prevents a good circulation of air through the dormitory and class-room.

The girls' school is in a somewhat better state of repair, but is much too small for the number of pupils at present in attendance. In the two dormitories there is a total of 13,823 cubic feet of air space, which would allow of only 28 pupils at the most, but there are 36 pupils sleeping in these two rooms.

The girls' class-room is also very crowded, the desks being placed so close together that it is with difficulty that one can get on to the seats.

The flushing tank of the boys' water-closet was, and had been, out of order for some time, and the flushing had to be done by pouring pails of water down. This is a very unsatisfactory arrangement, for a very bad odour was present for a distance from the building. The water-closets of the girls' school were in good order, but the drain pipes leading to the sea had been taken up on account of their getting continually blocked with sand. All the sewage therefrom runs to the beach, where it remains till washed away at high tide.

The only method of ventilating the building is by means of leaving the windows open to permit of a supply of fresh air.

There are about 70 acres of land in connection with the institution, 40 of which are under cultivation, from which good crops of vegetables, fruits and hay are obtained. A very large and fine barn has been constructed during the past year, as well as a modern chicken-house and bakery. There is a plentiful supply of good water on the premises, the new hydraulic ram working very satisfactorily.

A good gymnasium has been erected for the boys, and the girls practise dumb-bell and Indian club exercises. There is also a very good brass band at the school, composed entirely of the pupils.

Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place, ready for use at all times.

The general health of the pupils during the past year is reported by the principal to have been good.

The pupils have all been making good progress in their studies, and besides these the boys are taught carpentering, farming, gardening, baking and shoe-repairing, the girls receiving instruction in cooking, baking, general housework, dress-making, laundry work.

As it would take a large amount of money to do the necessary alterations and repairs to these buildings, it would be much more desirable to build a new and modern school, with accommodation for 90 or 100 pupils. A school with accommodation for the number of pupils above mentioned, should meet all requirements of the Cowichan agency for many years.

Songhees Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on August 18, 1910, and again on January 6, 1911. Sister Mary Berchmans is the teacher. The number of pupils on the roll is 11—5 boys and 6 girls, and the average attendance has been 8·1. All the children of school age on the Songhees reserve attend the school, and are making good progress in their studies. The sanitary conditions are as good as in other day schools. The health of the children during the past year has been very good. The building is in a good state of repair.

Five girls passed out of this school during the year, all having been in the sixth standard.

Nanaimo Day School (Methodist).

My visit to this school was on February 8, 1911. Rev. W. J. Knott is the principal. The number of pupils on the roll was 14—10 boys and 4 girls, the average attendance being about 9. At the time of my visit there were only 6 in attendance.

Those pupils who attend regularly are making good progress. There has been no sickness among the children during the year worth speaking of.

The building is in a good state of repair, and the sanitary conditions are good, new water-closets having been built during the year.

As the principal informed me that there should be a better average attendance of pupils, I held a meeting of the Indians in the school-house, at which I obtained promises from the parents that they would see that all the children of school age on the reserve attended the school regularly in future.

The chief of the Nanaimo band reported to me that there were 10 children on the Nanaimo River reserve whose parents wished them to attend school, but it is too far to the Indian school at Nanaimo, being about six miles by road. They all speak good English, and their parents are desirous of their attending the public school, which is close by. The department should make arrangements with the Superintendent of Education for British Columbia for the entrance of these children into the public school.

Quamichan Day School (Methodist).

I visited this school, which is situated on the Quamichan reserve, on February 10, 1911. The teacher is Mr. E. J. Bowden. There are 14 children on the roll—8 boys and 6 girls. The average attendance has been 4·64. Those attending regularly make excellent progress. The health of the pupils throughout the year had been good, but at the time of my visit a number of the children were suffering from an epidemic of influenza, which consequently affected the attendance.

The school is in a good state of repair, capable of holding about 45 pupils. The ceiling is high and the ventilation good; but there are no water-closets.

Quamichan Day School (Roman Catholic).

I also visited this school on February 10, 1911. The school is situated on the Clemclemalutz Indian reserve, and Miss Louisa Douglas is the teacher. She was

only appointed on February 1, having taken the place of Miss Frumenro. The number of pupils on the roll was 29—9 boys and 20 girls. The average attendance during the past quarter had been 6·41. Here also the epidemic of influenza prevailing in the district was apparent, for only five pupils were present. Those attending regularly make good progress. The building is only in a fair state of repair, one window being broken, and there are no water-closets.

Koksilah Day School (Methodist).

I visited this school on February 10, 1911. Mr. C. A. Dockstader, the Methodist missionary, is the teacher. The school was closed for the afternoon on account of the teacher, as well as some of the pupils, being laid up with a cold. The number of pupils on the roll at this school is 15—11 boys and 4 girls—with the average attendance of 5·45. Those attending regularly make good progress in their studies. With the exception of the epidemic of cold prevailing at the time of my visit, the children have been enjoying good health. The building is in good state of repair, well ventilated by means of the open windows. There are no water-closets.

Practically all the children of school age on the Koksilah reserve are on the roll, but the average attendance is poor on account of the children moving off the reserve for a time with their parents.

Somenos Day School (Roman Catholic).

This school has been closed since September 30, 1910. Miss Lomas, the teacher, resigned on that date, and no other teacher has been appointed. Prior to Miss Lomas's resignation, the attendance at this school had been very poor.

East Saanich Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on February 24, 1911. The school is situated on the Tsawout Indian reserve, and Daniel Dick, an ex-pupil of the Kuper Island industrial school, is the teacher. There are 11 pupils on the roll—10 boys and 1 girl. During the last quarter the attendance has been poor, but the average during the present quarter should be much better. Eleven out of the thirteen children of school age on the reserve are on the roll. Several of the children have been suffering from colds during the past month, but generally their health has been good. Those who attend regularly make fair progress. The building is in a good state of repair, and the ventilation is good, the ceiling being high

Tsartlip Day School (Roman Catholic).

I also visited this school on February 24, 1911. The school is on the West Saanich road, close to the Tsartlip Indian reserve, and Miss Alice Hagan is the teacher. There are 11 children attending the school—3 boys and 8 girls. Those who attend regularly are making good progress. The average attendance during the last quarter was 4·51, but it should be somewhat better than this at the end of the present quarter. There are four other children of school age on the Tsartlip reserve who should attend the school. The health of the children throughout the year is reported to have been good, but at the time of my visit a few were suffering from colds. The building is in a good state of repair, and the ventilation and sanitation are as good as at other day schools

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Alert Bay Industrial School (Church of England).

I visited this school on October 17, 1910. The school has a fine location, being situated close to the beach of Alert bay, on Cormorant island.

At the time of my visit both the principal, Mr. A. W. Corker, and his assistant were absent attending the meeting of the Synod, and the school was in charge of Mrs. Corker, the matron.

There were 35 pupils in attendance at the time, which was the full number.

Mrs. Corker reported that the children were making fair progress in their studies, and that the general health of the pupils had been good during the year.

The school appears to meet with all requirements so far as sanitation is concerned, but I did not measure up the dormitories and class-room to see whether they meet the specifications that apply to boarding schools in the matter of air space, &c. This will be done on my next visit.

There is a competent trade instructor, who teaches the boys carpentering and general handiwork.

There is generally a fair supply of water, which is pumped from a well into tanks.

Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place, and there is a fire-escape, which leads from the upper bed-rooms.

Alert Bay Day School (Church of England).

I visited this school on October 18, 1910. The school building is new, only having been built quite recently, and is in charge of Miss Harris. The pupils were reported to be making good progress in their studies, and their health had been very fair during the year. The attendance at the time of my visit was not good, and the school register showed that the average attendance was not what it ought to be. I held a meeting of the band and addressed them on the importance of having their children receive an education, and that all those of school age on the reserve must attend the school. Since that time Agent Halliday informs me that there has been a marked increase in the attendance.

Gwayasdums Day School (Church of England).

The date of my visit to this school was October 19, 1910. This school is conducted at Kingcome Inlet during the summer months, and at Gwayasdums, on Gilford island, in the winter, as practically all Gwayasdums Indians move to Kingcome Inlet for the summer. Mr. Pearson, the teacher, moves with the band back and forth from Gwayasdums to Kingcome Inlet. The register at this school also showed a very poor average attendance. A meeting of the Indians was held in the evening, when the school matters were discussed, and promises of more interest in the matter were given by the parents. The school building is in a poor condition, but the teacher did not feel justified in asking for repairs until there was a better attendance of pupils.

LYTTON AGENCY.

Lytton Industrial School (Church of England).

I visited this school on December 7, 1910. This institution has a beautiful location, being situated on the Lillooet road, about 3 miles from Lytton, overlooking the Fraser river. The school building is a fine stone structure, and has a very large

farm in connection with it, and immense crops are gathered. The school is owned by the New England Company, and is classed as a Church of England school, but none of the dignitaries of this church in Canada have any authority in so far as the school management is concerned.

Unfortunately a condition of affairs has arisen in connection with this school that has made it necessary to ask for the removal of the principal, Mr. George Ditcham. A special report on this matter is already in the hands of the officers of the department.

At the time of my visit there were only 10 pupils in attendance, all the others having either run away or been discharged on account of sickness. The 10 pupils then in attendance were only small boys.

It is to be hoped that when a new principal has been appointed, the strong prejudice which exists among the Lytton Indians against this institution will cease.

The Indians around Lytton appear to appreciate the value of giving their children a good education, as well as a practical working knowledge of farming and other general work.

Lytton Day School (Church of England).

I visited this school on December 7, 1910. The school is situated on the Lytton reserve, and Miss Lillie Blachford is the teacher.

At the time of my visit there were 13 children present, but there are often more than this number in attendance. Since my visit Agent Drummond informs me that all the children of school age on the reserve were attending regularly and that as soon as the weather conditions would permit the children from the reserves across the river would also attend.

The teacher reported that the children were making fair progress and that their health had been good during the year.

The building needed some repairs, and the school equipment was very poor at the time, both as regards books and desks.

All Hallows Boarding School (Church of England.)

This school is situated on the banks of the Fraser river at Yale. Sister Superior Constance is the principal of the school, with Sister Althea in charge of the Indian work.

There were 25 Indian girls in attendance at the times of my visits, which were on December 9, 1910, and again on January 9, 1911. The grant for this school is for 35 pupils.

The dormitories at present in use are too small to accommodate the number of pupils on the roll and allow of the specified 500 cubic feet of air space for each pupil, but this condition can be improved by placing three of the pupils in another room which was vacant at the time.

The building is in a fair state of repair, and the system of ventilation is by means of trap doors in the ceilings of the dormitories and the open windows in the class-rooms.

There is first-class drainage to the river through tile drain pipes.

Two rooms with a southeasterly exposure are used as hospital accommodation for sick pupils.

There are about one and a half acres of ground, which are used for garden purposes.

Besides their regular studies the girls learn cooking, housework, sewing, baking and basket-work.

At the time of my last visit there was a slight epidemic of influenza among the pupils, but the general health of the pupils during the past year was reported to have been good.

The pupils have been making good progress in their studies.

Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place at the school, and there is now a plentiful supply of good water on the premises.

There is a desire on the part of the management of this school to make improvements in the building sufficient to bring it up to the Class 'A' standard.

NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY.

Coqualeetza Industrial Institute (Methodist).

I visited this school on September 27, 1910. The principal is Mr. R. H. Cairns, the school is situated at Chilliwack, and is a fine institution; there are 13 buildings altogether, which include outbuildings and two canvas-covered buildings, one of which was being used as a dormitory and the other for an outdoor class-room for the summer months.

At the time of my visit there were 90 pupils in attendance, all enjoying good health, and the principal reported that they were making first-class progress in their studies.

There is a farm of 90 acres in connection with the school from which abundant crops are harvested, consisting of garden truck of all kinds, oats and hay, as well as tomatoes and other different kinds of fruits.

Besides their regular studies the boys are taught carpentering and general farming and gardening, at which they are proving quite proficient. The girls learn to sew, do laundry work and other useful household duties.

The principal stated that the use of the outside canvas-covered dormitory and class-room was proving very beneficial to those pupils with weak lungs.

There is a first-class water-supply at the school, and pails and barrels were kept filled for fire-fighting purposes. Fire drills are held regularly by the pupils, and there are fire-escapes from the dormitories.

I suggested the removal of a window in the outside class-room. This window is placed immediately above the blackboard and it has the effect of making a considerable strain on the eyes of one reading from the blackboard. A few repairs are needed in the stairs leading to the basement, as well as to the floor in the basement itself. These Mr. Cairns promised would be attended to.

Two small pupils ran away from the school during the summer, but were overtaken and returned to the school the next day.

St. Mary's Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

I inspected this school on December 10, 1910, and again on January 11, 1911. The principal is Rev. J. M. Tavernier, who has lately taken the place of Rev. J. P. O'Neill.

The school is beautifully situated on the high ground close to the banks of the Fraser river and about a mile and a half from Mission City. The situation is ideal from a sanitary standpoint, the school obtaining nothing but the purest of air and the drainage being perfect.

The school has an attendance of 75 pupils, with a grant for 60, but the extra number of pupils does not crowd the school, as there is ample room in the dormitories and class-rooms to allow of the required amount of air space per pupil.

There are two main blildings, one for the boys, the other for the girls, and they are kept scrupulously clean at all times.

The principal reports that all the children have been making good progress in their studies, and that their general health has been good during the past year.

The boys are taught, besides their regular studies, carpenter work under a competent instructor, as well as farming and gardening; and the girls are instructed in sewing, knitting, dressmaking, lace-making and general housework. This school received 17 first prizes and 5 second prizes at the Mission City fair for work done by the pupils.

There are 300 acres in the school farm: 15 acres are used as a garden, from which fine crops of fruits and vegetables of all kinds are produced; 150 acres in the farm are under cultivation and on this oats, hay, wheat and corn are grown; the remainder is being cleared up by degrees for fuel purposes. All the products from the farm and garden are made use of at the school.

The building is lighted by electricity and heated by means of stoves. A shingle mill has been installed recently and a lumber-mill is to be constructed during the present year, the output of these mills to be used on new buildings.

There is ample hospital accommodation on the premises for the isolation of patients, there being two rooms in both the boys' and girls' buildings which are kept specially for this purpose. They have a southerly exposure.

The buildings are in a first-class state of repair, but there is a desire on the part of the management to bring the school up to the Class 'A' standard.

The buildings are ventilated by ventilating shafts in the ceilings of the dormitories and the windows being kept open in the class-rooms and dormitories for the entrance of fresh air.

There is abundant water on the premises for household, fire-fighting and irrigating purposes. Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place in case of emergency.

Squamish Mission Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on August 22, 1910, and again on January 12, 1911. The principal is Sister Mary Ann. The school is situated at North Vancouver, near the Indian reserve, immediately across Burrard inlet from Vancouver city.

The number of pupils in attendance at the time of my last visit was 54—27 boys and 27 girls,—the grant being for only 50 pupils. The school is too small for the number of pupils in attendance, and alterations should be made in the dormitories and class-rooms to increase their capacity.

The building is in a good state of repair and is kept very clean. The only system of ventilation is by means of the windows, which are generally kept open. There is a first-class sewerage system to the septic tanks, and automatic flushing tanks are installed in the water-closets, which work well. There is an abundant supply of good water on the premises. The building is heated by means of hot air and lighted by electricity.

The children have been making good progress with their studies, and their health had been good during the year. No deaths have occurred during that time.

Besides their regular studies the boys are instructed in gardening, carpentering, painting and general house-building work, the girls learning dressmaking, laundry work, housework and fancy-work.

There is first-class hospital accommodation in connection with this institution, a special building containing four rooms having been erected for this particular purpose.

There are four acres of ground for garden purposes, from which are grown small fruits and vegetables.

There are fire-fighting appliances on the premises, which are kept in place at all times ready for use.

Sechelt Boarding School (Roman Catholic).

I inspected this school on January 13, 1911. The school is well situated on a small hill just back of the Indian reserve at the village of Sechelt. Sister Theresine is the principal.

At the time of my visit there were 49 pupils in attendance—23 boys and 26 girls. The government grant is for 50 pupils.

The dormitories of this school are too small for the number of pupils. This is especially the case in the boys' dormitory, and alterations should be made to increase the size of these rooms.

The building is in a good state of repair, and is kept very clean.

There is a plentiful supply of good water in the winter months, but in the summer the supply is somewhat limited.

Ventilation in the building is by means of trap doors in the ceilings of the dormitories and the windows in both dormitories and class-rooms being kept open.

Two rooms are kept specially for the purpose of hospital accommodation for sick pupils. These rooms have a westerly exposure.

The pupils are making excellent progress in their studies, and the general state of the health of the pupils has been good during the past year.

Combined with the regular studies the boys are taught carpentering, gardening and general handiwork, and the girls learn dressmaking, housework, cooking and basket-work. Prizes were awarded this school last year at the Vancouver and New Westminster fairs for a collection of sewing; also, a first prize for drawing.

There are about three acres of land used for garden purposes upon which are grown the vegetables used in the school.

Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place and regular fire drills are taken part in by the pupils.

WEST COAT AGENCY.

Alberni Boarding School (Presbyterian).

I visited this school on January 20, 1911. The principal is Mr. H. B. Currie, who has had charge of the institution about one year.

There are 48 pupils on the roll—22 boys and 26 girls. The department grant is for 50 pupils.

The principal reported that all the pupils were making good progress in their studies, and that the health of the children during the past year had been very good.

The building is ventilated with a number of ventilators in the baseboards in the dormitories and class-rooms for the purpose of taking the foul air off the floors, and the windows are kept open to allow of a plentiful supply of fresh air.

The main building is heated by means of hot air, and the class-room, which is away from the main building, is heated by a stove. This class-room is in very poor condition at the present time, but a new one is to be built during the coming summer, a grant for $1,100 having been allowed by the church for this purpose. The main building is in need of considerable repairs to the walls.

At the time of my visit the boys' domitory was somewhat crowded, but by placing four of the pupils in another room, which was vacant, this objection will be overcome.

There are two rooms kept for the purpose of hospital accommodation, and in the summer months a tent is used.

Besides their regular studies the boys are instructed in farming and gardening, and the girls are taught cooking, sewing and general housework.

Although there are approximately 150 acres of land in connection with the institution, there are only 11 acres cleared, and this produces a quantity of small fruits and vegetables for the use of the school.

There is a plentiful supply of good water on the premises; and there is also good drainage, the school itself standing on high ground on the banks of the Somas river.

Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place and regular fire drills are held.

Ahousaht Boarding School (Presbyterian).

The date of my visit to this school was January 23, 1911. The principal is Mr. John T. Ross.

The number of pupils on the roll at the above date was 36—22 boys and 14 girls. The department's grant is for only 25. This extra number of pupils does not crowd the dormitories, as there is ample accommodation in the building for the present enrolment.

The building is in a first-class state of repair, being practically a new structure.

The system of ventilation is by means of the windows, which are kept open as much as possible.

The water-supply is obtained from the rainfall, which is stored in tanks. There is also a well on the premises, but the principal informed me that the quality of water obtained from this source is not very good. The desirability of obtaining a plentiful supply of pure water seems to have been lost sight of when selecting the site for this school.

About 17 acres of land have been reclaimed a short distance back of the school, and the principal expects to put at least two acres of this under cultivation during the coming summer.

The pupils in this school are all making first-class progress in their studies; and the principal reports that their health during the past year has been good.

Besides their regular studies the boys are instructed in the rudimentary principles of house-buildiing, painting, and this year will be given instruction in gardening. The girls learn general housework, cooking, sewing, dressmaking and fancy work.

Fire-fighting appliances are kept in place, at all times ready for any emergency.

Clayoquot Industrial School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on January 24, 1911. The principal is Rev. P. Maurus, O.SB.

This is a very fine institution and is in a first-class state of repair. A fine steam laundry has been installed on the premises and there are sanitary lavatories, bath-rooms and water-closets throughout the building. The institution is heated by means of hot water radiators. There is also a fine large concrete basement.

At the time of my visit there were in attendance 61 pupils—32 boys and 29 girls. The department's grant is for 60 pupils. There is ample accommodation in the dormitories for the number of pupils enrolled.

The building is situated on high ground, and there is good drainage out to the sea.

There is also a plentiful supply of pure water, which is obtained from a mountain stream.

Ventilators are set in the ceiling of the boys' dormitory, the windows being kept partially open in both this and the girls' dormitory for the entrance of fresh air. Two rooms are used for hospital accommodation, and in the case of infectious diseases the patients are put in an outside building.

About four acres of ground are used for garden purposes, upon which are grown all the vegetables used at the school with the exception of potatoes.

The pupils are making good progress in their studies, and, combined with these, the boys are taught carpentering, painting, shoe-repairing and net-making under the trade instructor; the girls receiving instruction in baking, cooking, sewing, dress-making and fancy-work.

So far as fire-protection is concerned the school is well equipped with all the necessary appliances, which are always kept in place. There is also an outside fire escape. The pupils have regular fire drills.

The health of the pupils of this school has been good during the past year, there having been no epidemic of any kind among them.

Clayoquot Day School (Roman Catholic).

I visited this school on January 25, 1911. It is now under the supervision of Rev. Joseph Schindler, he only recently having been appointed as teacher. The school is situated on the Opitsat Indian reserve on the Clayoquot sound opposite Tofino.

There are 29 pupils on the roll—16 boys and 13 girls. On the day of my visit there were 22 children in attendance at the school, which was a very creditable showing. The teacher reports that the children seem to be making fair progress, and also that their health had been good during the year.

The building is in a good state of repair, and the ventilation is as good as in other day schools and in some of the boarding and industrial schools, *i.e.*, the windows being kept open for the entrance of fresh air.

The teacher has inaugurated the system of giving prizes for punctuality, and this has greatly assisted in increasing the average attendance.

Clayoquot Day School (Methodist).

This school has been closed since the spring of 1910.

Ucluelet Day School (Presbyterian).

As it was night-time when I arrived at Ucluelet, I was unable to visit the school without the loss of much time, the boat only calling at that place once a week.

However, I met the teacher, Mr. H. W. Vanderveen, and he supplied me with the following information: There are 21 pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of between 7 and 8. The progress made by the pupils has been fair and their health had been good throughout the year, but at the time there were a few casess of sickness.

THE REPORT OF INSPECTOR W. M. GRAHAM ON THE EX-PUPIL COLONY AT FILE HILLS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

In accordance with instructions I have the honour to submit herewith my second special report on the File Hills colony.

As I said in my last report, this colony contains some nineteen thousand acres of land and was specially set aside for our young Indians who are graduated from industrial and boarding schools. It is subdivided into 80 acre farms, as it was thought this was about all one man could handle and do the work well. However, it was soon found that a farm of this size was altogether too small, as many of them soon had the original plots under cultivation and were prepared to extend their operations. As the plan of settling the boys on alternate lots had been adopted, I was able to give most of them the adjoining lot, which was left vacant, so that many of them have 160 acres in a block, and those who have more, had to take lots at different places where they happened to be unoccupied. We have several Indians on the colony, who were among the first to settle down, who are now farming from two to four hundred acres each, and are doing their work as well as one would expect to see it done in a thrifty white settlement. Particular attention is paid to the matter of summer fallowing and the keeping down of noxious weeds.

The crop last year yielded 57,276 bushels, and while it was not as heavy as I expected it to be, still it was one of the most profitable crops in the history of the colony, the grain grading from No. 1 to No. 3 Northern.

The season opened up unusually early and seeding was started about the beginning of April. May was quite cold and the growth was retarded. In June we had a good rainfall and the crop advanced very quickly. July and August were too dry to expect anything but a light yield; however this dry weather insured a safe crop from frost, as the grain ripened two weeks earlier than usual.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway passes at a point about a hundred yards south of this colony and the company has put in a siding, which these people find to be a very great convenience, as most of the grain is shipped in car lots. The grain grown on this colony represents at least 45 car loads, so that one will see that these people have contributed quite a revenue for this railway company.

Two years ago these people bought a large steam threshing outfit. Last fall they completed their second and last payment, the payments being made from money earned by the machine in threshing grain. We have two steam threshing outfits in the File Hills agency. Last year threshing operations lasted only five weeks, and as Indians are employed entirely, many of them who are not farming or who are just begining to farm, earned good wages at this work.

It is a pleasure to report that the manner in which these people live continues to be most satisfactory. The majority of the homes compare favourably with those of white farmers. The houses are as a rule comfortably furnished, with carpets or linoleum on the sitting-room floor, paper and pictures on the walls, sideboards, chairs, sewing-machines, clocks and other necessaries that tend to make home comfortable. All the houses in this colony are one and a half story buildings, so that in every case the sleeping apartments are upstairs. The houses are, as a rule, made of logs, although the last three or four that have gone up have been frame structures, and it is my intention to encourage this style of building in the future, as it is far more satisfactory in the end. During the year some good stables or barns have been erected, and one, in particular, is worthy of note, being that of J. Ironquil. This man, after paying his debts, and retaining sufficient money to live on for a year, was able to give a contract for a large frame barn that will hold 20 head of stock. The building is 40 x 28 feet and is built on a cement foundation and sills. It has a large loft that will hold 25 or 30 tons of hay. This barn has been paid for in full. It is

the intention of this man to build a frame residence during the coming summer. He had over $2,000 worth of grain. There are two others who intend building barns of this kind next year, in fact they were in a position to do so this year, but the season became too far advanced before they were ready to start.

This fall there was a plasterer engaged on this colony for a couple of months, plastering the new frame houses and lathing and plastering the interiors of many of the log ones. Painters were also at work on three frame houses, and as all the houses are either whitewashed or painted, the settlement presents a thrifty appearance.

A matter that is worthy of note is the manner in which these young people keep house, and the training that they have received at school shows to advantage here. I do not think one will find on this colony, out of the 25 or 30 houses, three that one would say were poorly kept. If one would visit this colony on a Monday, one would see clothes hanging out to dry at almost every house. If one should go on Saturday, one would find them scrubbing. The work of the home is carried on with some system, which of course is the result of the training they have received at school. Bread-baking, butter-making, care of fowls and gardening are kinds of work that are usually left to the housewife.

There is hardly a house in this settlement where there is not an ample supply of vegetables on hand and all had good gardens last year. In fact a great many vegetables were sold, as the Indians had more than they required.

Many of these young people keep pigs and during the summer they kill one from time to time, which furnishes them with their meat-supply. This, with the eggs, butter, milk and vegetables they produce, supplies almost everything that a white farmer has for his own use, and in addition several of the Indians have eggs and vegetables to sell.

There are a great many fine horses on this colony, many of them of the Indians' own breeding, as they have been using a thoroughbred Clyde sire here for seven years. There are no ponies on the colony. Last spring there was a fine lot of foals sired by the Clyde stallion that is now on the colony. I intend in a few days buying a carload of heavy mares for members of this colony. They have the funds on hand for this purpose.

Many of these Indians who have been living on the colony for 7 or 8 years and who have done well are expected to pay for their own medical attendance and they do this, so that the cases for which the government has to pay are few and are getting less as time goes on. Last year there were two or three white men employed by the Indians to work for them as farm-hands. They were paid wages ranging from $25 to $30 per month.

It might be interesting to the department to have a few details of crops grown by individual Indians last year. Fred Deiter, the first Indian to enter the colony, had 7,272 bushels of grain. This man held the Governor General's shield since it was first put up for competition, but this year it was won by another. Francis Dumont had 5,038 bushels; Clifford Pinay, 4,055 bushels; Joe McKay, 3,560; Joe Ironquil, 3,560; John Bellegarde, 3,363; and J. R. Thomas, 3,194 bushels. Several others had over 2,000 bushels each. Had the crop filled out as it gave promise of doing, the yield would have been almost one-third more.

The work of this colony is carried on under very close supervision. Hardly a day passes that some officer of the department does not visit them, and if there has been success, it has been the result of this close and constant supervision. The expenditure of money has been no greater than it has been elsewhere. Any assistance they have received from the department has been nearly all returned. There have been two or three cass where the young men have not done as well as might be expected, but when one takes everything into consideration, the proportion is small, and these cases will come right in time.

There are two churches on this colony: one, Presbyterian, with a resident missionary and the other, Roman Catholic, where services are held twice a month. The Indians attend these services regularly.

In all probability there will be 7 or 8 beginners on the colony next year.

Particular attention is paid to the matter of giving those Indians who are able to conduct their own affairs, a chance to do so, as I consider this most essential. We have a few among those who first entered the colony who have a comparatively free hand in conducting their own business. Several of these Indians have private bank accounts, which show a credit balance the year round, and against this they draw cheques from time to time.

THE REPORT OF A. NELLES ASHTON, PRINCIPAL OF THE MOHAWK INSTITUTE BRANTFORD, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—Accommodation is provided at the Mohawk Institute for 120 pupils and a staff of 12, including 3 farm-hands and a gardener.

Attendance.—The returns for the quarter ended March 31 show 122 pupils classified as follows:—

	Pupils.
Standard I	8
" II	14
" III	12
" IV	28
" V	26
" VI	34

The average attendance for the year was 118 pupils.

Class-room Work.—This covers the full course prescribed by the department. Four pupils passed the entrance examination,—Jessie Vanevery, Elsie Davie, Pearl Bearfoot and Jesse Moses. The two latter are attending the Collegiate Institute in Brantford.

The school hours are from 8.30 to 12 a. m. and from 1.30 to 4 p. m. in summer and in winter 8.45 to 12 a. m. and from 1.30 to 4 p. m. and from 7 to 8 p. m.

All pupils in standards iv., v., vi., have private study from 8.30 to 9.30 p.m.

Pupils form two divisions, A and B, one week A division attends school in the morning, and B division in the afternoon; the next week the order is changed.

The pupils in standards I and II are in school full time throughout the year.

Farm and Garden.—This department gave excellent results. Cash sales $3,985.16 and supplies to the institution $1,523.23.

Industries Taught.—*Boys Work.*—Farming, gardening and the care of greenhouses form the principal occupation of the boys, and include the management of a dairy of over 35 cows, and the raising of pigs, also the cultivation of plants and flowers for market.

Girls' Work.—The girls are trained for domestic work, including sewing, dressmaking, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making. They make all their own clothes, also those of the boys, with the exception of the best tweed uniform, an issue of which is purchased every other year.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morning and evening prayers are conducted for the whole school daily, and divine service at His Majesty's chapel of the Mohawks

at 11 a. m. on Sundays. Religious instruction is given daily in the schools and on Sunday from 9 to 10 a.m., 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. and 7 to 8 p.m.

The boys are organized into a cadet corps, No. 161, and have lately been served with the new Ross rifle.

The boys are divided into four sections, under senior boys, who are responsible for the cleanliness and order of their respective sections. Four section monitresses exercise similar supervision over the girls.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been excellent. One girl was discharged suffering from scrofula; she is now much better and has recently married.

One girl was sent to the city hospital with typhoid for two weeks; she has quite recovered. Her brother spent 7 weeks in the same hospital suffering from appendicitis. As small-pox was prevalent in the city in August, all pupils were vaccinated and quarantined until the danger was over.

The sanitation is good, the drainage being connected with the city sewers.

Recreation.—The recreation hours are 1 hour at noon, 2 hours in the evening in summer, and 1 hour in the winter, and for school divisions in summer from 4 to 5 p. m. Also one half holiday each week.

There is no school from July 16 to August 21. During this time the teachers take there vacation; each pupil has half a day holiday, and the industrial work of the institution goes on as usual.

The boys are furnished in their playgrounds with swings and horizontal bars. They have a field where they play lacrosse, baseball, and football; they also have a bugle band, in which they are much interested, and both girls and boys have good toboggan slides. The girls are provided with swings, footballs, croquet, skipping ropes, balls, &c. Those who prefer to read are furnished with magazines and books from the school library.

Ex-Pupils.—Nineteen pupils left during the year, 13 being girls. Of the six boys who left, two were stolen away and sent to the States, the other four are working out for white farmers. Of the girls, two are keeping house for their fathers, one is living in Brantford and attending the Collegiate, one is married and living on the reserve, one is a telephone operator in Chicago, one girl, Edith Clause, died suddenly at her home, and six are in domestic service.

General Remarks.—At the suggestion of the department new automatic desks have been installed in the assembly-room. Other improvements are now in progress such as increasing lavatory and closet accommodation.

THE REPORT OF REV. S. R. McVITTY, PRINCIPAL OF THE MOUNT ELGIN INSTITUTE, MUNCEY, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—The main building furnishes room for about 100 pupils and a staff of eight officers. Separate residences are supplied for four officers and their families.

Attendance.—The attendance authorized by the department is 100; average attendance 102.

Class-room Work.—The school is divided into three divisions. Divisions I and II are senior pupils attending school half-time, morning and afternoon respectively. The order reverses monthly. Division III consists of junior pupils. The authorized programme of study is followed with excellent results. Hours: 9 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.; 1.00 p.m. to 3.45 p.m. A voluntary study period of one hour is allowed advanced pupils each evening.

Grading:—

Standard I.	20
" II.	22
" III.	25
" IV.	15
" V.	21

During the year 13 boys and 17 girls were promoted to higher standards The pupils are diligent and efficient in their school work.

Farm and Garden.—During the year we harvested 35 acres of wheat; 80 acres of oats; 65 acres of corn; 12 acres of rye; 4 acres of potatoes, 6 acres of roots and a sufficient vegetable supply for home consumption.

Industrial Work.—The boys are carefully instructed in all departments of agricultural work, including the care and management of horses, cows, pigs and poultry; also apiculture, gardening (vegetable and floral), fencing, cement work, and engineering (steam and gasoline).

The girls receive thorough instruction in housekeeping, baking, cooking, laundry and dairy work; also the cutting and making of garments, quilting, knitting and fancy needlework.

Moral and Religious Training.—A morning and evening service is observed daily; this includes scripture reading. On Sabbath morning the pupils, in charge of a lady and gentleman officer, attend divine worship at the Colborne church on the Muncey Mission. Sabbath school is regularly conducted under the superintendence of the principal, every Sabbath afternoon.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils and staff has been splendid, sickness is of very rare occurrence. This is accomplished by regularity and an abundance of fresh air, outdoor exercise and good food.

Recreation.—In winter all outdoor games are indulged in, such as skating, hockey, tobogganing, sleigh-riding, &c., &c. Indoors various parlour games are provided and regular periods allotted for these games. In summer great interest is taken in base-ball and basketball. All games suitable for field-day exercise, such as running. jumping, &c., &c., are practised, and regular field-days are held. Hunting and fishing are also provided in season. The boys receive military drill.

Ex-Pupils.—Six pupils were discharged during the year at the request of parents. Only two of these were old enough to obtain work. Both are doing well. During the year a few ex-pupils who are really 'making good' visited us and encouraged both staff and pupils.

Conduct.—The conduct of pupils shows marked improvement from year to year. Punishment seldom has to be administered; in fact only one serious offence occurred during the year.

General Remarks.—During the year general improvement and advancement have been made in all departments. This is specially noticeable in the farm and stock departments.

THE REPORT OF REV. BENJAMIN P. FULLER, PRINCIPAL OF THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES, SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at these homes for 75 pupils, viz., 50 boys and 25 girls, also ample room for staff required.

Attendance.—Under reduced order of management the number of pupils enrolled at beginning of year was 38, namely 26 boys and 12 girls; 4 boys and 2 girls were allowed to return to their homes, 2 girls still in hospital in Toronto, 3 boys and 4

girls were admitted as pupils. There has been no serious illness, excepting grippe, and in one or two cases signs of tuberculosis. To these particular attention has been given regarding food, air, &c. We are sorry to report the death of one boy, who died in the General Hospital, Sault Ste. Marie.

Class-room Work.—The school is taught in two sessions each day by one teacher, in the large school-room. The curriculum adopted is the same as that of public schools in Ontario. First session from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and afternoon session from 1.30 to 5 p.m., with 15 minutes recess in each session. Instruction in music is taken up in the evenings. Very good progress has been made in the term, and very fair percentage of pupils promoted to higher classes. The present standing of pupils is as follows:—

Standard	I.	8
"	II.	10
"	III.	12
"	IV.	8

Industries.—The boys are carefully instructed in agricultural work, including care and management of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs and poultry; also handling farm implements. Training has been given in planing-mills, grain chopping, wood-sawing, carpenter work, painting, kalsomining, shoe repairing, and care of heating and lighting. The boys have also their portion of house-cleaning and laundry work. Girls are taught general housekeeping, cooking, laundry, dairy and sewing.

Farm Progress.—Having cleared and drained considerable land last season, we harvested a good crop of grain, hay and green fodder. Having this, we felt secure in adding to our farm stock as follows: 4 head of cattle, 6 sheep, 11 pigs, and 40 hens, with the result we have a good supply of fresh eggs and milk. Through the winter months we have killed our own meat and expect to do so during the summer, as we have a good supply of ice. For the coming season we have secured farm-land on each side of the home's property, some 80 acres, which we intend to work in connection with our own, from which we hope to derive some benefit and support. We feel justified in doing this because we have a number of boys now trained and fitted for farm work, and who have a liking for it. We have also, on the home's staff, one man as farmer, who takes careful interest in training the boys and seeing that all shall count for the progress of pupils and homes. We firmly believe that this is the surest and safest way to secure a good, firm financial basis to work upon. Some good farm implements have been bought and brought into use, also cutting-box, root-pulper and grain-chopper. These have been in constant use and operated by the boys in the home, and we are satisfied that these are beneficial, as our boys get a good practical training and our horses and cattle look even better than they did when they went into the stables last fall.

Moral and Religious Training.—The object for which this school and home was established was to take the children and train and teach them that they may be the better fitted for life here and hereafter. Services are attended in the chapel and prayers conducted morning and evening in school-room. Both in the school work and industrial work, there is ever kept before all the fact that there is a religious view to be taken in all our work. Much toleration is exercised in all things relating to the conduct of pupils, mistakes and misunderstandings avoided whenever possible. Pupils, both birls and boys, have been obedient and trustworthy, and a very little punishment has been inflicted.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school is good and adequate for the number of children enrolled at present; in some particulars not quite up-to-date and we expect to make some few changes now that we have entered upon the new contract with the department. The general health of the pupils is good. We had two cases of pneumonia, which have recovered perfectly.

Recreation.—After school studies are finished and work done for the day, pupils are allowed and encouraged in all good general outdoor games, also they have use of two boats to go about on the river, and we hope soon to have ready a gasoline boat for pleasure and training.

General Remarks.—In submitting this report we do so with a certain degree of pleasure and satisfaction and also some regret that it does not give a better showing. During the year the homes have received the government grant per capita, and much considration from the Department of Indian Affairs. We have received many blessings from friends of the homes, money, clothing, bedding, all of which has helped us greatly in our financial difficulties. Current accounts have been paid up as near as funds would allow, and some old accounts paid off.

The buildings and fences have been repaired, some cleaning, painting and kalsomining done. The small planing-mill has been operated enough to convince us that with the outlay of a little capital expended in lumber, some revenue can be derived from it. Land has been cleared and drained, so that we may expect better results from the farm. We have tried to do the best possible for the pupils in their studies, and we were encouraged by the report of our public school inspector.

Pupils are quite willing to learn any part of the work connected with the home, when a benefit is explained to them.

We hope and believe that some progress has been made and we are certain of some mistakes and failures, mostly through lack of experience; but with fresh resolves we shall hope to accomplish better things in the term we have now entered upon. I may say, too, that a change has taken place in the fact that both children and staff enjoy much of the true home atmosphere, and each one feels responsibility for the welfare of the other.

THE REPORT OF REV. CHAS. BELANGER, S.J., PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WIKWEMIKONG, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is ample room in the Wikwemikong industrial school to accommodate 90 boys and 80 girls with their respective staffs.

Attendance.—The boys were 77 in number, with 2 teachers and 15 officers; the girls were 71, with 2 teachers and 11 officers. The day pupils are not included in these figures.

Class Work.—This is govered by the official programme of studies for Indian schools. The time appointed for it is from 9.00 to 11.45 a.m., and 1.30 to 4.00 p.m., with a recess in the middle of each session. There is also another hour of study for home-work, private reading, letter-writing, vocal music. On Saturdays they have twice as much; on Sundays they have two hours.

The boys of the fifth standard were present in class only for two hours and a half, the rest of the time being employed at their trades. In the same manner the older girls spend a part of the time devoted to class work, in sewing, dressmaking, knitting, baking. The pupils are about equally divided into four sections, two for the boys and two for the girls, and are under the tuition of four different teachers, boarders of the lower grades being taught in the same room in connection with the day-pupils.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard	I.	71
"	II.	29
"	III.	24
"	IV.	9
"	V.	14
		147

Farm and Garden.—The farm, as described above, is managed with a view of supplying the institution with meat, vegetables, milk and butter. It is well stocked with cattle, sheep, horses, hogs and chickens. The work is done partly by the boys, with the help of Indian workmen, under the guidance of an experienced farmer. About one acre is laid out and cultivated as a kitchen garden. This department is quite profitable, and enables us partly to supplement the annual grant, which covers hardly two-thirds of our expenses.

Industries Taught.—The main industry taught to the boys is farming, because it is the best and almost the only means they will have of earning their living when out of the school. But attention is also given to wood-working, baking and shoemaking. Fifteen of the older boys were especially applied to farming, four to wood-working, and two to shoemaking. Besides this special training, all the pupils are employed daily about two hours, each one according to sex and ability, at various kinds of labours, such as sweeping, scrubbing, sawing and splitting firewood, dairying, gardening feeding stock, helping in the kitchen and on the farm. The laundry work is done at the girls' school, with the help of Indian women. The more advanced girls have a daily sewing class. The pupils generally take well to these various kinds of manual labour. The girls in particular show that they appreciate the zeal of their teachers, for, after they have left the school, the village girls still come regularly once a week to receive lessons in fancy sewing, crocheting, &c.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of the school is, on the whole, good; and, although, on account of the fire of February 5, 1911, when the main building of the girls' department was destroyed, we are slightly crowded, yet nevertheless the sanitation is good, owing to the system of hygienic ventilation which is going through at present along with other improvements. The sanitary condition of dormitories, class-rooms, study-halls and refectories is good, ventilation being well regulated.

When weather permits, the pupils very frequently bathe in the bay, and during the mid-summer time of hot weather, daily. The boys' dormitory is furnished with bath-room, hot and cold water, and other conveniencies. The health of the pupils in general is satisfactorily good.

Scarlatina broke out early last fall; eight cases of girls and three cases of boys, but, owing to the very careful isolation, it died out as it came. All recovered rapidly without exception, leaving no after results in a single case.

Notwithstanding all possible care taken, there have been three deaths: two girls and one boy. Of the former, one died of heart disease complications, and one of acute inflammatory rheumatism. Of the latter, the boy died from blood poisoning, having its origin in a congested abscess which broke internally.

Recreation.—Two hours daily, besides Saturday afternoons, are given exclusively to recreation. The first Tuesday of each month is a free day for every boy who has given satisfaction throughout the month. The first Wednesday is for the girls. Both schools have playgrounds furnished with suitable games and gymnastic appliances, and play-halls for bad weather and evening recreation in winter. The boys' playground is divided into two parts, one of which is reserved for the small boys and the other for the senior boys.

General Remarks.—I may say confidently that the school is contributing largely to the elevation of the moral tone, and development of habits of thrift and industry,

the enlightenment of the mind generally, and the improvement of physique among our Indians. Our present pupils appreciate more their training and rise to a higher level than our former ones. They take more interest in reading, and develop to a certain extent an intellectual life. A few of our former Iroquois boys have gone to college, in Quebec, and a few of our present boys intend doing the same thing upon leaving school. Another proof of the gradual improvement over their predecessors is the fact of their being fonder of study; some will earnestly ask for more time for study.

Often in the year public entertainments are given by the girls and boys, and our population in town looks forward with great eagerness for the agreeable hours they spend listening to our promising actors and singers.

On February 5 the girls' school was burnt to the ground, the loss being about $25,000. A temporary accommodation was provided in the boys' school. The latter are temporarily lodged in the staff's residence. By the strenuous work of the teachers, classes were resumed after eight days' interruption.

REPORT OF VEN. ARCHDEACON RENISON, D.D., ACTING PRINCIPAL OF BISHOP'S BOARDING SCHOOL, MOOSE FORT, VIA COCHRANE, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Attendance.—During the year there have been about 23 children, on an average, in attendance.

Class-room Work.—The children of the boarding school attend classes at the English day school. Here the work is very elementary, but there are a couple of boys who bid fair to deserve a liberal education. The great drawback to the general progress is of course the absolute ignorance of the English language which the majority show when they enter the school. The progress is on the whole very remarkable.

Farm and Garden.—The soil at Moose Fort is very good indeed, and with skilled labour anything that will grow in Manitoba will ripen here except wheat. I have seen vegetable marrows 40 lbs. weight in the garden. The farm work is all done by the boys except the ploughing. There are cattle and one horse, which are fed with hay grown on our own farm. Oats are grown as fodder.

Industries Taught.—There are no trades taught, but all the boys learn farming, carpentry and rough manual labour. The girls learn all branches of domestic science.

Moral and Religious Training.—The children have morning and evening prayers, and half an hour every day is devoted to Bible lessons. On Sunday they attend day school for religious instruction and divine service in Indian and English. Many can read and write in the Indian syllabic character, which was universally known by the Indians for fifty years.

Health and Sanitation.—On the whole the health of the children has been very good. Last November there was an epidemic of influenza, which prostrated nearly every one for several days. One child died of tuberculosis of the bowels. He was an orphan and had been ill for over a year. The obvious difficulty of keeping a first-class health record is seen, when it is remembered that many children have no homes to go to and humanity forbids their being turned out to die. However, in five years' experience this is the first death while I have been in charge of a boarding school. The rooms are kept with military neatness and cleanliness. The premises are inspected every week, and all possible care taken to ensure the health of the children, Gymnastics are taught, and weight and measurement of each child noted every week.

Recreation.—The children are encouraged to remain in the open air as much as possible. Football, skating, snowshoeing and other Canadian sports are taught and enjoyed. During the winter months room in a separate building has been used to ensure the hygienic properties of the living rooms.

THE REPORT OF REV. P. R. SOANES, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, CHAPLEAU, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at the Chapleau boarding school for 26 pupils and 3 of a staff.

Attendance.—There was a full attendance for three quarters of the year, but during the last quarter there were only 24 pupils for part of the time.

Class-room Work.—The progress of the pupils has been most satisfactory. Considering that the oldest scholars are only in their third year and entered the school with practically no gnowledge of English, their achievements in the three readers are excellent indeed. Their advance in other branches, such as reciting, singing, religious instruction, and general knowledge of English, are also creditable.

Farm and Garden.—The crop of potatoes was good and the returns in other vegetables were fair. Unfortunately in some way the frost penetrated into the basement and spoiled a large quantity of potatoes, so that we were compelled to purchase thirty bushels for table use and for seed.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught to attend to the outside work, such as the care of the farm and garden, sawing and splitting of wood, providing water and fuel, the storing of provisions and general household needs. They also act as messengers and mail carriers between the school and the town, because we feel that these things all add to their knowledge and give them an insight into civilized manners and customs. The girls are taught to look after the inside work, and are engaged in all manner of household duties, sewing and mending.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this branch of the work. Besides their regular morning and evening devotions, they are taught to read and recite verses of scripture, are encouraged to learn and sing hymns, and are drilled in the prayer-book and catechism. On Sunday mornings they attend service at the town church, have the Sunday school session in the afternoon, and as often as can be arranged for are given a special service in their own language in the evening.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils was splendid, and there was no case of serious illness till January. At that time amidst a general outbreak in the town of grippe and bronchitis, ten of the children were seized by these ailments and two deaths finally resulted from a complication of pleurisy and consumption. Thus our hope of passing through a third year unscathed was disappointed. The buildings are advantageously situated for drainage and it is comparatively easy to keep the premises clean. The isolation of sick children is not so easy, and we find it a problem with the present building to care for serious cases. All we could do was to utilize a room at the farthest corner separated by a hall from the rest of the children.

Recreation.—In summer the boys amuse themselves with bows and arrows, football, tops, rowing and canoeing, and the girls enjoy skipping, round games and walking. In fall and winter the boys and girls take to skating, sliding and snowshoeing. All the pupils enjoy their drills and singing, of which they are very fond.

Ex-Pupils.—The school is too young yet to be able to speak of the doings of her alumni.

Festivities.—Beyond an occasional visit to the town on some holiday or picnic, the pupils have no festivity which they can claim as peculiarly their own, except the annual Christmas tree and feast. Friends in the town provided chicken and turkey,

and the teachers, with the kind help of other friends, decorated the tree with a lovely lot of gifts. It was delightful to see how thoroughly the children enjoyed their treat.

General Remarks.—The staff had the pleasure during the year of visits from Miss Archer, of Japan, and Miss Lee, of China, and Mr. Ogilvie, of the Indian Department. The two former were particularly welcome visitors, from the fact that they were engaged in native educational work in heathen lands, and could speak therefore by comparison of our conditions and theirs. Mr. Ogilvie's visit was particularly important.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH ON THE INDIAN ORPHANAGE, FORT WILLIAM, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation at the Fort William Orphanage for eighty pupils and a staff of ten.

Attendance.—There are 78 pupils registered. During the year 83 pupils were admitted and 75 discharged. Two of the pupils died at St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, Frank Wassagijig and Emma Lafford. The attendance of the boarders is regular and there has been a marked improvement in general application during the year.

Class Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The subjects taught are religious instruction, drawing, spelling, arithmetic, history and geography. Special care is given to reading and writing. The progress is good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm in connection with the home, but we have a large garden well cultivated, and the boys take great interest in planting the seeds and keeping the garden free from weeds.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained in domestic work, including baking, cooking, sewing, knitting, darning, dressmaking and laundry work. Most of the larger girls cut and make their own dresses. The boys are taught to keep their charges neat and clean, to help in the garden and to attend to wood and water.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religion training of the children receives special care. Respect for authority and obedience is continually inculcated and insisted upon. A course of religious instruction is given to the whole school each day; apart from this they attend morning and evening prayers in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the children has been fairly good during the year. Two children died, one of pneumonia and one from tuberculosis. There was an epidemic of mumps, but there were no fatal results. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent and the buildings are kept clean and well ventilated.

Recreation.—The boys and girls have large and well kept playgrounds, where they enjoy all kinds of games nearly the whole year round. The boys have great sport playing football, while the girls amuse themselves skipping, swinging and playing other games.

Ex-Pupils.—Two pupils left the school during the year. One is keeping house for her father at Garden River and doing good work. The other girl is working as cook in Saskatoon. Another pupil who left the school two years ago is still working as cook in St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur. During that time she has bought a sewing-machine and paid fifty dollars for it, and has a bank account as well. The Sisters are well pleased with her work.

General Remarks.—Mr. James Whalen, of Port Arthur, treated the children to a sail on his beautiful yacht. Lunch was served on board at Mr. Whalen's expense.

It was truly a royal feast day for the little ones. On Christmas the children had a concert and Christmas tree. After two hours of a very pleasant entertainment of hymns, recitations and songs, Santa appeared in their midst, distributing his many simple gifts, prepared by their teachers.

Painting and decorating in the interior of the institution has made the house cheery and home-like and all are contented and happy. Most of the painting was done by the pupils.

THE REPORT OF REV. L. CARRIÈRE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT ALBANY, JAMES BAY, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—The building is sufficiently large for 32 pupils, the number that we register being about the same every year. Moreover, there are 6 members composing the personnel of the school.

Attendance.—The attendance in class is good. Sickness and work occasionally cause a few absentees.

Class-room Work.—Pupils in their first year are trained in reading, arithmetic, writing and translation. Those in second, besides these, receive lessons in grammar, history and geography.

Farm and Garden.—The ground is quite good for culture; the severe climate prevents success. The only vegetable known here yet is the potato.

Industries Taught.—As our school is a boarding school, attention is specially given to moral and intellectual teaching. We do not make any specialty of arts and trades, although girls in the spare times learn sewing, knitting and cooking.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given twice on Sunday, also an hour of religious teaching every day.

During study hours each pupil writes an account of the instruction and religious teaching in special copy-books. Hence, special attention is given to keep in memory what has been taught. After leaving school they make use of these accounts and teach their fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, who live in the woods.

Health and Sanitation.—Indians are weak in constitution, hence the use of the white man's diet is detrimental to their health. Fresh fish and game should be their constant food. It is quite difficult to give these to our boarders, hence sickness often occurs. Salt meat, such as beef and pork, is given to them in abundance, which causes scurvy, &c. Almost every year some of them die.

Recreation.—About four hours every day are devoted to recreation, Sunday and Thursday excepted. Boys spend these hours outdoors. They sometimes bring wood into school or saw it. They also bring water into the school for general use; most of the time they play ball or play cards indoors in bad weather. The task mentioned is given to them mostly to form the habit of working, which Indians have not naturally.

Girls are out about one hour every day. Besides Thursday being a holiday, that is, in the afternoon only, pupils are out playing in the yard or on the river, sometimes they take a walk in the woods.

THE REPORT OF MR. A. E. WILSON, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ELKHORN, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at this school for 100 pupils and a staff of 15.

Attendance.—The attendance has been rather below that of last year.

Class-room Work.—This is on the half-day system and comprises standards I to VI. The pupils generally show signs of application and in consequence progress is very satisfactory in all grades. This year's medals (one instituted in memory of the late Mrs. Wilson, given by Mr. Ingram, and the other given by myself), were won by 0160, Lizzie Favell, in standard VI, and 0154, Louisa Brydges, in standard V.

School hours are from 9 to 12 and 1.30 to 4 in summer. Morning hours are from 9.30 to 12 in winter with evening classes from 7.45 to 8.45.

Farm and Garden.—Our grain crop was one of the best in the district, the yield being as follows:—

Wheat (average of 20 bushels to the acre)	1,250	bushels
Oats	675	"
Barley	175	"
Mangolds (including beets)	93	"
Potatoes	372	"
Carrots	46	"
Turnips	407	"
Parsnips	12	"
Onions	19	"

In addition to this the school gardens supplied us with vegetables all summer, sufficient for staff and pupils.

Our farm stock consists of 15 cows and a bull, a sow for breeding, 6 horses and young stock, both pigs and heifers. The pupils are able to have a good supply of milk every day besides butter for all needs.

The flower gardens did very well again this year in spite of adverse weather conditions.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils have attended regularly at church and Sunday school, and daily prayers have been held morning and evening, but I think that more is being accomplished along these lines by the personal influence of my staff. The moral standard has never been better and punishment has been very rare of late years.

Industries Taught.—As many of the boys as possible are instructed in farming and almost as many in the carpentering department, which includes all the general repair work and also the running of the gasoline engine, affording very useful general instruction. Others again are learning trades in town, while the remainder, the smaller boys, find ample employment in the daily chores and in the gardens and grounds around the school, some of them having their own individual gardens, which are always very successful.

The girls are instructed in cooking, baking bread, laundrying, dairying, and all the branches of general housework, while they are systematically interchanged each month so that each can in turn get instruction in the sewing-room.

Health and Sanitation.—Our bill of health has been as good as ever this year, there having been no sickness of any consequence and no deaths, and I think I may attribute this in part to the efficient and faithful work of our medical officer, Dr. Goodwin, and also to careful ventilation and disinfecting.

Great improvements have been and are being inaugurated in connection with the drainage system, new drain pipes having been laid to the underground cess tank, and a new plumbing system installed in the school and the principal's house. When this is complete, it will be a very thorough and satisfactory piece of work.

In the laundry also, which has been run at great disadvantage for the past few years, the department is installing proper appliances, which will be of great benefit to us all.

Recreation.—Recreation is part of the curriculum and is considered as important in its way as the work. We have ample grounds for this purpose for football, base-ball and other games, both for boys and girls, each in their own part of the grounds. We had a very good rink this winter, which was a great boon to all of us.

Ex-Pupils.—One of my staff, Mr. Ingram, was sent to the Pas reserve last summer as escort to 12 pupils returning home. It being treaty-time, he met many of our old pupils and, from personal observation and information received, he was able to report that almost all our ex-pupils there are doing very well, and in most cases are a credit to their old school. This was the only reserve visited during the year.

General Remarks.—In April Mr. Inspector Jackson visited us officially, spending several days in inspection and other work, leaving us materially benefited by his practical suggestions.

In September, Dr. Bryce, the principal medical officer of the department, spent half a day with us, followed two days later by Mr. Duncan C. Scott, Superintendent of Indian Education, accompanied by Mr. Inspector Graham of the Qu'Appelle agency. Mr. Scott left the same evening, expecting to return, but having to leave suddenly for the east, we were not fortunate enough to have him amongst us again.

The year's work has gone smoothly forward and though our numbers have been meagre, the pupils have faced the increased pressure of work most cheerfully, a result which augurs well for their future success.

I confidently anticipate that a few months will see our numbers increased to our capacity, and under God's guidance, look for the very best results in the near future, a hope in which my staff all heartily join.

In conclusion, I must again thank the department for the very courteous and considerate way in which all our requirements have been met, and trust that under Divine Providence, our school may continue its work for many more years.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. T. FERRIER, PRINCIPAL OF THE BRANDON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BRANDON, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for 125 pupils and staff.

Attendance.—The average attendance for the year was 101.

Class-room Work.—The two class-rooms, junior and senior, have accommodation for 48 and 40 pupils respectively, who are graded as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Primary	3	6	9
Standard I	7	2	9
" II	4	4	8
" III	5	5	10
" IV	13	21	34
" V	12	8	20
" VI	6	3	9

Total number of pupils at present, 99.

Standard VI boys and girls are preparing for high school entrance examinations. All pupils are making good progress.

Farm and Garden.—This work is in the hands of a first-class farmer. In both appearance and production the farm is equal to the best in the province. We have 175 acres in crop as follows: wheat, 28 acres; oats, 37 acres; barley, 14 acres; oats for

pasture, 9 acres; peas, oats and barley for hog pasture, 3 acres; rape for hog pasture, 1 acre; corn, 9 acres; potatoes, 11 acres; turnips, 4 acres; mangolds, beets and white carrots, 2 acres; alfalfa, 8 acres; hay, 31 acres; summer fallow, 12 acres; vegetable garden, 3 acres; fruit garden, 3 acres. The stock is as follows: 3 heavy work teams, 3 single drivers, 60 hogs, 300 hens, and 16 milch cows, which have yielded an abundance of milk and 1,667 pounds of butter during the year.

Industries Taught.—Farming, gardening, flower culture, stock, hog and poultry raising, carpentry, painting, kalsomining, paper-hanging, glazing, repairing machinery and all such work required to keep the entire plant in first-class repair, for the boys. The girls learn all branches of house-keeping, sewing, laundering and butter-making, under the competent direction of a most efficient staff of lady workers.

Moral and Religious Training.—Prayers are said every morning and evening, at which the children take a prominent part by singing heartily; their singing is excellent. Sunday school is held every Sabbath. All the boys and some of the girls attend church in Brandon every Sunday morning. There is a service held in the school every Sunday evening. Our aim is to make the children feel at home in the school, and while obedience and order is required in every department of work, everything that savours of the reformatory is carefully avoided, and anything that tends to establish friendly relations between teachers and pupils is welcomed. It is only by getting into personal touch with the pupils that we can hope to raise them, by the power of God, to the standard of Jesus Christ. Much patience is exercised and is amply rewarded.

Health and Sanitation.—The children are, mostly, very healthy. We have had two deaths from consumption during the year, about half a dozen cases of hives and the same number of ring-worm; this was got by the boys fondling the calves. There has been no epidemic of any kind. The sanitary arrangements are good, all drains being kept thoroughly clean by systematic flushing. There are two rooms especially set apart for isolation purposes; one, a dormitory containing five beds, the other a hospital-room with two beds. The premises are kept scrupulously clean from cellar to garret.

Ex-Pupils.—A number of the boys who have not returned to the different reserves, have located on the colony, others are working on farms, and some as carpenters, one of the latter is in the C.P.R. workshops in Winnipeg building coaches. A number of the girls are at service and many of them are well married, some to white men, and those who have homes of their own keep them in a manner that is a credit to themselves and the training they have received. Particular mention may be made of those who have returned to Fisher River reserve.

General Remarks.—The children seem to be perfectly happy and contented, and show the result of their training, for many of them when placed among young white people, reflect credit on themselves and the training they have received. All work is executed with cheerfulness and vim. The boys are very fond of football, playing regularly in senior league games, baseball, swimming, running, skating and hockey. The girls are taught calisthenics, and play all games common to school children. Xmas and Easter entertainments are given, at which the children recite, and sing very well indeed. Social evenings are held periodically during the winter, at which the senior boys and girls play all kinds of parlour games together. Sometimes this takes the form of a skating party, when all go down to the lake; on these occasions hot drinks and buns are served before retiring. In summer the senior boys and girls are allowed to promenade together under the surveillance of an officer.

Our fire-fighting forces have been strengthened by the removal of old hose and the placing of new throughout the building together with 100 Diamond-power fire extinguishers. By deepening one of our wells we have a supply of water that our pump has, so far, been unable to exhaust. All our farming is done by up-to-date machinery, of which we have about $2,000 worth.

The principal is indebted to the faithfulness and efficiency of the members of the staff for the success of the year's labour, and we are looking forward to a happy and prosperous year. He also wishes to convey his thanks to the officers of the General Board of Missions and the Indian Department for their kind and favourable consideration in all matters of business.

THE REPORT OF REV. W. W. McLAREN, B.A., PRINCIPAL OF THE BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL, BIRTLE, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—Under the old regulations, we were supposed to have accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of seven. Under the new rules, demanding 500 cubic feet per child, we can accommodate but 40 pupils and a staff of 7.

Attendance.—The year began with 51 enrolled, and closed with 54, divided as follows: 27 girls and 27 boys. Eight were admitted, including seven transferred from the Regina industrial school. Four were honourably discharged, and one died suddenly from heart failure. The number of grant-earners is 50.

Class-room Work.—The fact that 75 per cent of our pupils are in grades IV, V and VI is sufficient testimony as to the efficiency of the work done in the class-room by our teacher, Miss E. Macgregor. Sixty per cent of the pupils attend school the whole day. The remainder attend under the half-day system.

Farm and Garden.—The school possesses 190 acres of its own and rents 30 more. Of this 95 acres are now broken, 15 acres being added last summer. When all the available land is cleared and cultivated, our farm will be divided as follows: recreation grounds, 5 acres; pasturage, 30 acres; woods and hay meadows, 15 acres; cultivated fields, 170 acres. Eighty acres were in crop in 1910. The garden and cereal returns were fair; the root crop was a failure. As the neighbourhood had a record harvest, the meagre returns were due to the incompetency of the acting principal and farm instructor, who was discharged. A gasoline engine, a wagon, a democrat, a brush breaker, a disc harrow, and a frame granary were added to the farm equipment. As in former years, our farm products and stock carried off a considerable number of prizes at the local fair.

Industries Taught.—The girls are taught the following phases of housekeeping: cooking, sewing, knitting and laundrying. In addition, the older girls are instructed in gardening, care of poultry, dairying, milking, and elementary nursing and sanitation. The boys are taught all phases of mixed farming and how to use tools for ordinary repairs and for erecting ordinary farm buildings.

Moral and Religious Training.—All the children, when in good health, attend the Sabbath morning and afternoon services of the Birtle Presbyterian church. The older children also attend the Sabbath evening, mid-week and special services which are held in the same place. The younger children have a Sabbath evening Bible class at home. Morning and evening prayers are conducted by the principal, and a half hour each day is devoted to Bible study in the class-room.

Health and Sanitation.—The location of the Birtle agency hospital beside the school, presided over by a trained nurse and visited daily by a physician, has eliminated tuberculosis from the school, and has maintained a high health record during the year. One pupil died suddenly from heart failure. Two epidemics of influenza laid low most of the children, but all soon recovered. Our lofty situation upon the north bank of the Birdtail river ravine, where the soil is stony and sandy, the possession of a complete sewerage plant emptying into a septic tank, make our sanitary provision of the best. An abundant supply of water is our chief need at present.

Recreation.—The children do not suffer from the lack of outside sports. Coasting, hockey, skating and trapping are all enjoyed in the winter, and tennis, football, baseball, bathing, fishing and hunting during the summer. The usual indoor games are indulged in indoors during inclement weather, under the supervision of one of the staff. Fresh air exercise is rigidly enforced upon all.

Ex-Pupils.—Eighteen pupils have been honourably discharged during the last five years. Fifteen of them are living. All the six boys are farming. Of the ten girls, one is in training as a nurse, one is teaching a day school, three are out at service, and four are married. All, save one, have a good record to date for industry and moral conduct.

THE REPORT OF REV. PH. VALES, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT ALEXANDER, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate 60 pupils and necessary staff.

Attendance.—The per capita grant is allowed for 60 pupils, but we often have more than the authorized number.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is closely followed. We used the half-day system for the older pupils. Half the day is spent in the class-room and the other half is industrial training. All are anxious to learn and progress has been good.

Industries Taught—The boys are taught farming, gardening and other outside work, such as sawing and carrying wood, cleaning up premises, &c. Girls are trained in all the branches of housekeeping and alternate regularly in the following departments: sewing-room, kitchen, laundry, dining-room, bake-room and general house work.

Moral Training.—Our pupils receive one hour of moral and religious training every day. They are also taught to sing hymns, patriotic songs, &c.

Health and Sanitation.—The school is well ventilated, and fresh air is never lacking. All the pupils have enjoyed good health throughout the year.

Recreation.—Baseball, football, hockey, skating, rowing, hunting and shooting with bows and arrows are the chief amusement for the boys. Long walks in suitable weather are enjoyed by the girls. Croquet, skipping ropes and swings are also favourite pastimes.

General Remarks.—We lately had the honour of becoming acquainted with our new inspector, Mr. McKenna. He has shown much interest in the work done by our pupils. His visit was greatly appreciated.

THE REPORT OF REV. M. KALMES, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT FRANCES, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—Under present arrangements there is accommodation for 51 children.

Attendance.—The attendance was regular 45 or 48 children generally attended the school.

Class-room.—The programme prescribed by the department is closely followed.

Farm and Garden.—Fifty acres of land are at present under high cultivation.

Industrial Work.—Boys work on the farm in summer and winter. They look after the horses and cows.

The girls are taught all kinds of housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is given to this point of education.

Recreation.—Boys and girls have their separate playgrounds and have all kinds of games.

THE REPORT OF REV. A. CHAUMONT, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, PINE CREEK, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Attendance.—There is an attendance of 66 at this school.

Class-room Work.—Most of the pupils are anxious to learn and do all in their power to meet the wishes of their teacher.

Farm and Garden.—Ten acres are under cultivation. Vegetables are the principal products.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught light housework, the care of horses and cattle, and farming; the girls learn housekeeping, sewing, knitting, cooking, baking, and the care of the dairy and poultry.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every day one-half hour is given to moral and religious training.

Health and Sanitation.—Most of the pupils have enjoyed good health. The house is large and well aired. Exercise is never wanting.

Water Supply.—A windmill draws the water from the river.

Fire Protection.—There are two iron stairs outside as fire-escapes.

THE REPORT OF REV. G. LEONARD, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, SANDY BAY, MAN., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 50 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good throughout the year; there are at present 42 pupils enrolled.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is closely followed and the progress has been fair.

Farm and Garden.—We had 50 acres under cultivation. The potato crop was remarkably fine. The garden furnished us with plenty of vegetables for the winter.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening, farming, shoe-repairing, care of horses and cattle; while the girls learn all the different branches of housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to this important part of education. Our pupils generally behave well.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of our pupils has been remarkably good. Since the opening of this school, in 1905, only one death occurred, four years ago. The school is well ventilated.

Fire Protection.—There are two fire-escapes from the dormitories, and hose connections on each floor with tanks in the attic. We also have 15 fire-extinguishers throughout the building.

Heating and Lighting.—The school is heated by steam and lighted by acetylene gas.

Recreation.—Foot-ball, shooting with bows and arrows, fishing, and skating are the favourite pastimes of our boys, while the girls amuse themselves at croquet, skipping, dressing dolls, and other games.

Ex-Pupils.—The few boys that have already been discharged from the school are living with their parents. They keep steady at work and behave well. There is a great difference between them and those of the same age that have never been at school.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. A. LOUSLEY, PRINCIPAL OF THE NORWAY HOUSE BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWAY HOUSE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—Fifty-five pupils and six of a staff can be comfortably housed. The attendance this year has been all that could be desired: school full all the year and children offering who could not be received. The attendance of those on the roll was the most satisfactory of any year since the school was built.

Class-room Work.—The regular prescribed course of study has been adhered to and fair progress made.

Farm and Garden.—There is not sufficient land in connection with the school to warrant anything that could be called farming; but we have about three acres of garden, which is being utilized to good advantage. All the ordinary kinds of vegetables are grown, but we do not find that the children care much for for any but potatoes, green peas, onions, carrots.

Industries Taught.—Gardening and the care of cattle are all that can be attempted for the boys, but the girls are taught sewing, laundry work, cooking and general household duties.

Moral and Religious Training.—This consists of prayers in the dormitories night and morning. Reading and explanation of scripture, singing of hymns, and prayer twice a day with all the pupils, a special class conducted by the matron once a week for the girls, Sunday school and two preaching services each Sabbath in the church close by.

Health and Sanitation.—A number of minor ailments have gone the rounds of the entire school this year and caused much extra work. Four very serious cases of scrofula have resulted in one death, one girl and one boy apparently recovering, and one girl still in a critical condition. An excellent nurse on the staff has done all that circumstances would allow towards isolating serious cases and caring for the sick.

Recreation.—All possible attention has been paid to this important part of a child's life. Regular recesses morning and afternoon from all the departments of work as well as class-room have been the rule. Football, baseball, skating, coasting and long walks, have been indulged in, and the children urged to take part in all, and other games not mentioned above.

Ex-Pupils.—The ex-pupils of this school are mostly located on this reserve. Some of them are married and following the methods of the country for a livelihood, though they nearly all show most commendable zeal for cleanness and tidiness. With three exceptions all our pupils that have graduated here are giving us every satisfaction and these three have only lapsed temporarily, and are now living honourable lives. Our graduates are quite as successful in their work as any others when they follow the native arts, and excel when they attempt finer things.

THE REPORT OF J. L. MILLAR, PRINCIPAL OF THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BOARDING SCHOOL, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate 25 pupils, and a staff of four.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good. The present enrolment is 32.

Class-room Work.—The programme of work prescribed is followed. Lessons in instrumental music are given larger pupils. Good progress is being made in all grades.

Farm and Garden.—The garden produced a good supply of vegetables and potatoes for the school. About one hundred bushels of mangolds were grown for the stock, in addition to two tons of corn. The school keeps three head of stock, one horse and forty hens. We have rented some land and expect to increase our production.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening, caring for stock and poultry and wood-cutting. They do all the shoe-repairing for the school and assist in the repair work of the buildings. The girls learn sewing, cooking, laundry work, dairy work, and general housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training.—There is morning and evening Bible reading and prayer. The children attend Knox church morning service, and Sunday school in the afternoon. A children's service is conducted in the school on Sunday evening. About half an hour is spent in Bible study in the class-room every morning. There are good evidences of the practical application of this teaching.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the school has been excellent. We have had no epidemics. Cleanliness, good ventilation, outdoor exercise and plenty of nourishing food are factors much relied on. The book prescribed on calisthenics and games is taught. The work on hygiene is studied with good results. The site of the school is favourable for drainage.

Recreation.—A rink in winter for skating and hockey affords very attractive and healthful entertainment for both boys and girls. In summer suitable outdoor games, such as baseball, football, skipping and swinging, are enjoyed.

THE REPORT OF REV. F. T. DODDS, PRINCIPAL OF THE CECILIA JEFFREY BOARDING SCHOOL, SHOAL LAKE, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at the Cecilia Jeffrey boarding school for 40 pupils and six members of staff.

Class-room Work.—The regular programme of studies prescribed by the department has been followed. Hours 9 to 12 a. m. and 1.30 to 4 p. m. The older pupils are half the day in the class-room and the other half receive industrial training.

The pupils have made rapid progress, especially in a knowledge of the English language, also in reading, writing, spelling, geography and drawing. Indian children are, as a rule, weak in mathematics; but some of our pupils are making a very creditable advance in arithmetic also.

Farm and Garden.—We produce no grain, owing to the limited area of arable land and to the lack of facilities to prepare it for market. Owing to dry weather, our garden crop was light. We had 150 bushels of potatoes and enough other roots and vegetables for summer use, but very little to store for winter. The live stock consists of 2 hores, 7 cows, 6 young cattle, and 4 pigs.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught to cut and prepare wood for fuel, feeding and care of stock, milking, driving and management of horses, work on the steamboat, and gardening. The girls receive instruction in all kinds of housework, including baking, cooking, knitting, sewing and mending, washing, ironing, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—We have singing, Bible-reading and prayer morning and evening and also as opening exercises in the class-room. On Sunday we have religious services morning and evening and Sunday school in the afternoon. The teachers in all the departments are required to inculcate every day the sound moral principles that are recognized as essential to good citizenship.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils have enjoyed excellent health during the year, no epidemic or contagious disease has appeared in the school. Every precaution is taken to keep the school in a clean and sanitary condition. The pupils are encouraged to take plenty of outdoor exercise. The sewer discharges into a bay on the opposite side of the peninsula to that from which the water-supply is obtained. The rooms are ventilated by openings in the ceiling and the class-room and children's dining-room by grates, also in the chimneys. Light cotton has been fitted in some of the dormitory windows, instead of glass, for additional ventilation.

Recreation.—In summer, boating and swimming are favourite recreations; baseball and football are also practised by the boys and basket-ball and swinging by the girls; hockey, skating and coasting are the principal outdoor amusements in winter; while inside checkers, dominoes, crokinole, &c., are practised.

Ex-Pupils.—Of the 19 ex-pupils 12 were boys and 7 girls. All are living except one, Mabel Mandomin. Of the six remaining girls five are married; and one, unmarried, lives with her stepmother. Only two of the boys are married and have homes of their own. The others make their homes with the parents or friends on the reserve, but some of them are away often working in saw-mills, in railroad and lumber camps and on steamboats. All are doing well.

General.—The children all seem very happy in their school home. The Indians, too, heartily co-operate with the staff in maintaining discipline and helping to make everything go smoothly and pleasantly. We have all the pupils we can accommodate.

A patent steel bake-oven was furnished last summer by the W.F.M.S. of the Presbyterian Church.

THE REPORT OF REV. P. BOUSQUET, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, KENORA, ONT., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Attendance.—The attendance has been most satisfactory during the past year; 40 pupils, the authorized number, have been maintained without any difficulty.

Class Work.—Two teachers have charge of the classes in separate rooms. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed closely. The half day system is in vogue for older pupils; half of the day is spent in the school-room and the other half in their trades. The juniors attend class forenoon and afternoon. The progress of the children has been satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—The school is at a great disadvantage from having no farm land and pasture, although we have about 13 acres of land under cultivation. But the weather was so dry last summer that we could not have enough potatoes and vegetables for the use of our school.

Industries.—The boys are taught farming and gardening, bread-making, taking care of horses and cattle, &c., &c.

The girls are taught sewing, mending, darning, knitting, cooking, baking, even fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every day one hour is devoted to moral and religious training. Chapel is attended night and morning daily.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the school for the great part of the year has been good. One girl and a boy have been discharged on account of their health, being scrofulous. One girl died in November, 1910, from pleurisy. Two boys are absent on sick leave and are not likely to return. Cleanliness and proper ventilation are carefully attended to.

Recreation.—The children enjoy the ordinary outdoor sports and games, skating, football, swinging, sleighing, canoeing, &c., &c.

General Remarks.—The relations between the school and the reserves are very friendly. The parents take more interest in the school now than formerly and show good desire to have their children educated.

In closing my report I wish to offer my sincere thanks to Mr. R. S. McKenzie, our worthy agent, for the kindness and assistance that we have received during the year.

The inspection of the school was made in September, 1910, by our kind and devoted inspector, Mr. McKenna. We owe him a debt of gratitude for the encouragement and practical advice he generously gives to both pupils and staff.

THE REPORT OF REV. E. MATHESON, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BATTLEFORD, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—We have accommodation for about one hundred and twenty pupils, if we could get that number, and for the staff that would be required to instruct and care for them.

Attendance.—Two pupils died during the year. Nine boys and seven girls were discharged. Seven boys and seven girls were admitted. We enter on the incoming year with an enrolment of seventy.

Class-room Work.—The course of studies required by the department is followed, and the pupils are graded from the alphabet up to standard VI. Several of our ex-pupils, of whom two are now ordained missionaries, are engaged in the work of teaching in connection with the Indian schools, or in mission work in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Farm and Garden.—We have seventy acres cultivated.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, the care of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry; carpentering, kalsomining, painting, glazing, &c., baking, dairy work, laundry work, sewing, knitting, making and mending clothes, cooking, and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—To this we give careful attention as being the only foundation on which to build up worthy characters and true citizenship. We have the regular Sunday services of the church, the Sunday school, a shortened form of morning and evening prayer, with the reading of a portion of the Holy

Scriptures, each day, and a mid-week service each Wednesday evening. A circle of the 'King's Daughters' among the girls, and the 'King's Sons' among the boys; and a branch of the 'Daily Scripture Reading Union,' to which both boys and girls belong, have been carried on for several years with manifestly good results. These organizations are officered by the pupils, and are carried on under staff supervision.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been good general health. The ventilation of the building is good, a constant supply of fresh air passing through the building, and the sanitary arrangements are attended to carefully.

Recreation.—Swings, football, indoor games and plenty of outdoor exercise.

Ex-Pupils.—Of those who have returned to their reserves, some have not done as well as one could wish; in many cases their surroundings are very much against them. But these are not all; there are others of them who have their own portion of land cultivated, their own houses, animals and other property, and are doing very well. Others again there are who have not returned to reserve life, but have struck out to work among the settlers, some at carpentering and some at general work. In this way they gain a knowledge of the settled life of the country, which is a very valuable possession, whether they afterwards use it on the reserves, or keep at work among the settlers, or become homesteaders eventually, as it is hoped many of them will. Some of our ex-pupils are engaged in various places as teachers or helpers in connection with the Indian schools; two have taken a course at St. John's College, Winnipeg, and have been ordained to the sacred ministry of the church. Both are married to English women and are in charge of some of our missions. One of these took his degree of Bachelor of Arts in the University of Manitoba. Nearly all the girls that have been discharged are married, most of them on the reserves to ex-pupils or others, but several of them are married to white settlers, and are keeping their homes in a creditable condition. While the results may not be in all cases what some might desire, yet we must not expect too much from the first generation when we take all things into consideration. Improvement is very evident; the schools are doing good work, and the leaven of their teaching is seen in the life and work of many of the ex-pupils. The residential schools properly and systematically worked are a true step in the way to solve the 'Indian problem.' There is a very marked difference between the tone of the reserve where a considerable number of our ex-pupils are living, and that of those reserves that are without them, and there is no difficulty in getting the children of ex-pupils into our residential schools, a change that can be appreciated only by those who know the difficulties encountered in former years in this work, and still encountered in many cases.

General Remarks.—I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the good work done by the various members of the staff. They have all been devoting their energies cheerfully to help in accomplishing the good work of teaching, training and uplifting the Indian to the plane on which we hope he will stand in the years to come.

I beg to thank the officers of the department for the consideration, courtesy, and kindness shown by them in all their dealings with us.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. HUGONARD, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, QU'APPELLE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—This school will accommodate 225 pupils and staff of fifteen.

Attendance.—The attendance has been satisfactory, the enrolment at the end of March being 228 pupils; 122 girls and 106 boys.

Class-room Work.—The programme of the department has been followed and classification of pupils is:—

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Standard	I	25	42	67
"	II	28	11	39
"	III	32	32	64
"	IV	17	24	41
"	V	4	10	14
"	VI		3	3

The first and second standards attend class regularly for six hours each day, and the higher ones attend one half of the day and work at the different trades and general housekeeping the other half.

Farm and Garden.—The land under cultivation, which is about 250 acres, was summer fallowed. Seven acres were planted to roots, giving a return as follows:—500 bushels of carrots; 200 bushels mangolds; 600 bushels turnips; 1,600 bushels potatoes.

Stock.—The live stock consists of 36 head of horses, 34 head of cattle, 30 hogs and about 125 poultry.

Industries Taught.—The branches of industry are blacksmithing, carpentry, tinsmithing, shoemaking, farming, baking and painting. A number of boys are attached to each branch and are employed one half of the day and attend class the other half.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral training and general conduct of the pupils are attended to by the vice-principal and teachers. Every day during the winter months religious instruction is given the pupils after class for one hour. Chapel is attended night and morning daily.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils for the year has been good. Sanitary precautions are always taken, premises kept clean, contagious diseases isolated and ventilation attended to. The physician in charge inspects regularly.

Recreation.—Football and baseball are the favourite games for the pupils in summer-time. Plays, dramas, singing and band exercises are the winter amusements.

Ex-Pupils.—Nearly all the discharged pupils return to their reserve either to work with their parents or to farm independently. The progressive pupils are those who marry school girls and farm independently; in this way they retain the civilized training acquired in the schools. The ex-pupils who return to their Indian parents are more or less influenced by their surroundings and there is a marked distinction between the two classes. Trades are instructive to pupils even if the knowledge pertaining thereto is limited, as it enables them to repair many articles at home. Carpenters are always in demand and are earning good money.

THE REPORT OF REV. S. PERRAULT, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, COWESSESS RESERVE, CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in this school for 60 pupils, and a staff of 8.

Attendance.—The attendance is very regular; and we always have more pupils present than the number on roll, which is 45.

Class-room Work.—The programme prescribed by the department is closely followed, and the progress is good.

Farm and Garden.—There are about 100 acres in cultivation; and in the vicinity of the school, is a large garden, where we raise an abundant supply of vegetables for the use of the school.

Industries Taught.—The boys are trained in practical farming and gardening, as well as in the care of stock, and shoe-mending, and a number of them have also become fairly skilled in painting and varnishing.

Besides general housework the girls are taught sewing, knitting, cooking, bread-making, in fact, all that a good housekeeper should know.

Moral and Religious Training.—We profit by every opportunity to instil into the hearts of our docile pupils the love and practice of virtue. A short instruction is also given them daily, on religious subjects, as well as on politeness, obedience, cleanliness and order, after which hymns are sung. The children take particular delight in such singing. Very little corporal punishment is used; the good and bad note system proves the most successful in forming their character.

Health and Sanitation.—The sanitary condition of our school is very good, owing to the excellence of our fresh air, drains and abundance of light, as well as to the care taken to keep the premises in perfect order and cleanliness.

We have had no serious illness these last two or three years; but three of our girls have lately been operated on for scrofulous lumps, which are healing very nicely.

Recreation.—During summer, football, swimming, fishing, and shooting with bows and arrows of their own making; in winter, sliding, skating, playing cards, marbles or checkers, are the favourite pastimes of our boys.

The girls amuse themselves dressing dolls, singing, swinging, playing games, cards and ball.

Ex-Pupils.—Amongst our ex-pupils, one girl only is married. She keeps her house in a very satisfactory manner. The boys all seem to be doing well.

THE REPORT OF REV. H. McKAY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, ROUND LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for 40 pupils and a staff of 6.

Attendance.—The average attendance has been about 33.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room has been good. The school hours are from 9 to 12, and from 1.30 to 4. The programme laid down by the department has been followed.

Farm and Garden.—We had about 100 acres of land under cultivation in wheat, oats, barley, corn and different kinds of vegetables. We had fine tomatoes ripened in the field. Our garden supplies us with all the vegetables we require in the school. Our herd of cattle supplies us with butter, milk and beef. The poultry yard has also been profitable for the school.

Industries Taught.—The girls have been taught in general housework, baking, cooking, laundry work, plain and fancy needlework, and dressmaking. The boys get instruction in farm work and dairy work, each pupil is expected to spend two hours each day in manual work. We pay the pupils for extra work. A boy who can drive a team may find lucrative employment on the farm, 10 cents an hour is allowed, and thus the older boys may prepare to go out on their own farms with a good outfit when 18 years of age.

Moral and Religious Instruction.—Religious instruction is given in our morning and evening devotions, in the Sabbath school and in the public services of the Sabbath. In all our dealings with our pupils we try to build up a Christian character.

Health.—The health of the school has been good. We had only one death in eight years. The rooms are large and well ventilated. The buildings and surroundings are kept clean, the food is abundant and well prepared. The children have plenty of outdoor exercise.

Recreation.—In winter, skating, tobogganing, and in summer, football, boating, climbing the hills, riding in saddle.

Ex-Pupils.—Most of our ex-pupils are settling down on their own farms and under the direction of the agent and farm instructors are making fair progress. One of our ex-pupils with third-class Normal certificate taught in a public school during the year.

General Remarks.—We are thankful for the good health enjoyed during the year by the pupils of the school; also for the deep interest taken in our work by the Women's Foreign Mission Society of our church and for any act of courtesy extended to us by the officials of the Indian Department.

REPORT OF REV. W. McWHINNEY, PRINCIPAL OF CROWSTAND INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL, PELLY AGENCY, SASK., FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—At present we are accommodating a staff of six, and fifty pupils, but according to the latest requirements in air-space, we have not room for more than about thirty pupils.

Attendance.—We should have no difficulty in keeping up our attendance to fifty and over, if we had the room. During the year eight pupils were discharged or allowed home on extended leave of absence, while nine new pupils were admitted and others are awaiting admission.

Class-room.—Miss McLaren still carries on this work very satisfactorily indeed, when we consider the many obstacles in the way of rapid progress. As yet it is very difficult to get Indian children to see the need of exerting themselves to acquire class-room education. This can only come in the second or third generation.

Farm and Garden.—Roots, vegetables and all garden products were good. The grain crop also showed excellent prospects until a frost in August damaged the wheat that was uncut. Notwithstanding this, wheat yielded 30 bushels per acre, oats 72 bushels per acre, and barley 55 bushels per acre. One plot of six acres of Danish Island oats yielded 100 bushels per acre. The wheat graded all the way from No. 2 Northern down to feed.

Industries.—The boys are given a good practical training in mixed farming. A good farm instructor is constantly employed, and the idea of education is always kept to the front, instead of running the farm merely for profit. The girls are given a thorough training in all lines of housework, and when they leave the school are efficient housekeepers.

Moral and Religious Training.—By precept, by example, and by practice, it is sought to instruct the children in the better ways of life for this world, and the world to come. The larger pupils attend church services regularly on the reserve on Sundays. All the pupils attend Sabbath school in the afternoon of Sunday, and a service is conducted in the evening for the larger pupils and staff. Meetings of a varied nature are held during the week, and a part of each day in the class-room is given to instruction in Bible truths.

Health and Sanitation.—The situation of the school is good from a sanitary point of view, but its condition could be very much improved if we had a water system. A flushing system of water-closets could then be constructed, and would add much to the sanitary condition. Notwithstanding this, the health record has been remarkably good. The doctor has been called in only once during the year. We passed through two epidemics, one of measles and one of chicken-pox, but there were no bad effects from either.

Recreation.—In summer, both boys and girls enjoy many outdoor games, base-ball, football, &c. In winter they coast and slide when out of doors and have many indoor games for the evenings and in time of bad weather.

Ex-Pupils.—The success or failure of ex-pupils depends very much upon home surroundings and the helping or hindering influence of husband or wife. Our girls that have been assisted by the department to begin housekeeping show a very praise-worthy desire to use well the training they have received in school. Boys more and more are going home from school with the purpose of becoming farmers. Each year's graduates are more hopeful than the preceding. I find it good policy to retain some control over them for some time after they leave school, until they get used to their new liberty. During the year two of our girls married two young men on the File Hills colony. The others settled on their own reserves.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. J. DECORBY, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE KEESEEKOOSE BOARDING SCHOOL, PELLY AGENCY, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Attendance.—There are 26 children in attendance. The progress of all the different standards continues satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—The management of the farm has been, for the greatest part of the year, under the able direction of Father Brauillel and Mr. Elie Dauphinais. The vegetables have been a failure, while the corn has been a fair crop.

Class-work.—This consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history, to which is added instruction in varied industries. The boys are instructed in general farm work. The girls are taught to work, to practise economy, tidiness and all other domestic industries such as sewing, knitting, dairying, &c.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral conduct has been very satisfactory; the children being daily taught and always under severe discipline.

Health and Sanitation.—Last year the health has been exceptionally good; no serious diseases and no call for the doctor.

Ex-Pupils.—Three left the school during the past year, two girls and one boy. One girl married an ex-pupil, and they are both doing well; the other is a servant in an honest family at Kamsack, where she gives very good satisfaction, earning $10.00 per month. The boy is with his family, working with his sick father for the support of the family.

Remarks.—The recreation-room for boys has been enlarged since last fall by the addition of another room appropriated before to another use.

We have just now 29 Indian pupils at school, but only 26 have been admitted by the department.

THE REPORT OF REV. V. GABILLON, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, DUCK LAKE, SASK., FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—The accommodation is sufficient for 100 pupils, and a staff of five males and fourteen females.

Class Work.—The children are attentive and diligent in their class-rooms. There progress is marked. A desire to learn manifests itself more and more every year. Supplementary reading has great attraction for both boys and girls, and good moral literature is provided for them.

Farm and Garden.—The spring sowing and the products for 1910 were as follows:—

	Acres.	Bushels.	Products.
Wheat	50	100	760
Oats	35	80	300
Barley	4	8	70
Potatoes	4	100	800

All kinds of vegetables are cultivated successfully in our large gardens. Ripe tomatoes from the girl's garden were in great demanl last autumn.

Industries Taught.—Farm work, carpentering, repairing, flower gardening, care of cattle and horses receive the boys' attention, while the girls are occupied in every kind of household work: cooking, sewing, mending, butter-making, poultry raising, and gardening.

Cutting and fitting garments by chart receives special attention even from the younger girls. A girl of ten years drafted a pattern in the presence of Agent Macarthur in one of his visits to the class-rooms. Fancy-work in lace and embroidery is taught with much success. The girls are proud to wear lace collars of their own making.

Moral and Religious Training.—Regular religious instruction is given every day and nothing is left undone to make the children truthful, polite and virtuous.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good during the past year. At the present moment steps are being taken to provide a better system of water-closets for the school. The ventilation is pronounced very good, and thorough cleanliness is our chief preventive for diseases.

Recreations.—In winter, mid-day walks, indoor games, singing and gymnastics are the principal recreations for both boys and girls. In summer the recreations are as varied and healthful as possible.

Ex-Pupils.—Last year an attempt was made to put the girls out at service in good families for a while before discharging them. Five girls were doing remarkably well, but the parents interfered with the plan and got them back on the reserves.

The doctor of the school would willingly have kept Flora Thomas, as an extra hand for cutting and sewing, but the parents were too obstinate; however, she does the sewing in her own home for the doctor's family.

We have good reports from Isabel Arean and Malvena, who are in their own homes. Two others were married and are doing well.

Three boys from Petaquakey's reserve were permitted to go home last spring and break up land. This spring they will seed it, and when they are discharged they will have a little beginning. We hope that this will induce them to continue to practise what they have learned here.

General Remarks.—Inspector Chisholm visited the school in January. He expressed his satisfaction at all he saw and heard in the following concise manner,

'The school is always the school.' He found the gymnastic exercises remarkably well executed.

Mr. Macarthur, our agent, continues to visit and encourage the pupils and staff with his approbation and suggestions.

The former principal, the Right Reverend Bishop O. Charlebois, now Bishop of Keewatin, visited the school in February. His fatherly heart had lost none of its tenderness for his beloved Indian children. Needless to say, a few days of blissful happiness was enjoyed by both bishop and children before the former departed for his new diocese, the territory of Keewatin.

THE REPORT OF MISS JEAN CUNNINGHAM, PRINCIPAL OF THE FILE HILLS BOARDING SCHOOL, BALCARRES, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in our new building for fifty pupils, and a staff of five.

Attendance.—Our registered attendance for the year is forty treaty, and one non-treaty. We could not possibly accommodate this number in the old building, so used tents for summer and autumn for all our boys. Indeed ten boys slept in a tent summer and winter for the past three years, having the best of health during this time.

Class-room.—The work here was interrupted by a change of teachers. Good progress has been made during the winter. We aim to have our pupils do grade work equal to that of the white schools. At the close of the term the pupils are classified as follows:—

		Pupils.
Standard	I	18
"	II	4
"	III	10
"	IV	5
"	V	4

Farm and Garden.—The entire farm crop this year was oats and the yield was a good one, there having been the best yield per acre the farm has ever produced.

The garden consisted of 3½ acres and yielded well; there being all the common vegetables. The boys under the care of the farm instructor do all garden work.

Industries Taught.—Boys are taught the care, feeding and driving of horses, also how to care for and feed cattle and hogs. They are also taught the use of all tools and implements used on a farm. They can make their beds properly and care for their own dormitory.

Girls are taught all the branches of housekeeping, to bake, sew, care for milk, butter, poultry, wash, iron, mend and make some of their own clothes.

Moral and Religious Training.—Morals are taught incidentally, the principles of living as laid down in the Bible are adhered to. Memorizing of scripture is a part of daily instruction.

Health and Sanitation.—There has been a marked improvement in the health of both children and staff since we occupied the new building. Last autumn an epidemic of chicken-pox caused us to be quarantined for a time, but only one case was severe enough to cause the patient to remain an hour in bed. The large, airy dormitories, in our new building and the splendid large windows with fanlights

above, have added much to our comfort; even when fifty below made us shiver, at the thought of outside air. The whole school is now in good health.

Recreation.—The season, when our Indian children may be out of doors, is one happy dream to them. Happy by nature, one need not spend so much time in devising entertainment for them as in directing it. Indoor season, which is about seven months out of the twelve, offers much time for thought along this line. We have large, well lighted and well heated separate play-rooms for boys and girls. The senior girls had music, (organ) games, bead-work, reading and singing and a half hour's evening recreation. They have an afternoon walk, skating or coasting in its season. The juniors play outside, and in the evening play games for half an hour before going to bed.

Boys have games and reading in the evening hours indoors, but play football or baseball in season outdoors.

Ex-Pupils.—These are now with one exception in the Indian colony on File Hills reserve. The exception is second assistant matron in File Hills school, here, which is surely a worthy position to occupy in her own home school. The colony residents are all engaged in farming and all doing well.

THE REPORT OF MR. M. WILLIAMS, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, GORDON'S RESERVE, TOUCHWOOD HILLS, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for thirty-five pupils, and four of a staff.

Attendance.—The attendance on the whole has been remarkably good during the year.

Class-room Work.—The pupils' course of studies is that laid down by the department, calisthenics and hygiene are being carefully taught; their progress is fair.

Farm and Garden.—We did not attempt any farming. The garden consists of about three acres; on this plot we raised 150 bushels of potatoes, and an abundance of all other vegetables. I may add that the flower garden was a delight to the children, and all those who had the pleasure of seeing it.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of horses and cattle, milking, and gardening in summer, as well as other necessary work. The girls are taught all household duties, scrubbing, washing, sewing, knitting, mending, cooking, bread making, and butter-making. Some of them have been very proficient in these duties.

Moral and Religious Training.—Very careful attention is paid to them in this respect. Their moral conduct has not been so good as in former years, which I regret to report.

Health and Sanitation.—The health on the whole has been remarkably good; there have been no epidemics of any nature. The sanitary conlition is all that can be desired. The building is kept clean, and is well ventilated.

Recreation.—Football and swings form the favourite pastime of the children during the summer; coasting, skating, and games in the school-room are their chief amusements during the winter.

Repairs.—Nothing of this nature was done outside of the annual cleaning and ordinary repairs.

Ex-Pupils.—Most of the boys are farming. Some of the girls are married, and two or three of them are hired as servants and giving good satisfaction.

General Remarks.—I may state that we had a small fire on January 6, caused by the upsetting of a lamp, but no serious damage was done.

THE REPORT OF REV. E. PLANET, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE, TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—Under the present arrangement there is accommodation for 50 pupils and a staff of 15.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year was regular.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The progress of the pupils has been satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—We have 120 acres under cultivation. There are 65 acres under wheat, 30 under oats, 20 under barley and the remainder under potatoes and garden vegetables. The supply of potatoes and other vegetables is sufficient for the needs of our school.

Industries Taught.—The boys under the direction of a lay brother have a complete training in all branches of farming. The girls are instructed in dressmaking, tailoring, knitting and general housework.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given this important branch of education. Religious instruction is given daily and the children attend morning and evening prayers in the chapel.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children was generally good. The house and surroundings are clean, and the building is well ventilated.

Recreation.—In summer-time the pupils take their recreation in the open air and indulge in outdoor exercise as often as possible. Their principal amusements are football, baseball, racing and swinging.

Ex-Pupils.—The pupils who have left the school have started farming on the reserve, and prospects for the future are fair.

THE REPORT OF REV. FRANCOIS ANCEL, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, LAC LA PLONGE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accomodation.—The building affords room for 60 pupils and the required staff.

Attendance.—All the children being boarders, the attendance is regular. The admissions numbered 9; there were 2 pupils discharged.

Class-room Work.—The programme laid down by the department has been followed as closely as possible. Satisfactory progress is to be noticed throughout all the standards.

Farm and Garden.—Both boys and girls are taught gardening with the end in view that when they have homes of their own they can supply their own wants in that line, and be an example to others less fortunate.

Industries Taught.—We aim to make our girls practical and neat housekeepers. We train them carefully in sewing, mending, dressmaking, cooking and laundrying. The boys help in the gardening and taking care of the cattle.

During the year a new carpenter's shop, 30 x 18 feet, was built.

A subterraneous canal passing through the cellar of this shop supplies enough water to put in movement a wheel of a 4 or 6 horse-power. This completes our saw-mill that could not work during winter.

The boys under the care of a brother (engineer) according to their age, do different kinds of work, and are thus able to gain a pratical knowledge of it. They take a remarkable interest in the work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in principles of faith and religion. The general behaviour is good.

Health and Sanitation.—I am very thankful to be able to report again that not one case of sickness of any kind has been experienced by any member of our home during the year. The health of the children has been very good, a few slight colds have occurred, but not of a serious nature.

Recreation.—Football and different outdoor games are most popular with the boys. The girls enjoy long walks in suitable weather. Parchesi, cards, skipping ropes and doll-dressing are also favourite pastimes. Picnics, taken during summer, are most liked by the pupils.

General Remarks.—In closing this report, I wish to express my appreciation of the good will and courtesy shown by Inspector Chisholm.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. M. B. EDWARDS, PRINCIPAL OF THE LAC LA RONGE BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 24 boys and 36 girls, and a staff of 6.

Attendance.—The attendance has been remarkably good during the year. The average for the year has been 49.

Class-room Work.—The regular course of studies prescribed by the department is closely adhered to. The hours are from 9.15 a.m. to 12 noon; and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. Satisfactory progress has been made in all branches. Supplementary reading is fostered, so is letter-writing. Vocal and instrumental music is being taught and the progress is good.

Farm and Garden.—There is not sufficient land suitable for farming, but we have an extensive garden, which yields a good crop of vegetables. Our live stock consists of 2 cows, 1 bull, 1 calf and a horse.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening, caring for stock and poultry, wood-cutting and general repairing. The girls are taught general housework, baking, cooking and laundry work, likewise knitting and sewing.

Moral and Religious Instruction. These subjects receive special attention. Every effort is made by all our staff to place before the pupils the highest ideals and to teach them a pure and upright life both by precept and example. The children attend prayers daily with Bible reading and instruction. Sunday services with weekly classes constitute the main features of training.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has continued excellent during the year. We have been free from any epidemic, though it is said that small-pox was in the neighbourhood. Every possible precaution is taken to insure perfect sanitary conditions.

Recreation.—Boating and swimming are favourite means of amusement and recreation with all. The boys enjoy football and other sports, while the girls delight in swinging, skipping and lawn tennis.

Ex-Pupils.—During the year one girl has been discharged. She is now staying at home with her parents.

General Remarks.—It is very gratifying to notice that the Indians show much appreciation of the work being done by the school, and they seem to realize more and more the importance of having their children educated.

It gives me great pleasure to mention here the painstaking zeal of my staff in performing the duties they have undertaken, which at times are very trying.

I would likewise thank the officers of the department for the courtesy and kindness shown by them in all their dealings with us.

THE REPORT OF REV. E. J. CUNNINGHAM, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, ONION LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation in this school for seventy-five pupils and a staff of ten.

Attendance.—The average attendance during the term has been forty pupils; there have been six admissions and nine discharges since last March.

Class-room.—Two teachers have charge of the classes in separate rooms. The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible.

The subjects taught are geography, history, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, composition, language lessons, and drawing. Particular care is given to reading, writing, and hygiene. The children like their class-room work and are eager to learn.

Half an hour is given every day either to singing or gymnastic exercises. The pupils form the church choir.

Farm and Garden.—About three acres of land are cultivated for gardening, and sufficient vegetables of all kinds are raised. Both boys and girls take an active part in the garden work.

Industries Taught.—The boys have the care of the horses and stock, the preparing of fuel, and cobbling. The girls are instructed in the culinary department, dairy, laundry, knitting, plain needlework, machine sewing, and general housework. All the girls' garments, and the boys' clothing are made by the sisters and girls.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this important part of education. The children are thoroughly instructed in the principles of faith and religion. Every effort is used to instil morality and righteousness into their hearts. Half an hour each day is devoted particularly to religious instruction. The general behaviour of the children is satisfactory.

Health and Sanitation.—There is nothing lacking in the attention given to sanitary conditions, ventilation is good and everything is kept in good condition about the house.

We had a few cases of very mild diphtheria among the children in February.

Dr. Amos, of Lloydminster, as medical officer, visited the institution regularly during the year.

Before closing my annual report, I gratefully acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with school material, including desks, which were greatly needed. I also wish to expres my high appreciation of the courtesy and assistance rendered us by our inspector, Mr. J. A. J. McKenna, and devoted agent, Mr. W. Sibbald.

REPORT OF REV. J. R. MATHESON, PRINCIPAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL AT ONION LAKE, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—We have ample accommodation for sixty pupils and their necessary teachers.

Class-room Work.—Very good progress was made in the class-room during the year and the children have improved greatly in English speaking.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden covers about five acres, but, owing to the dry season, our produce was slight, and for the first time since we began work we had to buy our vegetables for the winter.

Industries.—The boys are taught to use carpenter's tools and also to assist in caring for the stock. The girls are taught all branches of housework, and sewing.

Moral and Religious Training.—Particular attention is paid by each member of the staff to this branch of the work, realizing, as we do, that, without this, all our other work is useless.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children in the school has never been better in any previous year, and particular care has been taken to keep the children free from any risk of infection.

Recreation.—The principal recreations are football, foot-racing, and swinging and in the winter months skating.

General Remarks.—As mentioned in last year's report, we had quite a lot of repairing of old buildings and putting up of one new building this year. The old verandah of the school-house was taken down, as it seemed to interfere with the light, and did not improve the appearance of the school-house. The new verandah is much higher and gives a decided improvement to the appearance of the building. A porch built in sections, has been added to the front entrance on the balcony, which greatly adds to appearance and comfort.

A new storehouse for provisions, beef, flour, and grain, has been built. It is 18 x 24 feet, with 16 foot walls and a cellar filled with ice for preserving the beef during the summer months.

This summer we shall have to paint the outside walls of every lumber building and all the inside of the school building.

THE REPORT OF REV. H. DELMAS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, THUNDERCHILD'S RESERVE, BATTLEFORD, SASK., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—This school can accommodate 45 children with the staff. Therefore, we have taken this year, 20 white boarders besides our 20 Indian children.

Attendance.—The attendance was 20 pupils as shown by the quarterly returns, and classified as follows:—

Standard	I	8
"	II	4
"	III	3
"	IV	3
"	VI	2

Class-room Work.—The school hours are from 9 to 11.45 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m., with an hour of study from 5 to 6 in the evening. The teaching is grounded on the programme of studies. The reading is particularly attended to. The pupils are accustomed, even in the low grades, to give an account of their reading, whether oral or written, according to their ability. The progress was fair during the past year

Farm and Garden.—Owing to the want of rain, our garden did not yield half as much vegetables as usual and so was not sufficient for the school use. We keep four cows, which supply us with milk the year round.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught farming, gardening and shoe-repairing. Besides, they have to clean up the yard, to saw and carry the wood for the kitchen. On washing days they help, in turn, at the laundry. The girls are trained, successfully, in all branches of domestic work. Half a day is spent, every week, in mending, knitting and clothes-making.

Moral and Religious Training.—Half an hour daily is devoted to moral and religious training. We are careful to make known to the children all that is given by the department to maintain their schools and with what solicitude their rights are protected, in order to instil in them a feeling of gratitude toward those who govern them. Politeness and cleanliness are continually insisted upon. The children are also taught to be careful of what they own and how to utilize the pennies they receive from their parents.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils was remarkably good this year. There has been no serious sickness and no deaths were registered. The most special care is taken of the health of the pupils. The premises are scrupulously kept clean. The calisthenic exercises are performed every day as prescribed by the department. The 'Breathing Exercise' was taken in the open air every day for the whole winter.

Recreation.—The most enjoyable games for Indian boys are coasting, running, jumping, baseball and football. The girls, accompanied by a sister of the staff, have regular walks daily. The inside games such as checkers, playing cards and several other games, are enjoyed both by the boys and the girls.

Ex-Pupils.—During the past year 3 girls were discharged, and 1 boy, Peter Wolf, was transferred to the St. Joseph's industrial school, Dunbow, to learn engineering and farming. The first girl, Marie Totoos, is working for Mr. Day at Battleford agency and is proving satisfactory. Catherine Moosomin was married when leaving the school to Thomas Favel, an ex-pupil of Duck Lake boarding school. She was in charge of Poundmaker day school for the last four months. M. Louise Natakam was asked for by her grand-parents, who live in Jackfish Lake. She behaves very well.

Remarks.—The most important fact of the past year is the visit of Mr. Chisholm. He was warmly welcomed here, but unfortunately could spend only a few hours at the school. The pupils sang a patriotic song. They also had a little entertainment on the return of the principal from a long journey in the province of Quebec and the United States. There were songs, recitations and offering of gifts.

THE REPORT OF REV. ARTHUR BARNER, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, RED DEER, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at this institution for 75 pupils and a staff of 10.

Attendance.—The year began with 61 names on roll, and 60 in actual attendance. The record for the year is as follows:—

Number on roll	61
Admitted during the year	16
Total	77

Died	1	
Discharged	7	
Dropped	0	
		—
	—	8
		—
Total number now on roll		69
Total number now in attendance		66

Class-room Work.—The half-time system is carefully followed, and a very successful year has been spent in this department. The children are taking a more initiative interest in their studies.

At the close of the year the grading of the pupils is as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Standard I	23	10
" II	12	5
" III	1	1
" IV	5	10
" V	2	0
	—	—
Total	43	26

Grand total, 69.

Farm and Garden.—Last season we had about 238 acres of land under cultivation, as follows: fall wheat, 38 acres, 1,400 bush.; oats, 80 acres, 2,500 bush.; barley, 25 acres, 200 bush.; timothy, 35 acres, 15 tons; green feed, 8 acres, 28 loads; potatoes, 5 acres, 800 bush., roots and garden, 2 acres, good yield; summer fallow, 45 acres.

We have live stock as follows:—

11 head of horses, valued at	$1,800
28 cows, valued at $35 each	980
3 heifers, valued at $25 each	75
12 steers, two years old, valued at $20 each	240
27 calves, one year old, valued at $20 each	540
1 thoroughbred bull, four years old, valued at	125
1 thoroughbred bull, two years old, valued at	100
17 pigs, valued at	285
1 thoroughbred cow	150
40 fowl at 50 cents each	20
Total	$4,315

Industries Taught.—Farming and cattle-raising are the chief industries in which the boys are trained. This is quite appropriate, for all our pupils come from good agricultural districts. The Hives Bros. have had charge of this department during the year, and there has been marked progress in the interest and efficiency with which the boys have done their work.

When there are improvements being made round the estate, the boys are instructed in carpentry, painting, paper-hanging, &c., by Mr. John Joblin, who has taken the position previously held by Mr. Lockhart, and Mr. W. W. Foster, who has succeeded Mr. Kendall.

The girls receive a very thorough training in housekeeping and sewing under the care of Miss Cummings as matron, Mrs. Hopkins as cook, Miss MaGee as laundress and Miss Edmiston as seamstress.

I can say on behalf of the members of the staff, one and all, that the advancement of the pupils in every department of endeavour has been marked over that of any previous year.

Moral and Religious Training.—We have continued to conduct the regular services three times each Sabbath with morning and evening family prayers every working day. The use of a gramophone in the Sunday evening services has proved to be a good thing, and it has brought the children into touch with some of the best music and song of the day. The voluntary meetings, one each week for girls and boys, have been well attended. It is growing upon us that, as I said last year, the most powerful influence brought to bear upon these children is that of the personal touch, and to this matter we are giving special attention.

Health and Sanitation.—We have enjoyed another year almost free from sickness of any serious character. In the month of June one of the little girls became suddenly ill, and in spite of the efforts of two doctors, died in the course of three days of a complication of the liver. An outbreak of measles in the same month caused much inconvenience, but there were no injurious results. There is not a child in the school who has weak lungs, and the few cases of scrofula are being very successfully treated by building up the constitution, and thus giving the children affected power to throw off the disease.

All the buildings are kept clean and well ventilated. We have the best of drainage.

Recreation.—The girls have found ample recreation during the winter in skating and walking. In the summer they play all the seasonable games.

The boys have enjoyed skating and hockey. They have now commenced on the usual round of summer games.

Reading still continues to be one of the favourite forms of recreation. We have a reading-room for the boys and one for the girls, where current newspapers and magazines are kept. Our library is now under the care of the teacher and is well patronized in season.

Ex-Pupils.—No. 57, Francis Whitford, at Whitefish Lake Reserve; No. 78, Louie Lee Bull, earning $40. per month and board in Red Deer; No. 101, Wallace Steinhauer, following academic studies in Alberta College, Edmonton; No. 063, Edith Baptiste, at home, Saddle Lake reserve; No. 108, Reuben Bull, helping his mother at the White Fish Lake reserve; No. 105, Willie Pocha, attending school at his grandfather's home; No. 141, Jacob Susan, at home, White Whale Lake.

General Remarks.

(*a*) Relationship with the Reserves.—There is every indication that the feeling toward the work of the school is steadily improving. On two occasions during the year children have been gathered together and brought to the school without any personal canvass on the part of the principal. The words of Rev. R. B. Steinhauer, B.A., are worthy of mention. In addressing the children at the close of a recent visit he said:—'You have a fine opportunity here. The members of the staff are doing all in their power to lead you to a noble life. You are well cared for and comfortable. You are surrounded with kindness. I have a double interest here now, for two of my children are pupils of this school. I quite expect that before long, instead of Mr. Barner having to go and urge the parents to send their children, there will be a reserve list of applications for admission.'

This attitude will apply to the Whitefish and Saddle Lake, also to the White Whale Lake country, but the Hobbema reserve remains seemingly unchanged in its antagonism to this institute.

(*b*) The Work and its Outlook.—The life of the school during the past year has been a decided improvement on anything we have previously known. The children as a body have been much more susceptible to reasoning and, generally speaking, have

taken a much larger interest in upholding the life and reputation of the school. Amongst the older boys and girls there has been a distinct advance in the matter of vision and ideals of life. These things I look upon as hopeful indications for the future. The disposition toward truancy that existed to such a marked degree in years gone by has entirely disappeared, and the only case where I have had to enforce the return of a pupil during the year was that of a boy whose father took him away north during the holidays and thus made it impossible for him to return to the school in the regular way. It can be said quite unequivocally that the children who are here feel that they have in the school a real home, and we believe that such is the atmosphere where true manhood and womanhood are most likely to be developed. This atmosphere must be directly attributed to the spirit of the lives of the members of the staff with whom the children are in direct and close contact. Thus there are going out clear ideas of practical Christianity, and these ideas are taking a very promising root in many lives.

Conclusion.—In conclusion I beg to acknowledge the unfailing kindness of government officers, missionaries and teachers on the reserves, also the evident kindly attitude of the officials of the Indian Department at Ottawa, and of the Missionary Society at Toronto.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. RIOU, PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, DAVISBURG, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at this school for 125 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—There was an attendance of 72 pupils.

Class-room Work.—The half day system is in vogue for the older pupils. Half of the day is spent in the school-room and the other half is spent at their trade.

Regular school hours are observed. The school hours are from 9 a. m. to 12 p. m. and from 1.30 to 4 p. m.

The junior pupils attend school forenoon and afternoon, the authorized programme of studies is adhered to as closely as possible, the progress of the pupils during the year has been very satisfactory.

Farm and Garden.—We had about 250 acres under cultivation, but, on account of the unusually dry season, had very poor returns. We grow all our own vegetables. Both the boys and girls are taught gardening.

Industries Taught.—*Farming.*—This is the principal industry taught. The pupils are taught farming and stock-raising in all their different branches and under the direction of a farm instructor do all the work. The pupils take quite an interest in the work. All the boys and girls learn to milk.

Carpentry.—The boys, under the instruction of the school carpenter, did all the repairs and building during the year.

Needlework.—Under the direction of the reverend sisters the girls are taught sewing, dressmaking, knitting, machine sewing, fancy and plain needlework.

Housekeeping.—The girls are thoroughly instructed in the art of housekeeping and cooking.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils are well grounded in the principles and doctrines of their religion. A half hour each day is devoted to religious instruction.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the year has been good. The sanitary condition of the school is good. The premises are kept neat and clean.

Recreation.—Hockey is the favourite game. In summer the favourite pastimes are football, baseball and field sports. The girls play basketball, skip, swing, coast and take long walks when the weather permits. Both the boys and girls have large well lighted play-rooms, where they spend their time in bad weather.

Ex-Pupils.—The ex-pupils for the most part have taken up work on the different reserves to which they belong. Most of them are engaged in farming and cattle raising and are doing well.

General Remarks.—No breaking was done last year on account of the dry season, but we expect to break 100 acres more this year.

THE REPORT OF REV. SAMUEL MIDDLETON, ACTING PRINCIPAL OF ST. PAUL'S MISSION, CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, BLOOD RESERVE, MACLEOD, ALTA.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at this school for 60 pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—The attendance has been regular. The number on roll is 43.

Class-room Work.—Good progress has been made throughout.

Farm and Garden.—Owing to the drought, which was general, the field crops were more or less of a failure. The garden, however, gave fairly good results. There are fifty acres under cultivation.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught both practical and theoretical agriculture. Practical lessons are given them and the different methods are fully explained to them.

The judging and comparing of all kinds of live stock is fully dealt with and the treatment of all domestic animals.

The older boys are taught carpentry by a capable instructor. Success has crowned the efforts of the boys in their practical duties. The girls are instructed in housekeeping, cooking, dairying, dressmaking and fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The principles of religion and the doctrines of the church are fully explained at morning and evening services and great stress is explained as to their moral life.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils during the past year has been good. Disinfectants are regularly used and all refuse is burned.

Recreation.—Great enthusiasm is manifested in all kinds of sports. Both boys and girls are regularly drilled. The girls take daily walks with members of the staff.

Ex-Pupils.—During the past winter I formed a club amongst the ex-pupils, which has met with great success. From the commencement the club has been self-supporting, the members defraying expenses for different games and lighting. Could this plan be carried out on a larger scale and a gymnasium formed in connection, it would tend to counteract the Indian environments which they are so subject to.

The girls who have left the school are married and make splendid wives.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. E. RUAUX, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, BLOOD RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at this school for fifty pupils, and a staff of eight.

Attendance.—There are forty pupils on the roll, seventeen boys and twenty-three girls.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies is followed closely. The progress is noticeable.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farming done at the school, neither gardening. The ground too close to the river bank is unfit for the purpose. But a farmer, living some six miles off, lent the school about three acres of his own, which were sown in potatoes, the return was a fair one.

Industries Taught.—Stable work, baking, sawing and chopping wood for the kitchen and the furnaces are some of the occupations of the boys. The girls are trained in the different branches of housework, baking, cooking, laundrying, sewing, knitting, dressmaking.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily, and all the children attend regularly all the church services. As a matter of fact this part is looked after with the greatest care.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children has been very good throughout the year.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken three times a day after each meal. Football, fishing and skating, are the favourite pastimes of the boys. The girls enjoy themselves swinging, playing ball and skipping. As often as the weather permits, outdoor recreation is indulged in. Boys and girls have each their own playground, and are always under the supervision of an attendant.

Ex-Pupils.—As a rule our older pupils are transferred to the High River industrial school, where they receive their discharge.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. L. LEVERN, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL (CROWFOOT) BLACKFOOT RESERVE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation in this school for fifty pupils and a staff of eight.

Attendance.—There are at present forty-five pupils, thirty boys and fifteen girls.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies prescribed by the department is followed as closely as possible. The progress is very good and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—About twenty-five acres are under crop; ten in oats, ten in potatoes, and five in gardening. The larger boys do the ploughing, as well as the mowing when the hay season comes.

Industries Taught.—Farming and gardening, baking and dairy work, the care of horses and cattle are taught the boys.

The girls are instructed in dressmaking, knitting, cooking, and general housework .

Moral and Religious Training.—Of course, great care and special attention are given to this most important part of education. Religious instruction is given to the

pupils by the principal and the teacher every day, and it is encouraging to see the great efforts the children make to put in practice the lessons they are taught.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been very good all this year. The sanitary conditions are looked after carefully, the ventilation is excellent and everything is kept clean around the house and the outbuildings.

Recreation.—Football, shooting with bows and arrows, fishing, swinging and skating are the favourite pastimes of the boys; the girls amuse themselves in playing ball, swinging, skipping, croquet, &c.

Ex-Pupils.—All our ex-pupils are, with but few exceptions, doing well on the reserve.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER M. A. DIGUIERE, PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. ALBERT BOARDING SCHOOL, ST. ALBERT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—The present buildings have accommodation for 300 persons.

Attendance.—There has been an average attendance of 71 Indian pupils during the year.

Class-room Work.—The authorized programme of studies is adhered to as closely as possible. The school hours are 8.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m., and 1.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m, with short recess in the middle of each session. The pupils' progress is very good and encouraging. There is a mandolin club for the girls and a brass band for the boys. A few of the girls have taken lessons on the organ and the piano. Special attention is given to class training in vocal music and expression.

Farm and Garden.—Last year the yield of grain was as follows: 52 acres of land sown with wheat yielded 1,700 bushels; 116 acres sown with oats yielded 4,705 bushels; 54 acres sown with barley yielded 2,265 bushels; 7 acres of potatoes yielded 2,500 bushels.

The rest of the land was sown with various kinds of vegetables and produced a very large crop.

Industries.—The boys are carefully instructed in all branches of agricultural work, including care and management of horses, cows and pigs. The girls are trained for domestic work, including plain and fancy needlework, knitting, crocheting, dressmaking, cooking, baking, laundrying and butter-making.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this important part of education, and no effort is spared to instruct our pupils thoroughly in the principles of faith and religion. They are as a rule very docile and readily respond to the religious and moral training so carefully given to them. Corporal correction is unknown.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been excellent. There was no serious illness of any kind; however, one girl died of dropsy. Our doctor is very devoted and clever. We are very grateful to the department for the supply of drugs received in February.

Recreation.—Walks in fine weather, hockey, skating and tobogganing in winter; picnics, baseball, football, croquet, basketball, skipping and physical drills in summer, make the recreation hours very amusing.

Ex-Pupils.—A number of the ex-pupils are married and doing well. Others are helping to make their parents' homes brighter.

General Remarks.—The year that has just closed has been pleasant. The officials of the department have been kind and courteous. Inspection of the school

was made by our kind and devoted inspector, Mr. McKenna, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude for the encouragement given to both pupils and staff; and also sincere thanks for the co-operation of our agent, Mr. U. Verreau.

THE REPORT OF REV. FATHER L. DAUPHIN, PRINCIPAL OF ERMINESKIN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, ERMINESKIN'S RESERVE, HOBBEMA AGENCY, ALBERTA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at this school for 60 children and ten sisters.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year was 55.

Class-room Work.—The application has been very good the year round and the progress has been very satisfactory in every branch of the programme. The children of the high standards seem to understand more and more the importance of education.

Farm and Garden.—Our garden has yielded 150 bushels of potatoes, 375 head of cabbages, 8 bushels of carrots, 6 of onions and a good quantity of other vegetables.

Industries Taught.—Every day outside of school hours, some time is given for farming, and as for the girls, they are taught to keep a house in good condition, cooking, and the making and mending of their garments. All the clothes are made by the children, the girls cut and fit the boys' suits as well as their own.

Moral and Religious Training.—Daily instruction is given by the missionaries or teachers, to which the pupils pay great attention.

Health and Sanitation.—In June last a great number of children were sick with the measles, but all recovered and have enjoyed good health since.

Recreation.—Baseball and football are the amusement enjoyed in summer, coasting and checkers are games for the boys in winter; while at school, they enjoy reading the newspapers, especially the Canadian Century offered so generously by the department. The girls' chiefest amusement is music.

Ex-Pupils.—Most of our pupils give satisfaction by their conduct and work, and are able to live comfortably; they like to come back to their Alma Mater, and also delight in reading newspapers, reviews, &c., in a room at the rectory; some of them attend the Sunday school.

General Remarks.—The pupils have given one public entertainment and several, concerts during the course of the year; our brass band and mandolin orchestra add to our little feasts very much. Last summer, we had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Mr. D. C. Scott, Superintendent of Indian Education. The girls executed a few pieces for him. The children have made wonderful progress in their studies, and especially in the art of declamation; at last we have got them to lay aside their bashfulness, and the boys, as well as the girls, are happy to take part in our little feasts.

THE REPORT OF LEON BALTER, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF BLUE QUILL'S BOARDING SCHOOL, SACRED HEART, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Attendance.—The pupils of this institution are all boarders, and therefore the attendance is quite regular.

Class-room Work.—The programme laid down by the department is followed and the progress is generally speaking fair and encouraging.

Farm and Garden.—Farming being eventually the most common occupation of our children when they return home, the boys of the institution are habitually spending some time at this work, even the smallest; every one of course according to his capacity.

Industries Taught.—Gardening, stable work, baking, sawing and splitting wood for the kitchen form the principal manual occupations of the boys. The girls are trained in all the branches of domestic work, baking, cooking, sewing, dressmaking, knitting, laundrying, &c. All the children's clothing is made at the school.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention is given to this most important part of education. Religious instruction is given daily by the priest and the teacher, and morning and evening devotions are attended in the chapel. It is very encouraging to see how many great efforts the children make in order to put in practice the lessons they are taught.

Health and Sanitation.—One girl died last September of consumption. Another girl had influenza, her parents took her home, at a distance of 35 miles, in spite of our objecting to it. She died a fortnight after her removal. The few children who had the same epidemic soon recovered under the sisters' care and nursing. With those few exceptions, the health of the children has been good.

Recreation.—The girls as well as the boys are supplied with different games, music, singing, reading, outdoor exercises and drives.

Boys and girls have each their own playground, and are always under the supervision of an attendant.

General Remarks.—Several times during the year, entertainments are given by the children to their parents and to visitors. The programme consists of national songs, drills, dialogues, recitations and music, the band being played by the boys, and twelve mandolins by the girls.

THE REPORT OF REV. W. R. HAYNES, PRINCIPAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOARDING SCHOOL, PEIGAN RESERVE, ALBERTA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—The school has accommodation for 40 pupils, and a staff of 6 persons.

Attendance.—The attendance has been good.

Class-room Work.—The work in the class-room is proving satisfactory. In the older class of boys instead of using the ordinary readers, we use Campbell's dry farming books, to prepare them for the work on their farms when they leave school; practical instruction along these lines is also given.

Farm and Garden.—The school owns a quarter section of land, four acres of which is used for garden purposes, where all the vegetables are grown for use in the school. Although last year was a very dry season, we had a very fair crop of potatoes, an excellent crop of turnips, carrots, beets, and onions and other small seeds. Ten acres will this spring be put in crop, alfalfa, for the stock. Some seven hundred native trees have been planted, such as willow, cottonwood, and balm of Gilead. We have nine head of cattle, and have milk all the year round; one team of work horses, also chickens and pigs.

Industries Taught.—While in the strict sense of the word we have no industries, still the pupils are taught along the lines that will be most beneficial to them when they leave school.

The boys work on the farm amongst the stock, in the garden, and are taught the necessity of keeping the ground weeded, and cultivated, instead of, as we generally see on the reserve, the older people off to the fairs, and their gardens neglected. The girls are taught along lines that will be most useful to them, housekeeping and cleanliness on sanitary lines, to make, wash and mend their own clothes, and particularly personal cleanliness.

Moral and Religious Training.—It is difficult for those who do not understand the Indians, to understand their code of morals. It would astonish most people to find in the last ten years the rapid strides they have made along these lines. It is the exception to find cases of immorality brought to light, whereas then it was, I might almost say, the rule, and these things are instilled into those who are under our control in the school. Cases are rare, but still exist, but everything is done to show them the wrongfulness of it. The religious instruction is given not only by the principal, but by every member of the staff, for is it not true the life often appeals more than the mouth, so that it is our object not only to instruct them, but also to lead them.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health has been good; there was one death from the old scourge, tuberculosis, but nothing else of a more serious nature than slight colds, and here, I may say, we find the children so much healthier and they have escaped colds to a very great extent since they have been sleeping in the open air dormitories. Plenty of outdoor exercise, good plain food, and the fresh air dormitories seem to be the only salvation of our Indians, with a sprinkling of good common sense in their use.

Recreation.—The recreation consists of football for both boys and girls, swimming in summer, sleighing and skating in winter, with exercises every day in the gymnasium with the boxing gloves and the bars, and drills every afternoon, such as dumbbell, flag and gun drills, with breathing exercises. The girls are taken out each day by a member of the staff, when weather permits.

Ex-Pupils.—The ex-pupils are all living on the reserve, and all follow the occupation of farming; although some of them are fair carpenters, there is not sufficient work of the kind to keep them occupied. The farming proposition is the most suitable for them, and now having made a good start, it will not be long before many of them will be independent of outside help.

Their homes and children are much better and cleaner than those of the older Indians, and they are of a much more independent turn of mind.

General Remarks.—I must thank the department for what it has done for this school, and gladly say it has listened and granted anything within reason for the furtherance of our work, also the officials at the agency here have been always willing to assist in any way possible, so that all these combined, with a good Christian staff, has made the work go ahead, I hope to the satisfaction of the department, and to all those who so kindly assist in the grand work of training our Indian wards towards the attainment of independence, and to become Christian citizens of our Dominion..

ANNUAL REPORT OF REV. J. M. SALAUN, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, PEIGAN RESERVE, BROCKET P.O., ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at this school for 40 pupils and the staff.

Attendance.—There are 24 pupils on the roll, 11 girls and 13 boys.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies is the one prescribed by the department. It is followed as closely as possible.

Farm and Garden.—There is no farming done at this school. Below the school-site, there is a plot of about one acre used as garden. Someone is hired to do the ploughing, the rest of the work is done by the children and staff.

Industries Taught.—The boys do the stable work and busy themselves doing their own house-cleaning.

The girls also do their own housework, and besides are taught cooking, and mending their own clothes.

Religious Training.—The pupils are taught the Roman Catholic catechism and Bible history almost every day.

Health and Sanitation.—Three girls died last year, two from tuberculosis, the third one from a sudden disease.

In the main, the rest of the pupils are doing well as far as health is concerned.

It is a matter of fact to state that the premises are kept clean, and that a pupil, when he takes sick, is attended to in a private room.

Recreation.—The pupils enjoy themselves the best they can, indoors, when the weather is too severe; outdoors, when the weather is good.

Ex-Pupils.—Ex-pupils are now trying the regular farm work, and seem to be in earnest to follow the department's wishes in this respect.

THE REPORT OF THE VEN. ARCHDEACON J. W. TIMS, PRINCIPAL OF THE SARCEE BOARDING SCHOOL, SARCEE RESERVE, CALGARY, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.--The school has always been considered capable of accommodating thirty children (twenty boys and ten girls), and a staff of three persons. Under the new regulations it will only accommodate twenty pupils all told.

Attendance.—The attendance of pupils has been regular during the year. Fifteen have been in attendance during the whole year, and four others have been admitted since Christmas, making a total of nineteen (eleven boys and eight girls) on the register at the end of the fiscal year.

Class-room Work.—This has gone on as usual throughout the year, the usual holiday periods excepted. Class work is carried on from ten to twelve in the forenoon, and from two to four in the afternoon on five days of the week. The pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard IV	3
" III	3
" II	3
" I	5
Ungraded	5

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm carried on in connection with the school at present. A large garden is regularly cultivated, which usually supplies the school with all the vegetables required. Last summer, however, owing to the dryness of the season, it was a complete failure. The work is done by the boys, under the supervision of a member of the staff. The boys also milk and tend the cows, and care for the horses.

Industries Taught.—Beyond the garden and care of stock, together with the sawing of wood, no further industry is taught the boys. The girls are well trained in every branch of housekeeping and in making their own clothing. They also do most of the repairing and darning for the institution, under supervision.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils all attend morning and evening prayers in the institution, and the church services, morning and evening, on Sundays. The staff are all deeply interested in their spiritual welfare, and every opportunity is taken of inculcating religious truth.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good, except for coughs and colds, and is now apparently none the worse.

Recreation.—An hour after dinner and again after afternoon school, and in summer another hour after supper, is always at the pupils' disposal. Football is indulged in by the boys, whilst skating, tobogganing, fishing and walking are all enjoyed by all the pupils according to the season of the year.

Ex-Pupils.—There have been no discharges during the present year. We keep in close touch with all the ex-pupils, and most of them frequently call at the school. They are all located on the reserve. The girls are all married, and the young men are, with one or two exceptions, doing fairly well, whilst one or two hold important positions on the reserve as foreman and assistant, respectively, of the cow camp.

General Remarks.—Owing to Mr. Stocken's removal to take a position under the department, and to the resignation of Miss Crawford, there has been a complete change in the staff during the year. I am glad to be able to say that their places have been efficiently filled by Mr. and Mrs. Grevett and Miss Lear. Mr. Grevett was formerly in charge of one of the church army labour homes in England, and his wife an active worker among girls, while Miss Lear was for some time a missionary in China. Mr. Grevett acts as teacher and house master; Mrs. Grevett as boys' matron and housekeeper, and Miss Lear as girls' matron.

THE REPORT OF SISTER M. LAVERTY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT CHIPEWYAN, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for pupils and staff.

Attendance.—The attendance is regular, owing to the fact that all are boarders.

Class-room Work.—For class the pupils are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, grammar, geography, sacred history, history of Canada, composition, vocal and instrumental music, calisthenics for the girls and military drilling for the boys.

Industries Taught.—The children have special hours for manual work. The boys, during the winter season, familiarize themselves with the use of the axe and saw, in preparing wood for fuel. In summer they weed and clean the garden, which is for them an agreeable and healthy exercise. The girls are carefully trained in washing, cooking, knitting, sewing, darning and all household duties. The large girls are taught machine sewing and dressmaking, they also receive some lessons on tailoring.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given this important branch of Christian education. The religious instruction given by the Reverend Father in charge, has, I am pleased to say, a salutary effect on the hearts and minds of those dear children, whose conduct, both in and out of class, is gratifying to observe.

Health and Sanitation.—I have to report an exceptionally healthy year for all our pupils; no deaths nor cases of serious illness occurred.

Recreation.—The chief amusement in the summer months for both boys and girls is boating in the bay close by; they are also given little excursions out on the lake with the mission steamer, and this is enjoyed immensely. In winter the boys

set snares for rabbits, &c. But there is always one of the Reverend Fathers to oversee these little expeditions. Unless the weather does not permit, the girls as a rule, take long walks morning and evening. In their respective playgrounds they amuse themselves with balls, swings and other such games.

Remarks.—The most interesting feature of the year was a visit from the Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior. Although not announced, and altogether unexpected, this distinguished visitor had the kindness to give us the assurance of his pleasure and satisfaction with all he had seen and heard, thus counterbalancing the deep regret we felt at not having had time to tender a reception more in keeping with his honourable position.

For reference regarding financial statements, kindly apply to our procurator, Rev. Father Falher, Edmonton, who receives the subsidy granted us by government, and pays all our expenses. The amount hitherto contributed by government under per capita grant was: 40 boarders at $72, $2,880. But we learn with great pleasure that it is now increased to $125 per child.

In the past this mission was taxed to the utmost to meet the ever increasing expenses occasioned by the maintenance of a large boarding school in this isolated part of the country, where transportation is so very difficult. It is, therefore, with deep sentiments of gratitude that we desire to express our hearty thanks to the department for this kind and just consideration in our behalf. We ask the Almighty to bless all who may have taken part in the cause. The prayers of our dear little pupils will also be offered to heaven with the same intention.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. B. H. GIROUX, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, LESSER SLAVE LAKE (ST. BERNARD'S MISSION), GROUARD, ALBERTA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is ample accommodation for 60 pupils and the staff necessary to carry on the work.

Attendance.—The attendance was regular, as all the pupils are boarders.

Class-room Work.—This consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, dictation, grammar, geography, sacred history, composition, vocal music, &c.

Farm and Garden Work.—Our garden and potato field were kept clean, and the crop was taken in by the children.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening and do all the work of their own house. Girls are taught sewing, mending, darning and knitting; they do all their own washing, ironing and mending, and, in fact, everything that would be useful to them when they leave school and have homes of their own.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care and special attention are given to this most important part of education.

Health and Sanitation.—In the month of November we had several cases of measles. They had proper care by Dr. Donald.

Recreation.—Exercise in the open air is greatly encouraged. Football and shooting with bows and arrows are the favourite pastimes of the boys. The girls amuse themselves with the dressing of dolls, singing and skipping.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. CALAIS, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL AT STURGEON LAKE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at this school for forty pupils and a staff of five.

Attendance.—The pupils attend school regularly, all being boarders at the institute.

Class-room Work.—The school-room is opened twice daily, from 9 to 11.15 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m. The programme of studies is followed with great application.

Farm and Garden.—The garden provides a good supply of potatoes and other vegetables to the school during the year.

Industries Taught.—The boys are kept quite busy preparing fuel and carrying water; the girls are taught cooking, washing, sewing and knitting.

Moral and Religious Training.—A half hour daily is given to religious instruction; while to make certain that the moral education is carefully attended to, the pupils are kept continually under the supervision of one of the teachers.

Health and Sanitation.—The children enjoy very good health; all have been exempt from grievous illness during the year.

Recreation.—The children indulge in much outdoor exercise, especially after meals. In summer several picnics are given, to the great delight of both boys and girls.

THE REPORT OF REV. J. LeTRESTE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT VERMILION, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at this school for 100 pupils and the staff.

Attendance.—The attendance is regular, the pupils being all boarders.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught are reading, spelling, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic and vocal music.

Farm and Garden.—There are over eighty acres of land under cultivation at present.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious training is based on the pure and unsullied teaching of the Holy Scriptures.

Health and Sanitation.—Every possible precaution is taken to insure perfect sanitary conditions. However, we have to deplore the loss of three children, who died of consumption at the end of the last quarter.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken after meals in the open air, during which the children enjoy outdoor games. In cold weather a long walk is taken almost every day.

THE REPORT OF W. F. BROADSTOCK, PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. JOHN'S INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL, WABASCA, ALBERTA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, '1911.

Accommodation.—In the school building we have accommodation for 15 girls and 12 boys, also for 2 ladies of the staff.

Attendance.—On the whole the attendance is good, the average has been fairly high for the last year.

Class-room Work.—The teaching ranges from the very beginning to the fourth reader. All the pupils have made a fairly good advance in their studies this year; at a test examination held in December, the average for the whole school was 77·70.

Farm and Garden.—There is in this neighbourhood no real farming; cattle and horses are raised, and the missions and a few Indians have good gardens. Our garden has been very successful and a source of profit to us, also it is an object lesson to the Indians in what the land can produce.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught the care of horses, stock, &c., gardening and fishing. The girls receive good training in all matters connected with housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training.—Nothing is spared on the part of the teachers and staff to give to all the pupils a sound, moral and religious training, and to instil into their minds a true sense of their Christian duties.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils for the past year has been exceptionally good; there has not been one serious illness to report.

Recreation.—All the pupils have stated times for recreation every day. We have swings and teeters, sleighs and skates, also football and cricket.

Ex-Pupils.—All our ex-pupils with the exception of one are living in this district, most of them are chiefly engaged in hunting and trapping. It is noticeable that invariably the ex-pupils are given the first opportunities for any work that is to be done, and that generally the cleanest homes are those that belong to them.

THE REPORT OF SISTER CATHERINE AURELIE, PRINCIPAL OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL, LAKE WABISKAW, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—The establishment can easily accommodate fifty boarders, and in fact we have had forty all the year round.

Attendance.—The children are very assiduous here.

Class-room Work.—The children are attentive to their studies, and make good progress in all branches of common education. Some are very intelligent and most willing to learn. They all enjoy the English language taught in this school.

Industries Taught.—Boys help to collect the cattle or horses, to prepare fuel or carry water, to plant potatoes in spring and to gather the crops in fall. Girls are taught to sew, knit and all kinds of mending. They are very willing to learn the making of new clothes, and in general, the household industries the Sisters are so well versed in.

Moral and Religious Training.—The Fathers and the Sisters attend to this part of education with the most careful watchfulness. They spare nothing to make these young hearts love God and their religious duties. We can say that the children generally give satisfaction by their good conduct.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children is very good. Outside of a slight cold there was no sickness among them. The premises are of an irreproachable cleanliness and the ventilation is very well provided for.

Recreation.—Recreation is taken in our school yard under two Sisters' guard. The boys' chief pleasure is football.

Ex-Pupils.—A boy and three girls left this school since March 31, 1910. These girls are now helping their mothers at home, who are very proud of their ability to keep house, sew, knit and wash.

THE REPORT OF REV. W. G. WHITE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITEFISH LAKE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There are 26 pupils including day boarders.

Attendance.—Compulsory education not being enforced, moral suasion only in use, the attendance of the Indian and half-breed children is not as regular or continuous as we should like to see it.

Class-room Work.—Religious instruction in English and Cree. Reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, recitation, geography, history, singing, Cree syllabics, sewing and knitting.

Garden.—The garden is of a fair size, and free of stumps, the result of hard work; growing all vegetables well, except turnips and cabbages.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is of a sound and high standard, great attention being bestowed in training the children to understand what is their duty to God and man. The religious training is that of the Protestant Church of England.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the Indian children markedly improves when under the cleanly management of the school, and sharing in the wholesome and well-cooked food. Every precaution is taken as to sanitary conditions, the rooms being well ventilated and disinfected during and after the epidemic of grippe that has visited the settlement generally.

Recreation.—Between school sessions and afterwards the boys play football, toboggan, swing, or use their bows and arrows; and the girls in their own playground toboggan, swing or skip.

General Remarks.—The tone of the school is good, both religious and secular subjects are taught thoroughly and interestingly.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. ALFRED J. VALE, PRINCIPAL OF THE ST. PETER'S MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, HAY RIVER, GREAT SLAVE LAKE, VIA EDMONTON, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Location.—I have the honour to report that the above named Indian boarding school, in connection with the Church of England in Canada, is located at the mouth of the Hay river, on its east bank, on the southwest shore of Great Slave lake, within the limits of Indian Treaty No. 8.

It is not on an Indian reserve, but in the unorganized territory of Mackenzie River, under the supervision of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Land.—We have about eight acres of Crown lands cleared, adjoining the Indian village of Hay River. This year we have broken up for farming another one-fourth acre of our clearing, and planted it with potatoes. The soil is flat alluvial deposit on a bed of sand, and is adapted for agriculture. A varied growth of trees—spruce, tamarac, poplar, birch and willow—extends all around us. The land has been acquired by what is known as settlers' possession, and is the property of the mission.

Buildings.—We have the following buildings: (1) A large dwelling-house used as our boarding school, composed of three parts, consecutively erected, the last being 2½ stories high; the whole is constructed of logs and boards, and contains 18 rooms. We have metallic roofing on two-thirds of this dwelling-house.

(2) A new dwelling-house, 25 x 23 feet, 2½ stories high; and a lean-to of a story and a half, 25 x 15 feet. We use part of this as a dwelling for the principal, and the rest as a storehouse for some of our provisions.

(3) A workshop, used for carpentering, blacksmithing and the hand-sawing of lumber. This has this spring been completely overhauled, raised, and roofed with spruce shingles.

(4) A storehouse for winter fish.

(5) A wood-shed.

(6) A small house for cleaning the fish.

(7) A stable, with hay loft, and accommodation for 6 cattle and 2 horses. It is of logs, size 21 x 18 feet.

(8) A small dwelling-house for hired help.

(9) A small dwelling-house now used as tool-house.

(10) Our church, now complete, covered, inside and out, with metallic sheeting.

(11) A small house used for mending nets and storing harness.

(12) A new two-storied warehouse, built of logs and floored with boards, 24 x 21 feet.

Accommodation.—Our institution is a mission home and school, the age of the pupils ranging from 4 to 20 years. We occasionally receive widows and others as mission helpers under instruction. We have room for about 40 pupils in our home, and can accommodate others in our various dwellings.

Attendance.—The attendance of pupils during the year has been: regular boarders, 32—(girls 18, boys 14); day scholars, 3. These, however, are very irregular in attendance, going off into the woods for months with their parents.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught include reading, writing, arithmetic, history, composition, dictation, geography, and Holy Scripture in the English, Slavi and Tukudh languages. After the summer vacation we shall add hygiene to the curriculum, as per request by our last mail, received this month.

The pupils are in school from 9.30 a.m. to noon, and from 1.30 p.m to 3.30 p.m. We find that too close confinement tends to impair their health.

Farm and Garden.—We plant all our available ground with potatoes, and usually get a good harvest. Last year we had about 800 bushels.

The garden, an inclosed plot in front of the school, is kept for cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots, onions, parsnips, turnips, beets, peas, lettuce and celery. Lettuce does particularly well here. We also grow flowers to beautify the place.

The work on the farm and garden is done by the boys of the school under our supervision. This year we have given each of the larger boys and girls a small plot for themselves and they seem to take pride in them and are caring for them nicely.

Our hay-supply is derived solely from the natural grass found along the river banks and sloughs near by. This is becoming increasingly more difficult to obtain in a sufficient quantity, because of the great prevalence of the horse-tail or equisetum.

We have 2 milch cows, 1 bull, 1 heifer and 3 calves. We train the cows to work and use them with the bull for hauling and ploughing. We keep two or three teams, 4 dogs to a team, for hauling on the ice and snow.

During the past year we had one horse, but he wandered off while pasturing, and we have failed, so far, to find him.

Industries Taught.—We have no stated industries, but we aim to make all our children useful.

The boys are taught outdoor work, such as fishing, ploughing, driving cattle and dogs, milking, and the use of tools and building. The girls learn the various branches of housework and how to make their own clothes, including moccasins for all the school children.

Moral and Religious Training.—We try to teach our pupils to be obedient, diligent, straightforward and honest. We seek to develop in them the essential principles of faith and trust in God and obedience to His will, as revealed in the Old and New Testaments. All of our training is under the control and inspection of the bishop of the diocese.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been excellent during the year. We take all possible precautions to preserve the healthfulness of the school and village. We have no cesspools or the like, near the house; all rubbish is removed and burnt so as to avoid infection; and the bed-room windows are kept open all night, except in severe or stormy weather.

Our water is supplied by the river flowing by our school.

During the year two pupils contracted erysipelas, one in severe form, the other lightly. These were isolated from the others until both were fully recovered and desquamation had ceased.

Recreation.—We encourage the pupils to play all healthy outdoor games such as football, baseball, jumping, swimming and skating for the boys; and skipping, swinging and ball playing for the girls. All are taken frequently for long walks, both in winter and summer. Indoor games and books are provided also.

Fire Protection.—We keep water stored in barrels, and have ladders conveniently placed. Axes are kept on hand for fire purposes only. All the doors open outwards. Water pails, for fire only, are placed in each dormitory for immediate use. A system of fire-drill is now practised throughout the year, both by day and night.

Heating and Lighting.—We heat all our dwellings with wood stoves; our fuel is the spruce growing near by. We use paraffine candles, and coal oil lamps, the latter chiefly for the staff.

Ex-Pupils.—Most of the ex-pupils have returned to their parents or guardians, and live in the woods. Some have married, and live in the village, or elsewhere, and keep their houses clean and sanitary. One young man is in full charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's fur-trading post here; another is hired to a trader, and after working diligently for him in the day, gathers the other native children into his house in the evenings and teaches them to read and write; he is living at Rampart House on the Porcupine river, Yukon Territory; a third is clerk in a store in Alberta.

Food Supply.—By far the greater part of our food is derived from the lake, nets being set for fish all the year round. These with the potatoes raised on our land form the staples of our food-supply. We get a little fresh meat from the Indians, and kill one of our beef animals almost yearly. We import from Edmonton and the east all our cereals, bacon, &c. These cost us for carriage at the rate of ten cents per lb., gross weight.

Clothing.—The school children are clothed principally out of the mission bales contributed voluntarily by various branches of the Women's Auxiliary of the Church of England in Canada.

Mail Service.—We now receive three winter mails and two summer mails yearly.

Finance.—We are only now beginning to use the money system; 'the skin system' has been, and stills is, the more general mode of exchange. All native helpers are paid wages in goods. These goods are bought in Winnipeg and paid for by the bishop of the diocese. Some of the clothing given by the Women's Auxiliary is also used for this purpose. All freight charges and travelling expenses of the children are paid by the bishop. All mission helpers are hired and paid by the bishop or diocesan treasurer. It will be seen from the above that I am not able to forward a financial statement.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER ST. ELZEAR, PRINCIPAL OF THE PROVIDENCE MISSION BOARDING SCHOOL, FORT PROVIDENCE, ALTA., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—Accommodation can be provided for about 70 pupils and 12 Sisters.

Attendance.—The pupils being all boarders, the attendance is very regular.

Class-room Work.—Pupils attend school from half-past eight a.m. to eleven, and from one to three p.m. They are taught French and English reading, French and English grammar, sacred history, letter-writing, arithmetic and ethics. Besides this they have two hours of vocal music lesson per week. The children in general are quite intelligent and improve very well.

Farm and Garden.—We have no real organized farm in connection with the school; still we generally keep 25 to 29 head of cattle, for the wintering of which the Oblate brothers have to provide hay from different and very distant places. During the summer the milk cows furnish the daily supply of milk and butter for about fifteen persons. The oxen work at the ploughing, sowing and harvesting; they also carry the hay and wood here during winter. From about 120 bushels of potatoes sown by the end of May we generally get about 1,200 bushels by the middle of September.

Industries Taught.—The girls are trained to housekeeping and are gradually taught sewing, mending, darning, cutting and making of their clothes, bead-work, embroidery, cooking, baking, washing and ironing.

The boys provide water for the whole establishment, by means of a capstan, taking the barrels up and down the bank to be filled. They also saw and chop the wood for fuel and keep the yard clean. Besides this, all the children able to work help in the sowing and harvesting. These outdoor works are most enjoyed by everyone.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great attention is paid to these important matters. The conduct in general is very good.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of two who died last May, all the children enjoyed good health the whole year.

Recreation.—Regular hours are set apart for recreation each day. The boys and girls have a playground leading from their respective departments, where they can enjoy themselves at the sports common to their age. They generally take a walk at least once a day. To ramble in the woods close by is their most delightful amusement. The Roman Catholic mission possessing a little steamboat, the children are occasionally favoured with an excursion to the surrounding islands.

Ex-Pupils.—Most of these are either at Fort Norman, Good Hope, or Red River, which are from 400 to 800 miles distant from us. Being so far away, it is almost impossible to give any exact information as to their occupations and success. Some of the boys are engaged by the Hudson's Bay Company or by the traders; and some girls are married to men having good positions.

THE REPORT OF REV. D. CLAESSEN, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KUPER ISLAND, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—Notwithstanding the deficiencies in the buildings the institution can accommodate about 80 pupils.

Attendance.—During the year 76 pupils were in attendance. The average attendance was 74. Four pupils were formally discharged, 6 pupils were admitted.

Class-room Work.—The school hours were from 8.45 to 11.45 a. m. and from 4.30 to 5.30 p.m. Monthly examinations are held by the principal. The pupils made good progress. At the end of the year they were graded as follows:—

Standard	I.	11
"	II.	14
"	III.	14
"	IV.	13
"	V.	16
"	VI.	11

Farm and Garden.—Instruction in farming and gardening is imparted to all the boys.

Industrial Work.—*Carpentry.*—Seven boys have received instruction in the trade. They erected a modern new barn with stables.

Shoemaking.—One boy did mostly all the mending.

Painting.—Three boys were employed in this work.

Baking.—One of the senior boys does the baking.

Dairying.—All the senior boys are trained in the milking of cows. Two of them operate the cream separator.

Laundrying.—Boys and girls are every Monday detailed for this work under supervision of the laundress.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls are trained to do all kinds of general housework. They show great skill in hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, and also in crochet and fancy-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is given daily during half an hour. Morning and evening prayers are said in common.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the children was good, especially among the boys this last winter.

Recreation.—The boys are very fond of basketball and football and played many games against the best aggregations of white. We ascribe their very good health this year to their continual exercise in these games. The girls amuse themselves skipping, playing ball, boating and bathing, when the weather is suitable. We had occasional concerts with recitations, songs and drills. The boys have a very good brass band and gave selections at exhibitions. Some girls show taste and skill in piano playing.

General Remark.—I wish to thank our agent, Mr. Robertson, and the inspector, Mr. Green, for their courtesy and kind assistance. Mr. Ditchburn also paid us a very pleasant visit.

THE REPORT OF R. H. CAIRNS, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL (COQUALEETZA HOME), CHILLIWACK, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—The main building will accommodate 90 pupils and a staff of 10 teachers.

Attendance.—One houndred and six pupils have been in attendance during the past year. Of these 87 are now in school, 10 were discharged, 7 are away on holiday, and 2 have died.

Class-room Work.—The hours of study in the school-room are from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 1 to 4 p.m. Each pupil is in the school-room one-half of each day. The regular course of study of the schools of the province of British Columbia is followed. Our teachers are doing splendid work. The pupils are making rapid progress. At the close of the year the pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard	I	26
"	II	6
"	III	19
"	IV	6
"	V	19
"	VI	11

The older girls receive instruction in music. A few of them remain long enough to become fairly proficient. They play for our religious services. Both boys and girls are fond of singing. The boys have a reading-room, which is supplied with papers and magazines. A number of the boys keep in touch with the world by reading the daily paper. Some of them subscribe for magazines for themselves. The pupils of our schools are receiving a good practical education. An attempt is being made to develop the powers of the pupils. It takes genius to do this work; but the genius needed is simply the genius of hard work, study, patience, and, above all, love.

Farm and Garden.—Our crops were splendid last year. The following were produced: 14 tons of oats, 75 tons of turnips, 10 tons of field carrots, 35 tons of potatoes, 5 tons of mangolds, 80 tons of hay, 2,000 heads of cabbage, 5 tons of tomatoes, 200 boxes of apples; besides the foregoing there were large quantities of onions, beets, carrots, parsnips, squash, pumpkins, radish, rhubarb, berries, and cucumbers. The live stock consists of 20 head of cattle, 6 horses, 1 colt, 75 chickens, and a number of pigs.

Industries Taught.—The boys learn to do all kinds of farm work, including milking and the feeding of stock. Many of the boys become efficient teamsters. They do all the repairs under the supervision of a carpenter. Some Indian boys have natural talent for the use of a carpenter's tools. A number of ex-pupils are making a living as carpenters. The boys do the baking. The girls are also taught to bake; the difference being that the boys bake on a large scale in a brick oven, while the girls bake in small batches, in the oven of the range. The girls are taught washing, cooking, sewing, baking, and all kinds of housework. The aim of the school is to turn out girls and boys that can do things. They are taught both by precept and example to get results. It calls for teachers of more than ordinary ability to do this work well.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and spiritual education is most carefully looked after. If there is failure here, then all our work fails. The Bible is carefully studied; prayer meeting is held one evening each week; the elder pupils are gathered in classes once each week and given instruction in spiritual things; there is preaching service once each Sabbath; a Junior Epworth League has been organized during the year. This is proving very helpful to our pupils. A simple prayer service is held each morning and evening, at which all the staff attend as well as the pupils. At this service a hymn is sung, a portion of scripture is read or recited in concert, and a short prayer offered by some member of the staff. A fairly good number of the pupils are striving to live the Christian life.

Health and Sanitation.—All things considered, the health of the pupils has been good. Whooping-cough broke out in the school about the middle of May. Some of the pupils were very much weakened by it. Two were allowed home for an indefinite holiday. In one case it developed into consumption, which carried off the girl in less than two months. She died at home. The Indian children are not robust and vigorous. It seems impossible to prevent a large percentage of them breaking down at fifteen or sixteen years of age. However, the conditions under which they live in this school are the very best that can be given them. They have an abundance of good, well-cooked food; plenty of pure, fresh air, day and night; and frequent bathing. All drains are systematically and regularly flushed. We use crude carbolic for disinfecting the drains at least once a week.

Recreation.—The pupils have more or less time for play each day. Saturday afternoon all work is suspended. The pupils play football, baseball, basket-ball, and

all the games usually indulged in by healthy and active boys and girls. The boys are particularly fond of running. Nothing seems to give them more pleasure than to don the running suit and run from one to four miles.

General Remarks.—The year just closed has been a year of success. Both pupils and parents seem to be getting a better understanding of our work; there is a growing appreciation of education among the Indian people. Some very promising pupils have been discharged. The staff has done faithful work. Both the officials of the church and the Indian Department have been responsive to the needs of the work.

THE REPORT OF REV. ALPH. M. CARION, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KAMLOOPS, B. C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is sufficient accommodation for sixty pupils and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—During the past year, seventy-three pupils were on the roll, and for the last quarter, the average attendance was nearly seventy-one. Twelve pupils were discharged and twenty were admitted with the consent of the department.

Class-room Work.—The school hours for all the boys were in the morning from 8.45 till 12 o'clock, every week day, except Saturday; and in the afternoon from 4.45 to 6.15. Besides, the boys of the lower grades attended school from 1.30 to 2.30. The school hours for the girls were from 2 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, with half an hour's study in the evening. The course of studies prescribed by the department was followed as nearly as possible. The progress of the pupils in general gave satisfaction.

At the end of the fiscal year, the pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard I	30
" II	11
" III	10
" IV	9
" V	0
" VI	13
Total	73

Farm and Garden.—Even for the dry belt of British Columbia, of which Kamloops is the centre, the spring of 1910 was exceptionally dry. Hardly any snow had fallen in the winter, and the water remained so low in the river that no pumping for irrigation could be done before the end of April. The seeding operations had to be delayed, and the growing season was cut short, at least for potatoes and beans, by an early frost, which occurred on August 24. As a consequence, the crops were not as good as formerly. Currants, gooseberry and raspberry bushes gave a fair crop, but the produce of the orchard was very poor. On August 22, a terrific storm damaged the wheel of the windmill, thus putting an end to irrigation and causing the hay crop to be poor. All the boys are employed at farm and garden work. They milk the cows and attend to the stable work in turn, outside of the regular work hours, which are from 1.30 to 4.30 p.m. The live stock consists of two horses, one bull, five cows, two yearlings, and about fifty fowls.

Industries Taught.—*Carpentering.*—Seventeen boys have received more or less instruction in the practical rudiments of carpentry. They have made the repairs

needed about the buildings; they have built the new laundry and made two large stationary wash-tubs. They have also manufactured a nice book-case, which is now in the parlour.

Shoe-repairing.—Five boys have repaired the shoes of the pupils and occasionally of Indians, as well as the harness used on the farm. They have done their work very well.

Baking.—The boys were employed in turn in doing the heavier part of the work, and the girls did the rest. They have always succeeded in turning out first-class bread.

Girls' Work.—The girls did the cooking and washing and were taught all the branches of housekeeping. Besides the help they gave in the general baking, they were made to go through the whole process of making bread on a small scale in the kitchen stove oven. They were taught also hand and machine sewing, knitting, mending and darning. They made all their dresses and other articles of clothing.

Moral and Religious Training.—Every possible attention is paid to this most important branch of education. Religious instruction is given almost daily for half an hour, and constant supervision is exercised over the pupils in order that they may acquire more easily the habit of fulfilling all the duties they owe to God, to their neighbour and to themselves. Morning and evening prayers are said in common. On Sunday, the pupils assemble three times in the chapel and half an hour is devoted to the study of the gospel.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils generally has been good during the year. Last summer, one boy was so badly hurt in the foot while swimming in the river that it was feared that amputation would be necessary; but he is now as well as ever. We had two cases of pleurisy, successfully treated by the matron, who is an excellent nurse. One girl, whom the medical officer pronounced to be suffering from acute tuberculosis, was discharged last September; she is still living and seems to improve. One boy, having a sore in the neck, was sent home in March upon advice of the medical officer. Two girls suffered lately from skin disease, but they are now getting better.

The sanitary conditions are good. The water from the kitchen, the baths and the laundry is carried away by an underground drain. Garbage and refuse matter are not allowed around the buildings; chloride of lime and lye are used as disinfectants. Ventilation is carefully attended to, and the pupils are often reminded of the importance of securing a constant supply of fresh air.

Recreation.—The pupils are allowed ample time for recreation during the week-days, and on Sundays and holidays they usually take a walk through the country. They indulge in the ordinary amusements suitable to their age and sex, such as foot-ball, baseball, jumping, running, coasting, skating and swimming. The girls are fond of reading and listening to the gramophone, but the boys prefer outside exercises which the dry climate of Kamloops affords them the whole year. The deep breathing movements prescribed by the department are regularly practised by the boys.

Ex-Pupils.—The ex-pupils, as a rule, are doing well. Some reside on their reserves and cultivate their little farms, though occasionally they work out for wages. Others find it more profitable to work steadily for the winter, and are employed on railroads, steamboats and farms or in saw-mills and logging camps, where they give general satisfaction. Most of the female ex-pupils remain at home with their parents, till they get married. Many ex-pupils are regular subscribers to magazines and newspapers, and keep up friendly relations with the school by visits and correspondence. They seem to appreciate better now the benefits of education and advise their relatives at school to make a good use of their time.

THE REPORT OF THE REV. GEO. DITCHAM, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT LYTTON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—This school was built for thirty-five pupils and staff of four.

Attendance.—For various reasons and from various causes the attendance has been very bad. As there is to be a change in the principalship, it is hoped a change will also come in the attendance. There are only five small boys at school—some finished and others absconded, some from the school, some from Lytton hospital—one followed the other like cattle, and as the expense was too great for constables to bring them back and hold them at school, they are still away.

Class-room Work.—From 9 a.m. to 12, and from 7.30 p.m. to 8.30.

The Subjects Taught.—The three R.'s.

Farm and Garden—Prosperous.

Industries Taught.—Farm and garden work, carpentry, and general blacksmithing.

Moral and Religious Training.—As usual in schools.

Health and Sanitation.—Both good up to March 31.

Recreation.—All time not given to work and school in day-time is allowed for play.

Ex-Pupils.—One has gone to Australia, five are doing well on their own places; others working on the Canadian Pacific railway. I hear good reports of most of them.

THE REPORT OF REV. FELIX BECK, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ST, EUGENE, KOOTENAY AGENCY, B. C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for about sixty-five pupils in attendance, although the grant allowed the school is for only fifty. There is no difficulty in securing pupils, as the parents are anxious to send their children to school.

Class-room Work.—The programme of the department is closely followed. The pupils are quite intelligent and good progress is made. They show remarkable application to their work and are eager to learn. The pupils generally show a marked aptitude for music. The boys have a brass band of which they may well be proud. During the past year a string band was formed among the girls. They have made good progress and play very creditably.

The pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard I.	34
" II.	5
" III.	18
" IV.	7
" V.	2
Total.	66

Farm and Garden.—All the vegetables needed for the use of the school are raised on the farm. All kinds are grown with good success, the vegetables being much larger than the ordinary size. There is also an orchard, which yields an abundant supply of fruit. The yield of hay is large, and more was raised the past summer than was need-

ed for the stock. Large crops of wheat and oats are also grown. The soil is very rich, but irrigation is necessary in order to secure any good results.

Industries Taught.—As a good knowledge of farming is necessary to the Indians, special hours each day are devoted to the general work which should be carried out on a well managed farm. They are taught the best way to cultivate the land, and how to use all the implements generally found on a farm. Besides this, they receive good training in dairying and the general care of cows, poultry and the like. The foreman is a competent carpenter and plumber, and under his supervision the boys are able to make all necessary repairs about the place. The boys are also taught to repair their own shoes and some of them do fine repairing. The girls receive a thorough training, which makes them good housekeepers and home-makers. They are taught to do their own sewing and mending. They do all the baking for the school, and also make butter and help with the cooking. They are excellent workers, neat and tidy in appearance and clean in their methods of work.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils have half an hour instruction each day. Their careful religious training makes them honest and straightforward. They observe the rules well and no serious violations occur.

Health and Sanitation.—The pupils generally enjoy good health. Work in the open air and lots of healthful exercise contribute largely to this effect.

Recreation.—In winter skating, coasting and hockey are the main pastimes; while in summer football, baseball and swimming are keenly enjoyed. There is excellent fishing in St. Mary's river, which flows nearby, and the surrounding district abounds in game of all kinds. A great source of enjoyment is the fishing and hunting excursions.

REPORT OF MR. A. W. CORKER, PRINCIPAL OF THE ALERT BAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ALERT BAY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for thirty-five boys and three officers.

Attendance.—The average attendance was thirty-four.

Class-room Work.—The work done in class has on the whole been excellent. Marked progress has been made in English, reading, arithmetic, geography, and grammar.

The pupils were taught all the year by the principal, ably assisted by George M. Luther, who was educated in this institution.

The programme of studies authorized by the department is followed.

The pupils were graded as follows:—

Standard	I	1
"	II	8
"	III	12
"	IV	9
"	V	1
"	VI	4

Farm and Garden.—The flower garden was tended by the matron, Miss Warrener, and the smaller boys. Most of the boys have a small patch of their own, seeds are given them and a prize awarded for the best.

The vegetable garden yielded a good supply of fresh vegetables and small fruit. We had a very good crop of strawberries.

The potato crop was only fair; the summer was dry.

A fresh piece of land, 200 x 100 feet, has been cleared and stumped with the rig and horse supplied by the department.

Industries Taught.—All the smaller boys received definite and systematic instruction in the general housework of the institution. The older boys had regular instruction in the carpenter's shop under W. E. Hunt, and they have made very good progress. The pupils did all the washing.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and religious welfare of the pupils is strictly and conscientiously looked after. Morning and evening prayers are said daily. A Bible lesson is given to each class every morning and a prayer meeting held every Saturday evening. The pupils attend morning and evening services in church on Sundays, and Bible classes are held in the institution Sunday afternoon. The pupils are continually taught the necessity and advantage of purity of mind and body.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good, with the exception of an attack of grippe just before Christmas.

The smaller boys had it very slightly, but three of the bigger boys had to go to the hospital. Under the care of the C.C.M. staff, the pupils were soon returned to us quite well.

The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. A wooden drain carries the water from the kitchen, bath-room, and laundry to the sea. Cleanliness is enforced, and disinfectants used.

The ventilation is carefully attended to.

Recreation.—The pupils are encouraged to play all healthful outdoor games: football, baseball, lawn tennis, running.

Indoor games are draughts, crokinole, parlour croquet, chess, and educational games such as word-making, geographical and historical games.

Once a week they have the modelling in plasticine, and the pupils have made great progress with this interesting and elevating amusement.

Ex-Pupils.—Very friendly relations exists between the ex-pupils and the school, many of whom live in the vicinity. On the whole they are well conducted and fairly industrious. Some are logging, others work in the saw-mill, some trap and fish.

General Remarks.—It is a pleasure for me to state the interest taken by the pupils in all the departments of work and study, also the interest taken by the Indians in the education of their children. Comparing the attitude of the older people towards this school when it was just opened and the year just passed, the change is most marked.

It is with thankfulness I am able to state that the Indians have every confidence in the management of this school. We have more applications for admission than we have room for.

Two American gentlemen visited the school in August. They were so pleased with the institution that they offered to give the school a present in remembrance of their visit. We chose three enamel bath tubs, which they kindly gave. The instructor and boys put them in and they are much appreciated both by the staff and pupils.

The provincial government inspector of public schools in B.C. visited the school in November. He spent the whole afternoon in the class-room, and wrote in the visitor's book:—'Greatly pleased with my visit to this institution. The school is being conducted with great credit to the Principal and his assistants.'

The Bishop of New Westminster and his wife visited the school early in March. His Lordship carefully examined the boys, and was well pleased with their answers.

I, again thank Miss Monk, the matron of the Alert Bay hospital, for her interest taken in the school during the year, in giving the boys lessons in singing, breathing and chest expansion.

I also thank Dr. Baker, and Dr. Woods of the same hospital, for professional visits and their interest taken in the health of the boys.

THE REPORT OF REV. P. MAURUS, PRINCIPAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL, SCHOOL (CLAYOQUOT), KAKAWIS, VIA VICTORIA, (WEST COAST AGENCY), B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—This school has comfortable accommodation for 60 pupils and a staff of 10 members.

Attendance.—The average attendance was 65.

Class-room Work.—The hours of attendance are from 8 a.m. to 12, and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. All pupils are in school from 8 to 10 a.m. While the seniors have their classes from 10 to noon, the juniors are at their chores and trades; from 1.30 to 4 p.m. the juniors attend school. Oral and written examinations are held monthly. Good progress was made by all pupils during the past year.

At the end of the term they were graded as follows:—

Standard	I	5
"	II	12
"	III	17
"	IV	9
"	V	9
"	VI	9
Total		61

Farm and Garden.—Farm we have none, but a garden of about two and a half acres, wrested by dint of hard labour from nature's luxuriant growth of dense underbrush and heavy timber. The boys cleared a new piece of ground of one half acre, which was sown in grass. The crops of vegetables, and small fruit from the gardens were very good this last year. All boys receive lessons in gardening.

Industries.—Our course of manual instruction is designed to cultivate habits of thrift coupled with a love of honest labour as well as to impart a thorough knowledge and intelligent practice of such industries as will benefit our pupils in their future struggle of life.

Clearing land for gardening is foremost in our list of industries. A laborious task this metamorphosis of a howling wilderness, typical of the west coast, into productive gardens; but we confidently hope by following systematic methods at slow stages to convince the young native of the wisdom of having provident mother earth spread him a bountiful table in reward for some well directed efforts and time profitably employed.

Carpentry, in as far as it includes house construction, decoration and equipment, favourably appeals to the Indian's ambition of providing for himself comfortable dwellings. There is always plenty of work on hand and in sight for the boys apprenticed to this trade, and instruction is thorough and competent.

Fishing is encouraged as a matter of course, as fish is the staple article of food of the west coast Indian. The boys are taught to make nets and trawls, and mend the same when necessary.

The painters had but few occasions this year to display their skill and artistic taste in painting, staining, varnishing, polishing; whatever work they did, however, is creditably done.

Our five cobblers, true to the motto of the trade, stuck to their last faithfully all year and, it may be added, with profit to themselves and the school.

In blacksmithing, plumbing, masonry, the pupils can be given only a smattering, as there is not enough work in these trades.

Dairying is conducted on a small scale, three boys doing the milking and having the care of our few cows.

The girls are taught and assigned tasks, according to ability and proficiency, in the various departments of domestic work, such as sweeping, dusting, scouring, and the care of rooms. They take their turn in the kitchen, cooking, baking, preparing vegetables, in feeding and caring for poultry. Each girl has to pass through specified courses in plain sewing, hemming, darning, sewing by machine, plain and fancy knitting, mending, hemstitching, cutting, fitting, and finishing dresses, in crocheting, lace-making, and embroidery. They make their own garments and much of the boys' clothing.

The laundry work is mainly done by the girls, the small boys wash their own stockings, and some large boys attend to the machinery. Every detail and nicety of doing fine laundry work is explained and practically demonstrated to the girls.

Moral and Religious Training.—The development of Christian character is our ideal of religious training, and we hold that religion must be the dominant influence in that part of education. By thorough religious instruction imparted daily we strive to implant in the hearts of the young a sincere love and fear of God, to develop the right conscience, and to stimulate by precept and example the practice of Christian virtues aided by the supernatural means of holy religion. Correction and suasion in private we find a potent factor of moulding character, determining individuality and spurring the young Indian to earnest effort for good.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils was at no time as good as during this year. There was no kind of epidemic whatsoever, there was not even a case of serious cold; we had only one case of inflammatory rheumatism, and one case of glandular swelling. Sewerage and sanitation are as good as perfect. Cleanliness in and around the premises is strictly enforced. Floors are treated with antiseptic dressing, chloride of lime, disinfectants are kept on all floors, in all halls and stair-landings, and in toilets and lavatories.

Recreation.—Liberal allowance is made for recreation, in the middle of morning and afternoon sessions, after meals on Saturday afternoon and Sunday. Each day ten to fifteen minutes during school hours are devoted to breathing and calisthenic exercises. In the beach of hard packed sand in front of the school we have an ideal playground, of which the boys and girls delight to make use on every favourable day, playing football, baseball, or running and jumping. For rainy days various indoor games and amusements are liberally provided.

Ex-Pupils.—Our ex-pupils are giving a good account of themselves. Nearly all the girls are married and living in their own homes; one girl is in service in Victoria. neries at Rivers Inlet, some were in the employ of the Marine Department building Of the boys many were engaged in pelagic sealing last year, a few worked in canthe lighthouse at Nootka, one had a logging contract in Jordan river, another worked for the Barclay Sound Lumber Manufacturing Company, and three conduct stores successfully on their respective reserves. The relations between the ex-pupils and the school are most cordial.

THE REPORT OF REV. H. BOENING, O.M.I., PRINCIPAL OF THE WILLIAMS LAKE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WILLIAMS LAKE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—The school can easily accommodate ninety pupils with the necessary staff.

Attendance.—There are now sixty-three children in attendance, of whom thirty-six are girls and twenty-seven are boys.

Class-room Work.—There has not been, I am very glad to say, any lessening in the splendid progress of last year in the two departments. The school hours for the

boys are in the forenoon, from 8.15 to 10 every week day and in the afternoon from 4 to 5.30 except Saturday. The school hours for the girls are in the forenoon from 10.30 to 12 every week day except Monday forenoon and in the afternoon from 4 to 5.30. The subjects taught are those prescribed by the department. The pupils are at present graded as follows:—

Standard	I	2
"	II	10
"	III	5
"	IV	9
"	V	18
"	VI	19
Total		63

Farm and Garden.—All the field crops did fairly well. In the garden also we raised a good supply of all kinds of vegetables, such as beets, cabbage, cauliflower, turnips, carrots, onions, lettuce, pease, celery, leeks, and currants and raspberries did well as usual.

Industries Taught.—Farming being in this part of the country the best and most lucrative occupation for our Indians, we try to give our boys a thorough and practical knowledge of this branch. All the work in our garden of about 6 acres, except ploughing, was done by the senior boys, and, at times even all the smaller ones were employed there. During winter they saw and split the fire-wood, which is no small item.

Carpentry.—The three apprentices in carpentry have continued progressing in a very marked degree under the efficient trade instructor, Mr. J. J. Swain. They built a new blacksmith shop and besides attending to all the wear and tear in and around the buildings made some fine pieces of furniture.

Plumbing.—Occasionally some work has to be done in the many plumbing fixtures of the institution, when two of the more promising boys are called in to learn something of the trade.

Shoemaking.—In the absence of a competent shoemaker, work in this shop is limited to half-soling and mending. This is done in a neat manner by some of the senior boys.

Dairying.—Twice every day, at noon and in the evening, four boys attend to the separator. They also do the churning, while the girls attend to the lighter work of buttermaking.

Girls' Industrial Work.—The girls attain great proficiency in all branches of housekeeping: in knitting, mending, hand and machine sewing, dressmaking, crocheting, embroidery and lace-making. Except their underwear for winter, they make all their own clothing and the greater part of the boys' suits. Under the direction of a Sister also, they in turn attend to the laundrying, to the cooking, baking, butter and cheese-making. The aim ever kept in mind is to prepare each girl to become an all-round practical housekeeper. How well the good Sisters succeed is shown by the many inquiries from white people for girls to help in the housework, and by the Indians being very anxious to send their girls to school so that they may learn well cooking, knitting, and mending, as is shown by the great number of girls at school: thirty-six against only twenty-seven boys.

Moral and Religious Training.—This being the most important part of education particular care is taken by all members of the staff in training the children to be obedient, truthful, honest, kind and obliging. Religious instruction is given daily by the principal, morning and evening prayers are said in common, and on Sundays and holy days the children do all the singing in the church, often in two and three, sometimes even in four parts. Under this heading I am very pleased to repeat, to

the children's credit, that our efforts meet with splendid success. Very, very seldom am I obliged to resort to punishment of any kind, religious persuasion being mostly sufficient to obtain the desired effect.

Health and Sanitation.—For the first time since my arrival ten years ago, I am very sorry to be obliged to state that death has made its entrance here also. Two children died, a girl, last August, from consumption, and a boy, last November, from tubercular meningitis. Then after Christmas we were also visited like nearly every place in the district by a very severe attack of measles. Of the sixty-six children scarcely ten escaped; many of them were seriously ill for quite a time. Still, with all the possible care our devoted and experienced nurse lavished on them we had the great sorrow to lose three more. Now, however, everything is again in its normal state and the children enjoy their former excellent health.

Recreation.—Boys and girls have large and well-kept playgrounds, where they enjoy all kinds of outside games nearly the whole year. The girls have one part of their playground fenced off, where each one has her little flower garden.

Ex-Pupils.—Our ex-pupils are nearly all settled on the reserves. They continue on the whole to be a credit to the school.

General Remarks.—I here beg to tender my sincerest thanks to the members of my staff, especially to the devoted Sisters, whose untiring zeal and constant care have largely contributed to the success that has crowned again the good work done by the school to the Indian children.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER THERESINE, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, SECHELT RESERVE, NEW WESTMINSTER AGENCY, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodaton.—There would be ample accommodation for fifty pupils if the boys' dormitory and the sewing-room were larger.

We intend to have them both enlarged in the near future.

Attendance.—It has been very good.

Class-room Work.—The programme of studies, as given by the department, is strictly followed and good progress has marked the work of the year. The subjects taught are reading, catechism, Bible, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, history of Canada, geography, composition, letter-writing, vocal music and drawing. In this last branch the children take a great interest; our school won the first prize in drawing at the Vancouver exhibition, August 15, 1910.

The classification of the pupils is as follows:—

Standard	I	8
"	II	17
"	III	7
"	IV	8
"	V	6
"	VI	3
	Total	49

Farm and Garden.—The garden work is entirely done by the children and the staff. We have about three acres and a half under cultivation. The soil though very sandy produces good vegetables with plenty of water. Our fruits-trees do very well and are beginning to bear, they have been sprayed by the boys under the direction

of Mr. Wilson inspector of Indian orchards. The lawn and the flower-beds in front of the building draw the attention of all visitors.

I regret to say that our water-works being out of order during the summer months, our crop of last year was a complete failure.

Industries Taught.—The boys are taught gardening, carpentering, netting, shoe-repairing, wood-carving, &c. Last June, they painted the school-house; in the fall, they built the shed already mentioned and they enlarged the chicken-house and yard, in winter, they dug out over forty big stumps and now they are clearing a piece of land for a pasture. The small boys chop and carry the fire-wood and weed the garden.

The girls are taught housekeeping, laundrying and all kinds of needle and fancy work. The large girls can cut and make their own garments and all can sew, darn and knit. Some of them are expert basket-makers: Seraphine, pupil No. 015, and Emily, pupil No. 011, won a special prize for Indian basketry at the Canadian Handicrafts Guild's show. The girls obtained many prizes for their work at the different exhibitions of the country, the most appreciated was a bronze medal received for a collection of needle-work.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is carefully and strictly attended to; morning and evening prayers are said in common, and the children attend all the services of the mission church. They have half an hour of religious instruction daily. On Sunday the missionary questions them on the part of the catechism they have learned during the week and gives them new explanations In the afternoon he preaches in our chapel, and the most advanced pupils are called upon to make a report of the sermon.

Health and Sanitation.—With the exception of two slight cases of pneumonia and one of tuberculosis, the health of the children has been very good during the past year. Every sanitary precaution is taken to present disease, the premises are always kept clean, the drainage is good, all the rooms are well ventilated, frequent baths are taken, healthful breathing exercises and calisthenics are held daily according to the instruction of the department and no effort is spared to keep the children in good health.

Recreation.—All the children have plenty of outdoor exercise; recreation is taken in the open air as much as possible and they have an hour's walk every day, weather permitting.

Footbal, baseball, swimming, fishing, hunting are the favourite pastimes of the boys, while the girls amuse themselves in skipping, swinging, singing, reading, &c. In summer, picnics and excursions are greatly enjoyed by both the boys and the girls.

Ex-Pupils.—The pupils discharged are few. The girls are married and live on the reserve, the boys are logging; all behave well and are a credit to the school.

General Remarks.—We had our Christmas entertainment as usual, but, instead of being given by Santa Claus, the toys were bought by the children with their good marks. Every one enjoyed the big sale immensely for the very reason that, not only the toys, but material for handiwork and other useful articles, were left to their choice.

On this occasion, the head-pupil of each class was presented with a richly bound prayer-book by the missionary.

In concluding, I beg to express my sincerest thanks to the department for the valuable assistance given us during the past year and also to Mr. A. E. Green and Mr. R. C. McDonald, whose kindness and courtesy we highly appreciate.

THE REPORT OF REV. SISTER MARY AMY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, SQUAMISH, BURRARD INLET, FRASER RIVER AGENCY, B.C. FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH, 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—According to the inspection of Mr. W. E. Ditchburn, we have acommodation for about 50 pupils, and the necessary staff.

Attendance.—As this is a boarding school, the attendance is under control and is always good.

Class-room Work.—The subjects taught in our institution include reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammer, geography, and history of British Columbia, composition, calisthenics, Bible, catechism, also vocal and instrumental music. The hours of study are from 8.30 to 11.45 a.m., and from 2.30 to 4 p.m., besides one hour study before bed-time. The work of the children has been very satisfactory in all the studies taken up. The pupils at present are graded as follows:—

Standard I.	13
" II.	11
" III.	0
" IV.	11
" V.	9
" VI.	6
Total	50

Farm and Garden.—There is no farm connected with the school; 4 acres of land only are laid out in vegetable garden, orchard and flower beds. All the work is done by the boys under the supervision of the gardener. The crops were as follows:—

Turnips, 3 tons; carrots, 2 tons; cabbages, 1 ton; potatoes, ½ ton; apples, 3 tons; pears, ½ ton.

Industries Taught.—The boys besides receiving a thorongh training in gardening, are also able to attend to all repairing that is needed about the buildings and premises. With the aid of the foreman they have during the rainy season dug the basement of both the old and the new building. This basement is divided into five compartments, used as follows: two for the furnaces and fuel; the third one as a cellar for fruit and preserves; the fourth as root cellar, and the fifth as recreation-room for the boys.

The girls are steadily acquiring a more thorough knowledge of needlework, and are becoming more competent in the art of housekeeping. They are taught plain and fancy sewing, darning and mending; each girl, when discharged, is able to make her own clothing.

Moral and Religious Training.—Nothing is spared on the part of the teachers to give to the pupils a sound moral and religious training, and to instil in their minds a true sense of their Christian duties. They attend mass every morning in the school chapel, and every Sunday they go to the village church, where they attend the two services, which are held, one at 7.30 a.m., and the other at 1.15 p.m. It is a pleasure for me to certify that the conduct of the pupils has been satisfactory. Punishments are of very rare occurrence.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good with the exception of a mild attack of grippe during winter. The sanitary arrangements are satisfactory. A wooden drain carries the water from the kitchen, bath-room, wash-room and toilets to the sea. Ventilation is carefully attended to.

Recreation.—The boys enjoy the different games of the season, as football, base-ball and hockey. Boating, swimming and fishing are their principal amusements in summer-time. The girls are fond of reading, skipping, dressing dolls, &c. Boys and girls are taken out for a long walk twice a week.

Ex-Pupils.—Most of these are married on the reserve, and are working in the many saw-mills of the city of Vancouver. They all seem to be thrifty.

General Remarks.—As usual, we had a concert for Christmas, and the following, taken from the 'Western Catholic,' is the appreciation of one of the many auditors, Mrs. H. Perry, from Vancouver.

'Last Tuesday, with its drizzling downpour and decided January chill, was a most unpromising evening to predispose for enjoyment. Nevertheless, in answer to an invitation, we took boat for North Vancouver, feeling that we were heroically doing our duty. The invitation to a little entertainment by our Indian children gave no indication of the surprise in store. The large school-room being converted for the occasion by its stage drop-curtain, electric strung lights and all the appurtenaces of a theatre proper, it needed no effort of the imagination to make believe we were seated in a first-class "Bijou." Among the many pieces of the programme, was "The Confidential Clerk," dialogue by the boys, which was capitally put on; the "Market," a hustle show, was simply marvellous; "Mischief," an operetta, by the girls, was very daintily staged, teaching the lesson of not judging the book by the cover. The "Rustic dance," piano duet, and the instrumental solo, "Sextet Lucia di Lammermoor," by Indian pupils was a further surprise. The precision, technique and expression evidenced talent of a high order, speaking volumes also for the painstaking patience of their teachers.'

To this I must add that our pupils work just as well as they play. At the exhibitions that were held at Vancouver in August, at North Vancouver in September, and New Westminster in October, they won a good many prizes, the amount of which was $64, and also a bronze medal for a collection of needlework.

Before closing my annual report I must acknowledge the kindness of the department in supplying us with school material and with a monthly journal 'The Canadian Century.' I also wish to convey my most sincere thanks to our worthy inspector, Rev. E. A. Green, and our devoted agent, R. C. McDonald, for their promptitude in attending to all matters connected with the school.

THE REPORT OF REV. P. J. COLLINS, O. M. I., PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL, ST. MARY'S MISSION, FRASER AGENCY, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is sufficient accommodation in this school for about 90 pupils and the requisite staff.

Attendance.—On an average, 75 children, 35 boys and 40 girls. have been in attendance during the past year, and as the pupils are all boarders, there was no occasion for anyone being absent.

Class-room Work.—The education of the children is attended to by the Rev. Sisters of the Order of St. Ann, whose zeal and success as educators in the different institutions throughout the Dominion have won for them the higest praise. The of class and study are from 8.00 a.m. to noon and from 4.45 to 6.00 p.m. daily, Saturmethod of teaching prescribed by the department is strictly adhered to. The hours day excepted, which is devoted to a general clean-up in the morning and a short walk or some outdoor game in the afternoon. The pupils in general apply themselves well to their studies and with few exceptions make good progress in the different branches taught. The daily programme consists of reading, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, Christian doctrine, and drawing, the last of which is their favourite subject. Music lessons, vocal and instrumental, are taught several times a week and are very much enjoyed by all. The boys' band, although annually losing a few members, is still to the fore and is able to render a few selections in a creditable manner.

Farm and Garden.—Good attention is paid to the cultivation of the soil and the products have increased remarkably during the past few years. Excellent crops of hay and grain are harvested every year, whilst the vegetable and root crops are all that could be desired. Samples of our farm produce are shown at our local exhibition and always carry off numerous prizes. Our large orchard, comprising fruit-trees of sundry kinds, is kept in good order and by careful spraying and pruning at the different seasons yields large crops of delicious fruits which last the whole year round.

Industries Taught.—Occasional instruction in carpentry and painting, together with some practical lessons, are for the present the only trades taught; a shoe-mending outfit is to be installed very soon. All our boys receive a practical training in husbandry, some of them having special plots and gardens to dig, seed and cultivate by themselves. They are always employed when the clearing of land, ploughing, seeding cultivating, harvesting or threshing is being done and are always willing to lend a helping hand. The care of the live stock, milking, butter-making and dairying in general is taught them by competent instructors. The boys give about three hours to manual labour every day. The fire-wood is generally prepared in wet weather and with the help of a power-saw adjacent to our wood-shed a fair amount is cut and split in an afternoon. The girls receive a thorough and practical training in housekeeping, cooking, knitting, dressmaking and fancy-work. Their productions when exhibited receive much praise and many prizes. Many of our girls like gardening also, and spend many a pleasant afternoon amongst the vegetable plots and the flower gardens.

Moral and Religious Training.—This part of our daily programme receives the strictest attention and nothing is left undone to infuse in the young mind a true sense of duty towards God and the laws of the state. The pupils are all brought up to the practice of daily prayer, assisting at the Sunday services and in the general teachings of the Roman Catholic belief.

Health and Sanitation.—Great care is taken to keep the house and surroundings in a scrupulously clean and sanitary condition. There is no sparing of the mop or scrubbing brush, and with a good and sufficient supply of well prepared food, frequent use of the bath-tub, lots of fresh air and physical exercise, our children are as a rule stout and healthy. There have been no deaths in this school for the past year. We had, however, a passing visit of the chicken-pox epidemic which prevailed in this vicinity during the winter months and a few light cases of small-pox. In case of any sickness of consequence we always have the immediate assistance of Dr. Stuart, our worthy physician, who has rendered most valuable service in emergent cases, during the past few years.

Recreation.—Our children are allowed ample time for recreation. Outdoor games are baseball, football, and lacrosse, which are much enjoyed in fine weather, whilst band practise, singing and indoor amusements are much indulged in during the long winter evenings.

Ex-Pupils.—The pupils who have been recently discharged from this institution are mostly engaged in the different local industries, whilst some hire out to the farmers, and, being accustomed to handle horses and the cultivation of the soil during their school term, easily find steady employment.

General Remarks.—In response to an invitation, our band boys paid a visit to Squamish Mission, North Vancouver, June 29, 1910, for the purpose of furnishing music at the blessing of a new church, built by the Indians of that village. The sacred ceremonies were performed by Archibishop McNeill, of Vancouver city. In the afternoon a well contested game of lacrosse was played by our boys and a team from the Squamish Mission boarding school, which ended in a draw. We were then treated to a trip in a gasoline launch and a delightful walk through Stanley park.

The boys were much interested in the different animals, the beautiful birds and the other objects of curiosity all new to them.

The Christmas festival is always looked forward to with great pleasure by our little ones, they have had so many kindly visits from Santa Claus that Xmas without him would not be considered a success. We always manage to have a well decorated Christmas tree and last year as usual the 'Old Man' came loaded with presents. A concert was organized for the evening, when the music, songs, recitations, and dialogues rendered by the children were thoroughly enjoyed by all present. I avail myself of the present opportunity to tender my sincere thanks and that of our staff to the worthy officials of the Department of Indian Affairs for the interest they have taken in our work during the past year, also for the supply of oil and paint to renovate our buildings, and for books supplied at different times for the use of our pupils. I also thank Mr. R. C. McDonald, our agent, and Mr. A. E. Green, inspector of Indian schools, for their many visits and encouraging exhortations. In conclusion I thank sincerely the teachers, disciplinarians and those who were engaged in the actual care of the children, not forgetting our devoted Dr. Stuart, who has so ably dealt with our sick members and in whose ability the children have such confidence that, generally speaking, they begin to rally after his first visit. I am pleased to state that our pupils have made good progress in their studies during the past year and that they seem to take greater interest in their work and show a willingness to profit more and more by the benefits of education.

THE REPORT OF CONSTANCE, SISTER SUPERIOR, C.A.H., PRINCIPAL OF THE ALL HOLLOWS BOARDING SCHOOL, YALE, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—By the new regulations as to cubic feet of air space in the dormitories, the school will now only accommodate 26 pupils, with 5 teachers or sisters.

Attendance.—All the girls are boarders; there are 25 pupils (2 not on the register.)

Class-room Work.—This is under the direction of a fully qualified teacher, holding a Queen's scholarship certificate, assisted by a junior teacher, with some years' experience of teaching in Indian schools. The sisters of the community teach singing, lace work and plain needlework; they also give religious instruction to all the children. Physical drill is regularly practised by all pupils.

Farm and Garden.—About half an acre of land is devoted to the cultivation of fruit and vegetables. Last year was an exceptionally good one for fruit. Over twelve hundred pounds of very good cherries, of large size, were gathered in the orchard, some were put up for winter use, and the remainder were sold. Apples, pears, plums and small fruit also produced enormous crops. The school gained a diploma at the First Canadian National Apple Show in Vancouver, for a plate of apples 'King of Tompkins County.'

A large number of fruit-trees of the best standard varieties have been planted to take the place of old or poor trees.

Abundance of fresh vegetables were produced in the garden throughout the summer and autumn, also plenty of cabbages, and roots such as carrots and parsnips for use during the winter and spring.

A flower garden is laid out nearer the house, which produces flowers in great profusion from early spring until the frost comes.

Industries Taught.—Housework, cooking, bread-making and plain needlework are systematically taught. Some of the older girls are taught lace-making by one of the sisters. A few also learn basket-making, but this is slow work and takes more time than can generally be given. Every girl is taught laundry work, so that even the younger children can wash and iron their own clothes each week. Heavy washing, such as sheets, curtains or bedspreads, is done by the older girls. Gardening is taught in summer, but chiefly the care of flowers.

Moral and Religious Training.—Religious instruction is imparted carefully by the chaplain and sisters. The children attend a short service morning and evening in the school chapel, and go to the village church for matins on Sundays. The elder girls are confirmed, and have become regular communicants.

All the girls are taught to join in the church services, the elder ones attend choir practice once a week. Interesting books on scripture and church teaching are provided on Sunday, with Bible picture-books for the younger ones.

All the moral virtues are continually inculcated and practically taught, special attention is always given to this.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been, on the whole, very good throughout the year, with the exception of two epidemics of influenza this winter. Two children had this severely; many others more slightly; all made a good and rapid recovery. One little girl had a gland beginning to swell just before she went home in the summer, but this was the only case in the school during the year. One girl was in the hospital last year for very successful operations for inverted eyelids, and another little child for a time for a slight rise in temperature.

The sanitary arrangements are in excellent order, and the drains always kept well flushed by allowing a constant stream of water to flow through them all night. A good outdoor man keeps all the premises thoroughly clean outside. Smaller rooms are provided for any children who may be taken ill, so that they may be entirely separated from the others. A room with large glass doors, which always stand open at night, is used for any children who show signs of scrofulous or tubercular trouble.

Doors, windows and two large ventilators in the roof stand open day and night, summer and winter alike, so that there is always plenty of fresh air in the sleeping apartments.

The same care is taken in the class-room and play-room.

Recreation.—An hour's walk is taken daily by all the pupils in suitable weather. Saturday evenings are spent in games or music. There is a large playground with a swing, see-saw and summer-house, also plenty of trees and a garden for each child in the school. Meals are often taken out of doors in hot weather.

In the winter coasting or playing in the snow is much enjoyed, with indoor games instead when the weather is very cold or wet.

The girls know a large number of games, and enter into them with keen enjoyment running out to play after school, or in any spare time they may have through the day.

Ex-Pupils.—We have had encouraging letters from a large number of former pupils during the past year. Several have also been able to visit the school. The girls who have left the school in former years have generally gone back to live amongst their own people, though a few, chiefly those whose homes had been broken up, have gone out to service.

Many have married, some marrying Indians and some white men. As a rule they have made good wives and mothers and we hear of some who are a great help to their people by their example and influence.

Several have sent their little daughters back to be trained in the school.

General Remarks.—The school closing took place on June 30, when a very pretty little cantata 'Grannie's Birthday,' was performed very well indeed by the girls. The songs were sweetly sung, and the actions very pretty. There was also an elaborate music drill. Prizes were given for class work, lace work, kitchen work,

bread-making, needlework; a silver cross for scripture, a gold medal for catechism, and a silver medal for good conduct.

Inspector Ditchburn visited the school on December 9, 1910, also on January 9 of the present year. On the latter occasion he thoroughly inspected the building, and passed it as a 'school in class C,' entitled to an increased grant to begin in April. The only stipulation was that only eighteen girls were now to sleep in the large dormitory, which had been originally passed for 25 girls. Acting on his advice, we therefore asked for and obtained from the department at Ottawa permission to try to build a 'class A' school, with the promise of the maximum grant if this were done according to the wishes of the department.

A building fund has already been begun with this end in view. It is proposed to erect the new building on a very good site, very near the present one, where the ground is much more open, so that it should benefit the children in many ways.

THE REPORT OF REV. GEO. H. RALEY, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL (BOYS' HOME), PORT SIMPSON, B. C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation at this school for about 25 boys with staff of three.

Attendance.—The attendance has improved considerably during the year; with a suitable building, there would be no difficulty in obtaining 50 boys and maintaining that number as the average strength.

Class-room Work.—The boys attend the Indian day school, which is a bright, airy building. The work in the class-room has been fairly satisfactory. No matter what age a boy may enter the school, his education is invariably backward. Classified the standing is as follows:—

Standard	I	16
"	II	4
"	III	4
"	IV	1

Farm and Garden.—There is no farming. One horse is kept, chiefly for hauling freight and fuel. Owing to climatic conditions and the nature of the soil on the Tsimpshean peninsula, farming as an industry is not practicable.

Gardening is engaged in annually; the land has been cultivated for years, and when the season is favourable, sufficient sunshine without excessive rain, produces a variety of vegetables and an abundance of small fruits.

Industries.—No instructor is kept. The boys generally show an aptitude for manual training. They do the general housework, bits of carpentry, painting, some boat-building and gardening.

Moral and Religious Training.—The pupils attend the church services regularly, and receive daily Bible instruction, together with frequent talks on character building.

Health and Sanitation.—The boys have been remarkably healthy; there has been no epidemic and the only case sent to the hospital was a boy with an injured hand, requiring surgical treatment.

The dormitory windows, except in severe weather, are open day and night. Much time is spent out of doors. The premises are kept clean and in good sanitary condition.

Recreation.—There is a small playground where football is enjoyed, also base-ball. Running and jumping are favourite pastimes. In winter, so long as the snow lasts, coasting is the chief sport. The boys are well provided with indoor games.

General Remarks.—Considering all things, the year has been quite satisfactory. The boys' health and deportment have been good. The work was slightly broken owing to changes on the staff during the fall.

We look hopefully for a new building in the immediate future, knowing it will lighten the work of the staff and result in marked improvement in the general training of the boys.

THE REPORT OF MISS FRANCES E. HUDSON, PRINCIPAL OF THE BOARDING SCHOOL (CROSBY GIRLS' HOME), PORT SIMPSON, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—We have good accommodation for 40 girls and 5 teachers.

Attendance.—The average attendance is 40.2; the total enrolment is 49; the number discharged is 7; the number admitted is 9; the number in attendance at present is 42.

Class-room Work.—The hours of study in the school-room are from 10.45 to 12 a.m., and from 1.30 to 4 p.m. with a study hour from 7 to 8 p.m. two evenings a week for the older pupils. The regular course of study of the schools of British Columbia is followed. The progress of the pupils is very satisfactory. The grading is as follows:—

	Girls.
Standard I	8
" II	3
" III	6
" IV	15
" V	10

Thirteen of the girls are receiving instruction in music. Four of them are fairly efficient, being able to play for morning prayers. All are fond of singing and some time each day is given to training. Twenty minutes of each day is devoted to Bible study.

Farm and Garden.—A small vegetable and flower garden is cultivated by the girls under a teacher's supervision.

Industries Taught.—The aim of the school is to give the pupils a practical training so that they will be able to do things. The girls are taught to sew, wash, cook and to do all kinds of housework. Several of them are quite proficient in fancy-work; crochet, embroidary, and basket-weaving.

Moral and Religious Training.—The moral and spiritual education is carefully considered. The Bible is carefully studied; prayer meeting is attended each week; the girls attend two preaching services each Sabbath; a simple prayer service is conducted each morning and evening; each Saturday evening the pupils are gathered together for the study of the Sabbath school lesson and instruction in things spiritual. The older girls have an organized mission band, which meets each Monday evening. We try to each our pupils to be obedient, diligent, straightforward, and honest.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils has been good; no deaths occurred this year. At present two girls are in the hospital, one because of

tubercular indications, the other because of an ulcer on her leg. Both are decidedly improved. Everything possible is done to teach the girls to care properly for their bodies. The sanitary condition of the school is excellent and the buildings are well ventilated.

Recreation.—The girls take a daily walk if the weather is favourable, and have plenty of outdoor exercise. Picnics and berry-picking excursions are often allowed in summer, while in winter and wet weather indoor games are played. Calisthenics and fancy drills are taught. Many of the smaller girls enjoy their dolls very much. The larger girls play basketball, having a game once a week, under the direction of a teacher. Some are very fond of reading and this taste is encouraged.

Ex-Pupils.—Many of the ex-pupils are a credit to the school and show their approval and appreciation by sending their own children for training. Where the girls are free from the old patriarchal system and have their own little home, they are very neat, clean and capable. A gentleman said a short time ago, 'The graduates of the Girls' Home make good housekeepers.' Whenever our girls have gone astray, it has usually been through drink.

General Remarks.—We are convinced that the year has been one of progress. There is a better school spirit among the girls accompanied by a greater desire for knowledge.

THE REPORT OF JOHN T. ROSS, PRINCIPAL OF THE AHOUSAHT BOARDING SCHOOL, AHOUSAHT, B.C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—There is accommodation for 40 pupils and 4 of a staff.

Attendance.—The enrolment during the year was 40. The present attendance is 35: 21 boys and 14 girls. During the year 5 pupils were discharged and 4 admitted into the school.

Class-room Work.—The pupils attend forenoon and afternoon sesisons of school. The course of study prescribed by the department is followed. One qualified teacher has charge of the class-room work. Satisfactory progress was made in all the different branches of study, and some additional instruction given to the larger boys in drawing and building construction. The pupils are graded as follows:—

Standard I.	6
" II.	7
" III.	7
" IV.	3
" V.	12

Farm and Garden.—This consists of 18 acres of low-lying soil of sandy loam. It is not yet in the best state of cultivation, as the land is somewhat sour, having been under a lake at one time. During the summer the drains were deepened and some ploughing done. By constant turning up of the soil and using plenty of lime we hope for some returns next year. The stock consists of a cow and a bull. The bull has been broken into ploughing the land, and proves to be a very useful animal in farm work.

Industries Taught.—During the year the boys assisted the principal in the building of verandahs, sidewalks and other outbuildings, also with the painting and repairing throughout the school. All the wood used for fuel was cut and split by the boys. They were also taught the baking of bread and assisted in the laundry work.

The girls received instruction in cooking, baking, mending, knitting, dressmaking and the proper care of dormitories. Some of the girls are capable housekeepers, and when they leave school they should make a marked difference in their homes on the reserves.

Moral and Religious Training.—Special attention is given to the moral and religious training of the pupils. Besides morning and evening prayers, regular Sabbath services are held. The boys and girls are taught to be honest and truthful, obedient and industrious. The spiritual tone of the school has improved and as a result, the pupils have done a little to improve the moral condition of their people on the reserve.

Health and Sanitation.—The general health of the pupils during the year was good, no epidemics. Cleanliness and the proper ventilation are carefully attended to. Two rooms are provided for isolation in case of sickness. The drainage of the school is good.

Recreation.—In favourable weather various games are played by the boys, such as football, baseball, foot racing and pumping, also surf riding is a common amusement during the summer months. The girls find amusement at croquet, canoeing and other recreations.

Ex-Pupils.—No. 81, George Quisot, deceased, January 28, 1906.

No. 82, David Zatwash, married, and living on Heshquiaht reserve. He is doing very well and since leaving school he makes a living by sealing and fishing. He is a quiet and industrious young man.

No. 37, Dick Samuel, married and living on Marktosis reserve. He makes a living at sealing and fishing. Last year he went sealing to the Behring sea and earned considerable money. He is a steady, industrious young man and tries to show a good example to his people.

No. 43, Edward Arnold, deceased, May 3, 1909.

Nellie Bishop, No. 021, married and living on Marktosis reserve. She has a good home, keeps a clean house, and in other ways setting a good example to Indian wives.

Mary Ann Opat, No. 022, married and living on Marktosis reserve. Like Nellie Bishop, she tries to be a good housekeeper, and put into practice what she was taught in school.

No. 40, William Little, unmarried and living with his parents on Marktosis reserve. He makes a living by sealing and fishing. He is industrious in his work, and his conduct while at home has always been good.

No. 51, Jeff Noothlenu, unmarried and living on Heshquiaht reserve. When discharged from school, he was provided with a set of carpentry tools by the department. He does some rough carpentry work now and again for the Indians. He is careful and industrious, and will do well for himself. His father and mother are dead, and he lives with an uncle at Heshquiaht.

May Harris, No. 030, deceased, March 4, 1910.

Bella Peter, No. 037, deceased, May 30, 1910.

Katie Manulth, No. 029, deceased, August 10, 1910.

Sophia Noothlenu, No. 032, deceased, September 3, 1910.

Fanny Keitlah, No. 033, unmarried, and lives with her people on Marktosis reserve. She is a strong, healthy young woman, a fair type of her race living in the remote past before tubercular diseases began to cut off the poor Indian.

Louisa Kopat, No. 028, unmarried; father and mother both dead. At present she is out at domestic service and doing well for herself. She is strong, very clever with her hands and will make a capable housekeeper.

Hall Mack, No. 60, unmarried, and living with an uncle on Marktosis reserve. His father and mother are dead. He also was provided with a cobbler's outfit by the department on leaving school. He is quite handy with cobbler's tools and made

himself quite useful while in school, repairing boots and shoes. He is a steady boy and will do very well for himself.

Alex. Sutherland, No. 62, unmarried and living while at home on Marktosis reserve. At present he is on the sealing schooner *Jessie,* and signed for the Behring sea. He is a promising young man, steady and industrious at his work; seems to have some ambition and a worthy aim in life.

General Remarks.—All the ex-pupils who have died since this school was opened in 1903, died of consumption. From the number of young people outside of the school who have died of consumption or tubercular diseases, the death-rate is much higher on the reserve than in the boarding school.

The relations between the school and the reserve continue to be friendly. The parents show some desire to have their children educated and are more reasonable than formerly.

THE REPORT OF H. B. CURRIE, PRINCIPAL OF THE ALBERNI BOARDING SCHOOL, ALBERNI, B. C., FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—The school can accommodate fifty-five pupils and a staff of six.

Attendance.—The attendance during the year has been the best in the history of this school. We started the year with 46 pupils, 22 boys and 24 girls. During the year 9 girls and 4 boys were admitted, each after a stiff medical examination. Several applications were rejected, because they could not pass the examination. Nine pupils were discharged during the year, five girls and four boys, leaving our present roll fifty; twenty-two boys and twenty-eight girls. The attendance has suffered very little from sickness or other causes.

Class-room Work.—The course of study as set forth in the rules of the department is largely followed. Three teachers have been in charge of the class-room during the year, and while the changes have in a measure interrupted the work, good progress has been made in each class and every subject.

Farm and Garden.—Since last annual report our cleared land has been fenced all around with 54-inch, ten strand 'Page wove wire,' with iron gates to match. This fence has proved a great comfort to us, in keeping out the stock, which in other years broke in, destroying a large portion of the crop and garden. During the year an acre of new land has been cleared up, and is about ready for crops.

The proceeds from the garden were not so large as we expected. Adverse circumstances prevented early planting. The season was rather dry for most crops and an early frost hurt us very much, killing the potatoes and nearly all the garden plants. The stock consists of two horses, three cows, three head of young cattle, and about forty chickens. Excellent results have been obtained from cows and chickens.

Industries Taught.—The boys are instructed in the care of stock and poultry, milking, all branches of farm work—cutting wood, teaming, gardening, painting, shoe repairing, plain carpenter work, and baking of bread, for which our boys took first prize at the local exhibition. The boys also care for their own dormitories, and most of them are expert fishermen. Last year we packed ten barrels of salmon.

The girls are taught sweeping, dish-washing, dining-room work, dormitory work, cooking, baking, sewing, darning and mending, in fact all lines in connection with good plain housekeeping.

Moral and Religious Training.—This is a phase of the work we believe in doing well. Not only do we endeavour to train our pupils to be honest, loyal citizens, but

we strive to give them such instruction as will give them a good knowledge and a strong faith in the Sacred Word. Upon such a foundation we trust they will build a superstructure honourable to the builder. Twice daily devotionable exercises are conducted in the home. Daily religious instruction is imparted in the class-room. One service and Sabbath school are conducted every Sunday. Many of our pupils will put to shame white children with much better opportunities in Bible knowledge.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of this school during the past year has been good. There have been no deaths in the school during the year.

At the time of our last annual report one girl was suffering from tuberculosis. The doctor said she would not live two weeks. She was isolated in a tent, given plenty of fresh air and kept on a special diet (plenty of eggs and good milk) kept out of school, no work, and to-day she takes her place in work and play with the other pupils. She is fat and strong, shows no signs of her former trouble, and is apparently a cured girl.

During the year we had one case of pneumonia, one case of jaundice, one boy wounded by being impaled on a knot on a log; several scrofulous sores to fight, and at the present time one girl is suffering from a swollen gland in her neck, but is apparently doing nicely. In each case where necessary, isolation and special dieting are adopted.

During the year our school was disinfected with formaldehyde. Carbolic acid and carbolic soap are used liberally in the bath, disinfectants are used in the scrub water. Chloride of lime is much in evidence. Lavatories are regularly (twice a week) cleaned out and contents disposed of by being buried.

Our school being on a good elevation, we have a splendid opportunity for drainage, which to Indian pupils is an all important matter.

Ample good food is always provided. If a child shows signs of losing in weight, special attention is given to that child's food. Good and suitable clothing are always provided.

Hygiene is taught in the class-room, and in the open air the pupils are put through drills and movements to develop lungs, limb and muscle.

Recreations.—The principal recreations are football, running, swimming, boating, fishing, wheeling, swinging, and walking. Outdoor games are encouraged as much as possible. When weather will not permit, all sorts of indoor games are resorted to. Our lantern has proved very useful in providing many pleasant and instructive evenings' entertainment.

Ex-Pupils.—Most of the ex-pupils are in the immediate vicinity, and a greater part of the rest are located at different points along the Alberni Canal. Most of the ex-pupils are doing well. The girls, as a rule, are at home with their parents, or get married. Most of these girls make good housekeepers, and keep their homes tidy. The boys work largely in saw-mills, fishing at the canneries, at road-construction, and at carpenter work. Most of them make good wages and have nice homes, dress well, but are inclined to spend to excess when they have money. But even the poorer class of the ex-pupils are superior to the old Indian who has never participated in the advantages of our boarding school.

THE REPORT OF ARCHDEACON CANHAM, PRINCIPAL OF THE CARCROSS INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL, CARCROSS, YUKON TERRITORY, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Accommodation.—The present number of pupils, counting girls and boys, is twenty (20). The staff consists of matron, and two (2) lady teachers. We are rather cramped for room, and are anxiously awaiting the erection and completion of the new buildings.

Attendance.—The attendance of the scholars during the past year has been very good, there being no sickness to keep them from school more than a day or two at a time.

Class-room Work.—Course of study followed—as far as 5th grade—four (4) hours daily:—

Two (2) hours for juniors, while seniors are at housework or felling trees, sawing wood or other outside duties; two (2) hours for seniors, while juniors are being taught needlework, knitting, &c.

Farm and Garden.—Two small gardens made and attended to by the boys have supplied the school with a variety of vegetables.

Industries Taught.—The boys besides being taught carpentry and gardening have had lessons in felling trees, sawing logs and cording wood. The girls are trained in cooking and other household duties.

Moral and Religious Training.—Great care is taken in the moral and religious training of the children. (*a*) Each day opens and closes with Bible reading, singing and prayer. (*b*) The first half hour of morning school is devoted to the Scripture lesson and prayer. (*c*) Wednesday evenings a Bible class and prayer meeting is held and. (*d*) On Sunday all attend church and the Sabbath school.

Health and Sanitation.—The health of the pupils has been good and with the exception of one case of tubeculosis they have been free from diseases and epidemics.

Once a week antiseptics are used on the floors of the rooms, and once a month the houses are well fumigated. Under the beds in the dormitories are kept vessels containing chloride of lime and each boy and girl has his or her own towel. So far we have had only surface drainage, but all is done that can be done to keep the premises clean and free from contagious diseases.

Recreation.—Between and after school hours both boys and girls have all the outdoor exercise they wish. During the winter months the boys are kept busy hauling, sawing and chopping fire-wood. The girls take walks and exercise themselves sliding, skating and tobogganing.

Ex-Pupils.—Two pupils left school during the past year, a girl and a boy. Both were taken to Dawson by Bishop Stringer. They are there yet and seem to be doing well and giving satisfaction.

THE REPORT OF MR. JAMES OLIVER, TEACHER OF THE INDIAN DAY SCHOOL, CHRISTIAN ISLAND RESERVE, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

In answer to the request contained in your letter, dated January 16, for a report on my work in the Christian Island school, I desire to respectfully submit the follow-observations. On taking charge in September, 1909, I found a new and very interesting field of work. The pupils were in every case much more familiar with the Ojibway tongue than with English even in its simplest form. Indeed, in some cases, their knowledge of the latter was practically a negative quantity, and this added greatly to the task of placing the discipline and work of the school on a right footing. Moreover, the children, being all more or less of mixed origin, with the Indian element very greatly prepondering, showed not a few characteristics that needed to be eradicated in order to enable them to take advantage of the means of mental, moral, and material improvement placed within their reach by the care and forethought of the department. The illness of my venerable predecessor, the late Rev. G. Wilson, B.A., had unavoidably allowed a certain laxity of study and discipline to prevail, and so

fostered the distaste to continued effort which forms so serious an impediment to the progress of most native races, and markedly so to that of most of the Indian tribes of North and South America. This inertia seems almost inseparable in both the young and the adults of the people among whom it is my lot to labour, and forms the clue to all those defects of character and conduct which a thoughtful observer cannot fail to notice in them. Hence, inattention, untruthfulness, furtive disobedience, neglect of duty, indolence, untidiness, and unmannerliness, truancy, and malingering absenteeism were among the faults that had to be minimized, if not eliminated. A sense of honour (so strangely absent even among their elders of both sexes) had to be built up, if ever so slowly, and a spirit of emulation implanted and incited. I am very glad to say that though the labour was, and continued to be, no light one, the seed sown has already begun to bear fruit in a much higher standard of conduct among the scholars in general, and in a great improvement in the quality of their work, in better manners, neater ways, and a growing regard and respect for the teacher as their guide and friend.

The school as at present constituted contains thirty-nine scholars, of these the girls number twenty-five and the boys fourteen. The girls as a rule are better behaved and more neat and industrious than the boys. They are also more ambitious to excel and more anxious to please the teacher; in all these points being much like their pale-faced sisters of the world's older lands. They are also very kind and considerate to the younger children, mothering them in quite an amusing way. Of eleven prizes awarded at the recent Christmas gathering, eight were obtained by the girls, and five of the six pupils who read or recited at the same gathering were girls also.

In teaching these children, a serious impediment is found in the custom of their parents (even when they themselves understand English) of using Ojibway as the medium of conversation. English thus becomes to the children what Latin is, in a less degree, to the white pupil, who reads that language and studies it orthographically and grammatically. The young Christian Islanders think in Ojibway (a language with a very limited vocabulary), and find as much difficulty, as a rule, in speaking or writing the English language as the average Canadian pupil would find in dealing with the classic tongue referred to above. They choose the line of least resistance to the expression of their ideas, which are very limited; and hence almost invariably use Ojibway with one another, using English as it were only on compulsion. This forms another bar to a proper mastering of the Anglo-Saxon speech, by accustoming the tongue in its most plastic period to a pronunciation so alien from our native English as that of the Ojibway is. 'Practice makes perfect' is a very wise adage; and practice is the only remedy for the defects under notice. Hence it becomes the duty of the teacher to drill the children as frequently and interestingly as possible in the use, oral and written, of the English language. I am glad to say that I have met with encouraging success in many cases by adopting this course. Some of the scholars, who a year ago could not have dared to do so, at our late Christmas gathering gave readings or recitations in a very pleasing manner from Longfellow, Tennyson, and other standard writers; their Indian accent adding a quaint charm to the rendering. Now I shall add a few words as to their studies in general.

Reading from the Bible and the books prescribed by the department is an essential element in the daily round of work. From each reading a number of words are carefully selected to be memorized as a spelling exercise. Then a paragraph of prose or a number of lines of poetry, the subject matter and diction of which are of interest and beauty, has to be neatly and carefully transcribed as a lesson both in writing and the use of unexceptionable English.

Drills in the pronunciation and grammar (elementary) of colloquial English are also a frequent part of this branch of work. Short poems are selected for learning by heart, only the best being used for this purpose, as I find the memories of my scholars require very much in the way of development. Lessons on conduct, manners,

industry, and duty are given in clear and simple words. Short stories of travel or adventure and history are told to excite a desire for further knowledge, the aim of the teacher being also to accustom the children to hear and, unconsciously it may be, acquire a proper form of expression. In brief, whenever advisable, the teacher endeavours to illustrate the subject matter anecdotally from reading or experience.

In geography familiarity with the map is made the first essential; and the scholars far enough on to take up this study, show in some cases great readiness in observation, and in all a fair amount of ability to benefit by systematic instruction. The manners and customs of the different peoples and the products of the various countries never fail to arouse the interest of children whose scope of local vision is as limited as that of these young islanders. A call to the map is always answered with alacrity. The lessons on the care of the body, on food, pure water and air will, I am sure, justify the time devoted to them; for hygiene is a subject which is not studied even by the most capable of the people of this island. Loyalty to the throne and to the flag I have tried to implant in the hearts of my scholars; not in vain, I trust; for I have given much of heart and thought to it wherever I have dwelt. I fear I am outrunning the limits of a fair report; so I shall condense what remains to be said as much as possible.

I find that in any work requiring the use of the reasoning powers these children are sadly deficient. Hence in arithmetic they find mountains in what the average white child sees only mole hills of difficulty. So 'carrying' in addition and subtraction form deep mysteries to them, which require infinite patience and ingenuity on the part of the teacher to overcome. The obtuseness of some of the pupils on this point is almost incredible, and is only equalled by their natural paucity of ideas when required to write a few lines, unaided, on any simple subject, such as 'winter,' 'snow,' 'gold,' &c. My predecessor, I find, made the same observation. Of course the reasoning faculties both in races and individuals are the latest to develop. Still this slowness seems abnormal in the Ojibway children of this island, and is perhaps due somewhat to their insular position. They can work mechanically in arithmetic, but they find the greatest difficulty in initiating the steps necessary to solve even the simplest problems. Hence I may be pardoned, if I respectfully suggest that the new arithmetic-book is not so suitable to the requirements as the old one it has superseded, and that a simpler set of readers would suit their special needs better than the present ones. Of course I base my remarks only on my experience of the children of this school, who may differ from those of other reserves. In conclusion I am glad to say that in general intelligence, in manners, conduct and habits, the past year has seen a great change for the better in my scholars. Greater neatness of dress and tidiness of person are observable in all. Some of the scholars in this regard would do credit to any school. Truthfulness has become no rare feature in the school, where its absence was often sadly conspicuous.

Indeed I think a great step forward has been made, though much remains to be done; and I have been greatly encouraged by the way in which words of suggestion have been received and acted on in regard to conduct and manners. For 'manners are morals' is a weighing truth. The new drill is a source of great enjoyment and amusement. No regular instruction in 'domestic science' has been practicable, as I am quite alone. The effect of education on the home life of the island is a subject on which from the shortness of my stay here I cannot speak from personal experience. 'Facilis descensus' is a trite saying, and much learnt in any school, fades quickly from the memory from disuse, on leaving it for life outside. Education has been imparted on this island for many years; yet the home life of the people seems not to have been influenced so much by it as is desirable. They are by no means a reading people, though the newspaper is taken in quite a number of houses. Local affairs and their daily wants and toils engross their attention. Improvidence and wastefulness, I fear, lay heavy burdens on their shoulders; for, childish in many ways, they live mainly in the present, and hardly know the meaning of that noble word 'thrift'. So

that their homes in general are very meagrely furnished, sometimes painfully so. Eating, sleeping, and family life often centre in one room; and even those stricken with a mortal illness (such as the terrible scourge of consumption) often drift slowly into eternity from the varied environment of such a room. There are pleasant exceptions, of course, to the above order of things. But an air of hopelessness pervades many of these people, arising, I imagine, from the futile result of their past efforts (in spite of the paternal care and kindness of the department) to escape being so deeply immersed in monetary liability to the firms doing business with them on the island in the logging trade; they see so little in the way of solid return for the labour expended. Religion is a powerful stimulant in the life of these people; for they are in truth a people of but one book, and that the New Testament; which is read, both in English and in Ojibway, chiefly in church; for I fear individual reading and family worship are alike rare among them. To speak frankly, I think that in material comfort and refinement neither the people nor their homes are on a par with what one might expect from their material endowments and mental opportunities. The younger men and women seem to have no idea of, or desire for, anything beyond trivial amusements (such as dancing), and it is in these members of the band that the hope of the immediate future lies. For this reason I purpose as soon as possible to turn the basement of the Methodist church into a commodious room for reading and recreation, a place where lectures, popular and instructive, may be delivered also. A good library and a lantern with pictures of travel and other topics of interest will form, it is hoped, valuable aids to the object in view. Perhaps the department may see its way to help in the promotion of a plan so full of benefit to the rising generation. Music is another thing that appeals strongly to these people, and good voices and instrumental ability are by no means uncommon; and yet no piano has yet been obtained for public purposes. I should like to see greatly improved dwellings, farms, gardens, household comforts, and the humbler adjuncts that tend to ameliorate and refine the lives even of the lowly, the rule everywhere here. Speaking as a thoughtful observer, I am of opinion that to secure a higher standard of public opinion, promote ambition, evoke interest in public matters, and develop the latent powers of the people, a fuller sense of responsibility in commercial, industrial, and educational matters should be insisted on by the department, whose beneficence no one appreciates more highly than I. Perfect probity in all dealings should be the trademark of all on the island; for after all has been done in the way of mental improvement, I believe that the grace of God in the human heart is the chief factor in all schemes of improvement:—

'It is the heart, and not the brain,
That to the highest doth attain,' as Longfellow simply puts it. Apologizing for these (I fear) desultory remarks, in which perhaps more has been omitted than said.

THE REPORT OF MISS MOFFITT, TEACHER OF THE INDIAN DAY SCHOOL, CAPE CROKER RESERVE, ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

In compliance with your request, I respectfully submit the following report: As my work is still in the experimental stage I do not feel qualified to express very decided views on either methods or results.

In my school work I employ the same methods I used in schools for white children, but find it more beneficial to supplement all oral work with written exercises.

This not only impresses the lesson, but also corrects faulty expressions the child is apt to catch when he learns by sound only.

Although the children as a rule are quick to learn, the teacher meets with several difficulties which, not only increase her labour, but lessen considerably the results she might reasonably expect.

First.—Outside of school hours, the children hear and speak little or no English although the parents and children could use English if they wished or if they could be made to realize the advantage greater familiarity with English would be to them.

Second.—Irregular attendance. Bad weather and roads, hardly remediable, are frequent enough to cause considerable disadvantage. Add to this, when the children reach standards III and IV, they are frequently detained at home one, two, and three weeks at a time to work. This is regrettable because it does not seem necessary. With a little forethought, which has yet to be cultivated, the parents could arrange to have the children perform light work on Saturday and before and after school; for the heavier work, the boys may be able to assist with the farming, but they are not strong enough to be exposed to the hardships of fishing and timbering. In order to interest the parents, I have, for the past two years, given prizes for attendance. This has improved matters, but there still remain some delinquents.

The third difficulty is the crowded programme necessitated by the number of classes embracing all the standards, and sometimes a senior or junior division of each. It seems to me that during the first three years of an Indian child's school life, he is in a position to develop habits of inattention and idleness that later are eradicated only with difficulty. He understands no English. The teacher can give him perhaps two five-minute lessons in each session; he draws or writes on his slate, but for hygienic reasons the combined periods of this occupation should not exceed one hour. This makes one hour and twenty minutes out of five or six hours. How to fill usefully the remaining time is a problem I am still trying to solve.

With the authorization of the agent and the inspector, I dismiss standards I and II after the afternoon recess. At first some of the parents who desired to be relieved of their little ones for the whole day, objected; but when they understood that the older pupils needed my time and that it was detrimental to the health of the little ones to keep them confined, uselessly, for so long a period, they were satisfied.

The little ones like to be occupied, so I have introduced various kinds of busy work; blocks, pea-work, dissected pictures, and modelling. The results are so satisfactory that I am convinced that a liberal supply of busy work material is one of the most necessary equipments of the school.

This year when the weather permitted, we used the entry as a recitation-room and employed the older pupils in assisting the younger ones in preparing the lessons they recite to me. This giving both parties more practice in English has been productive of good results.

In all cases constant repetition is necessary. If the course of studies permitted, I should give more time to reading, composition and literature than to the other subjects. I think, by training a pupil to understand what he reads, thus creating a taste for reading, I give him a means of further self-improvement, I am conferring on him a greater benefit than if I prepare him to pass the entrance. Of course preparation for the entrance involves this work, but it is far from sufficient for the Indian children, and in bringing a class to the required standing in arithmetic, geography and technical grammar, a teacher has not time to do extra work in other branches.

This leads me to the vocational branches which I find so important, perhaps not so much for the instruction that is imparted as for the habits of observation, neatness and industry that are acquired.

The subject that has given most satisfction and interested the parents most is the school garden, which has been in operation for three years. From the first the

children responded to all I asked in improving the school grounds. On reading that in one year we removed over 2,000 docks and a great quantity of stones of all sizes one can form an idea of the amount of work the beginnings entailed. As the object is to create a liking for work, I never allow the children to become tired and occasionally reward extra labour with an extra recess. Standards I, II and III work in groups. Standards IV and V have individual beds. To the latter are awarded the prizes granted by the department. To the prizes I attribute much of the success, because the desire to win encourages the children to tend their gardens during the summer holidays; this interests the parents, and the whole community think a little more about agriculture.

Last spring each child did his or her share in whitewashing the fence and outbuildings, and in the fall in order practically to show them how easily they could improve thei r homes, I had the older boys and girls paint the wood-work of the class-room. It was gratifying to see them point out what they did and the interest they take in keeping it clean. Lessons in cooking are given to the girls in standards IV and V, and needlework is taught in all the standards during the winter months. The girls are especially interested in cooking, and their parents say they put the lessons in practice in their homes. Different modes of preparing vegetables, soups and economical desserts have been the subjects of the lessons.

This year, as the department aids in supplying material for needlework, it is carried on more systematically. The lessons are given on Friday or Saturday afternoon. Each pupil cuts and sews the garment that is the object of the lesson, and the interest and improvement of each pupil is all I could desire.

So far the only manual work done by the boys during the winter months was cardboard construction. This and the drawing of plans I found useful in training the eye and cultivating precision.

As the teacher's room opens into the school, which I think an ideal arrangement for schools on the reserves, the cooking lessons can be easily given in the kitchen. If I have not time, my companion, who is a good cook, assists me.

I have watched with interest the effects of higher education, not only on the boys who have been sent away to school during recent years, but also on those who had that advantage in former years, and facts seem to justify the opinion of some of the older Indians who claim that 'too much education spoils an Indian.' Intellectual development without training in good habits and cultivation of right ideals does not seem a benefit to them. They are often poor standards of industry, honesty and morality for their less educated fellow-citizens and are frequently better critics of authority than supporters of it.

Taken as a whole, the Indians compare favourably with their white neighbours in the same condition of life. Not a few families are subscribers for some paper or magazine.

The most industrious seem to be those who had fewer educational advantages. The men seem to respond to the influence of education more readily than the women and to the latter may be attributed much that hinders the progress of the community. This may result partly from the fact that for the majority of girls training ends when they are 13 or 14 years of age, for, though they still attend school, they are allowed too much liberty in their homes, especially in going out at nights alone or without proper escorts. As a consequence the naturally fickle mind is made even more so, application becomes a constraint, ambition to learn dies out, and the girl loses all interest in her studies just when she is able to profit by them. We have tried by societies to continue the work begun in school. The girls or young ladies' society so far has not been a success; while that for the young men has been. Perhaps a few words about it will best illustrate what is being done. It was organized seven years ago. As the object was to offer to all a means of self-improvement, at first, no conditions for admission were set down. That it has been a factor in the training

of the young men is evinced by the fact that last year the members of their own accord ruled that absence from meetings and intoxication are causes for suspension and eventually expulsion. Originally at each monthly meeting a programme of music, songs and short dialogues was rendered, later a debating club and dramatic circle was formed. In the earlier days it was necessary to allow the performers on the stage to read their parts, the improvement has been such that now they give long plays and rarely require the services of a prompter. They have also given several public debates. In order to furnish music for their entertainments all the boys in the vicinity were invited to form a music class. A good number responded. The only condition for admission and retention was regularity to lessons and practice from one to two hours, two or three times a week when the weather does not permit outdoor games.

The instruments, lacking only a 'cello and clarionet to form a complete orchestra, belong to the society or the teacher.

There is also a good brass band, the members of which are older men.

Of course this requires no little expense, and as the income of the societies is not sufficient, much of the burden is borne by Father Cadot, the resident priest, who spares neither time nor money when the good of the people is in question. The result, in increased sobriety, industry and self-respect among the young men, testifies that the labour and expense have not been in vain.

Isolated as the Indians are, they have few opportunities of self-improvement after they leave school. Those who seek work outside the reserve seldom associate with white people who can uplift them. Considering these disadvantages, it would seem more beneficial to the majority if, instead of sending at public expense to higher schools, a few boys whose habits and personality so far have not been considered, and whose only required qualification is that they have passed the entrance, some opportunities were offered for further self-improvement on the reserve. As the majority of men and women under 40 years of age understand English fairly well, this could be done by means of lectures, and no doubt subjects such as sanitation, good housekeeping, home nursing and different branches of agriculture, would be productive of good results. Again, if those who are farming could be sent in groups, under a competent guide to visit the Experimental Farm and some fall and winter fairs so that they could have opportunities to see good-looking cattle, crops and tidy gardens, farms and buildings, they might be trained to improve their own.

It seems to me the Indians need this encouragement, and that they can profit by it is manifest in the manner they respond to the efforts of Father Cadot, through whose instrumentality the Farmers' Institute was organized here. It is only in its first, year, but the Indians were much benefited by the visit of the secretary, Mr. Swales, who was surprised at the thoughtful and intelligent questions they asked him when after his lecture he visited their farms.

PART II

TABULAR STATEMENTS

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended March 31, 1911, the total amount of purchase money realized and the quantity of land remaining unsold at that date.

ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of land Sold.	Amount of Sales.	Quantity remaining Unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Albemarle	Bruce	100·00	40 00	362·00	
Amabel	"	163·00	189 50	122·00	
Eastnor	"			480·00	
Lindsay	"			587·00	
St. Edmund	"			4,104·00	
Bury (T. plot)	"	44·40	12 00	436·94	
Hardwick (T. plot)	"			1,111·00	
Oliphant (T. plot)	"			40·00	
Southampton (T. plot)	"			21·00	
Wiarton (T. plot)	"	0·45	12 00	12·00	
Islands off West Coast, Saugeen Peninsula	"	7·77	36 00	180·23	
Keppel	Grey			104·00	
White Cloud Island	"			7·00	
Thessalon	Algoma			848·00	
Thessalon (T. plot)	"	7·69	278 50	12·31	
Aweres	"			3,968·00	
Archibald	"			3,264·00	
Dennis	"			364·00	
Herrick	"			80·00	
Havilland	"			641·00	
Kars	"			7,367·00	
Apaquosh (T. plot)	"	315·68	636 00	7,367·00	
Laird	"			3,839·00	
Macdonald	"	398·00	258 70	705·00	
Meredith	"			3,883·00	
Duncan	"			12,129·00	
Kehoe	"			14,120·00	
Thompson	"			125 00	
Cobden	"			186·00	
Pennefather	"			1,681·00	
Ley	"			1,264·00	
Fisher (T. plot)	"			365·00	
Tilley	"			5,577·00	
Tupper	"			3,193·00	
Vankoughnet	"			5,686·00	
Billings	Manitoulin			3,111·00	
Bidwell	"			312·00	
Howland	"	0·50	10 00	3,116·50	
Sheguiandah	"			1,825·00	
" (T. plot)	"			310·00	
Assiginack	"			100·00	
Campbell	"			572 00	
Manitowaning (T. plot)	"			14·00	
Carnarvon	"			7,940·00	
Tehkummah	"			4,670·00	
Sandfield	"			3,987·00	
Shaftesbury (T. plot)	"	1·00	50 00	349·00	
Tolsmaville (T. plot)	"			1,002·00	
Allan	"			1,726·00	

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres, &c., sold during the year ended March 31, 1911, &c.—*Continued.*

ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Burpee	Manitoulin			4,667·00	
Barrie Island	"			1,099·00	
Gordon	"			2,109·00	
Gore Bay (T. plot)	"			2·00	
Mills	"			4,148 00	
Cockburn Island	"			25,534·00	
Dawson	"			9,408·00	
Robinson	"			30,874·00	
Cayuga	Haldimand.			297·00	
" (T. plot)	"			106·00	
Dunn	"			1,571·00	
Caledonia (T. plot)	"			50·00	
Deseronto (T. plot)	Hastings			5·00	
Tyendinaga	"	34·30	151 70		
Shannonville	"	1·01	244 00	1·45	
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Prov. Ontario.	2·71	440 00	17·29	
Islands in the Otonabee and Lakes	Prov. Ontario.	0·78	30 00	1,864·22	
Islands in the Georgian Bay	"	1,549·04	3,052 00		
South Baymouth (T. plot)	Manitoulin			133·00	
Meldrum Bay (T. plot)	"			78·00	
Lake Huron	Prov. Ontario.	0·50	100 00		
Alnwick Res	Northumberland	62·87			
Bay of Quinte	Prov. Ontario.	1·50	20 00		
Fort William Res	Thunder Bay.	120·00	2,400 00		
Maganatawan Res.	Parry Sound	52·12	528 10		
Onondaga	Brant	2·20	150 00		
Agency Res. No. 41, Pither's Point	Rainy River	3·30	2,475 00		
French River Res	Algoma	36·43	392 90		
		2,901·29	11,506 10	195,229·94	

QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan	Lake St. John	134·00	53 60	3,979·00	
Dundee	Huntingdon	323·26	808 29	4,057·74	
Maniwaki (T. plot)	Wright.	0·50	260 00	45·75	
Temiscamingue	Pontiac.	2,116·00	1,351 21	5,750·04	
Caughnawaga Res.	Laprairie	0·22	150 00		
		2,573·98	2,623 10	12,832·53	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Tobique	Victoria	200·00	200 00	3,573·00	

MANITOBA.

Gambler's Res	Marquette			400·00	
Parish of St. Paul	Prov. Manitoba	11·00	4,000 00		
Roseau River Res	"			800·00	
		11·00	4,000 00	1,200·00	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIAN LAND STATEMENT showing the number of acres, &c., sold during the year ended March 31, 1911, &c.—*Continued.*

SASKATCHEWAN.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of acres of Land sold.	Amount of Sales.	Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
		Acres.	$ cts.	Acres.	
Kamsack (T. plot)	Saltcoats	1·74	1,825 00		
Assiniboine	Wolsley			320·00	
Coté Res. No. 64	Swan River	1,393·00	7,306 00	2,890·00	
Grizzly Bear and Lean Man	Battleford	3,009·00	11,656 75		
Crooked Lakes Nos. 72 and 73	Whitewood Grenfel	3,680·00	191,183 88		
Little Bone Res	Yorkton	1,523·76	14,874 80	3,544·04	
Fishing Lake	North Qu'Appelle	10,751·18	136,782 65		
Muscowpetung	"			352·00	
Moosomin and Thunderchild	Battleford	3,804·00	24,586 00	799·00	
Reserve No. 80	"	48·70	2,157 80		
Mosquito Res. No. 109	"	78·28	1,174 20		
Swan Lake No. 7 A	"	2,403·00	33,950 50		
Keeseekoose Res	"	6,029·00	63,742 95	504·00	
Key (T. plot)	"	6,747·32	39,558 28	3,933·00	
Kylemore (T. plot)	"	1·02	710 00	21·00	
Lestock (T. plot)	"	12·99	6,135 60	15·70	
		39,482·99	535,644 41	12,428·74	

ALBERTA.

Peigan Res	Macleod	2,560·00	41,200 00	6,240·00	
Sharphead Res	Ponoka			685·20	
Louis Bull Res	"	1,019·00	7,473 00	1,107·00	
Bobtail Res	"	1,253·00	14,338 50	6,151·00	
Samson Res	"	2,070·80	20,667 75	1,920·00	
Wabamum (T. plot)		15·92	4,954 00	22·85	
		6,918·73	88,633 25	16,126·05	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

San Miguel Island	Nootka	4·00	100 00		
Matsqua Main Res	Fraser	13·91	2,428 00		
Sumas Res	"	28·83	135 00		
Whonock Res. No. 2	New Westminster	7·51	1,537 50		
Squia Ala Res	"	5·59	767 00		
Squamish Res. No. 21	"	5·60	2,800 00		
Kowtain Res. No. 17	"	4·90	2,260 00		
Commonage Res. No. 17	"	1·01	140 00		
Kitselas Res. No. 1	Coast	29·42	1,863 55		
Kitwangar Res. No. 1	Cassiar	99·30	3,159 50		
		200·07	15,190 55		

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

The Pas (T. plot)		42·97	20,770 00	361·53	

General Remarks.

The land sold during the year amounted to 52,331·03 acres, which realized $678,-567.71. The quantity of surrendered land in the hands of the department was approximatively 242,752 acres. The principal outstanding, on account of Indian lands sold, amounted to $2,031,685.52, a considerable portion of which has not yet become due.

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
ALBERTA INSPECTORATE.								
Edmonton Agency.								
Enoch	117	.....	.....	14	103	.....	.....	.....
Michel	100	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Alexander	141	.....	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	.....
Joseph	143	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	.....
Paul (White Whale Lake)	142	.....	.....	142	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	643	.....	.....	156	487	.....	.....	.....
Saddle Lake Agency.								
Saddle Lake	240	.....	.....	169	71	.....	.....	.....
Blue Quill's	122	.....	.....	18	104	.....	.....	.....
James Seenum	259	.....	.....	179	80	.....	.....	.....
Lac la Biche	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Chipewyan	89	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Lake	103	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....
Total	826	.....	.....	366	460	.....	.....	.....
Hobbema Agency.								
Samson	429	.....	.....	256	158	.....	.....	.....
Ermineskin	190	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	.....
Louis Bull	82	.....	.....	65	17	.....	.....	.....
Montana (Little Bear)	88	.....	.....	27	6	.....	.....	.....
Total	789	.....	.....	348	371	.....	.....	.....
Blackfoot Agency.								
Running Rabbit	367	.....	.....	.....	297	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Horse	400	200	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Total	767	200	.....	.....	337	.....	.....	.....
Sarcee Agency.								
Sarcees	205	70	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Stony Agency.								
Stonies	665	.....	.....	665	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan Agency.								
Peigans	448	64	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....
Blood Agency.								
Bloods	1,122	150	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
Total, Alberta Inspectorate	5,465	484	.....	1,535	1,952	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911.

	Under 6 years.	From 6 to 15 years inclusive.	From 16 to 20 years inclusive.	From 21 to 65 years inclusive.	From 65 years upwards.	Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	15	11	8	12	3	2	30	31	1	4	4	6
.....	12	9	11	9	4	10	13	25	3	4	4	.....
.....	15	13	12	9	6	9	32	40	2	3	6	1
.....	22	22	13	15	9	10	22	22	3	5	5	5
.....	21	19	17	8	9	7	27	28	2	4	4	9
.....	85	74	61	53	31	38	124	146	11	20	23	21
.....	24	27	30	25	18	14	50	51	.....	1	1	.....
.....	18	14	13	12	12	11	20	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	28	30	29	18	24	49	48	2	1	5	.....
.....	3	1	2	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	9	5	10	6	8	14	21	2	2	4	.....
.....	15	21	9	5	7	6	19	21	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	104	100	89	82	63	63	154	165	2	4	10	2
	15	45	49	62	31	39	31	71	82	4	15	5	.....
	.....	21	18	15	19	9	7	47	43	5	6	6	.....
	.....	9	8	13	12	5	3	16	16	.....	.....	2	.....
	55	9	8	12	4	5	4	19	20	4	3	.....	8
	70	84	83	102	66	58	45	153	161	13	24	13	8
	70	41	48	29	16	21	17	87	95	3	10	27	16
	160	48	23	37	37	47	32	89	79	3	5	12	25
	230	89	71	66	53	68	49	176	174	6	15	39	41
	124	11	19	15	11	10	11	58	58	7	5	10	18
	.....	83	102	65	65	19	18	138	156	4	15	21	25
	248	45	42	44	36	16	15	123	111	3	13	20	36
	822	100	86	136	112	37	47	275	290	11	28	51	79
	1,494	601	577	578	478	302	286	1,201	1,261	57	124	187	230

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES.								
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.								
Andimaul	90							90
Kitselas	79			79				
Kitwangar	155	147						
Kitwancool	47	37						
Kitsegukla (old and new village)	63			58				
Getanmax (Hazelton)	251	242						
Glen Vowell	100							100
Kispiax	222			207				
Kisgegas	234	185						
Kuldoe	37			12				
Hagwilget Village	165				165			
Moricetown (Lackalsap)	164				164			
Fort Babine	155				155			
Old Fort Babine	136				136			
Total	1,898	611		356	620			190
Bella Coola Agency.								
Kitkatla	210	210						
Kitkahta (Hartley Bay)	92			92				
Kitimat	287			287				
Kitlope	68			68				
Kitasoo (China Hat)	109			109				
Bella Bella	321			321				
Kinisquit	47			47				
Bella Coola and Tallio	225			225				
Oweekayno (Rivers Inlet)	108			108				
Ulkatcho	40				40			
Total	1,507	210		1,257	40			
Cowichan Agency.								
Sooke	30				30			
Cheerno (Beecher Bay)	32				16			16
Esquimalt	16			15	1			
Songhees	94			15	79			
Malakut	10				10			
Tsekum	20				20			
Panquechin	64				64			
Tsartlip	73				73			
Tsawout	92				92			
Kilpaulus	4				4			
Comeakin	61				61			
Clemclemaluts	112			10	102			
Shenepsin	40			2	38			
Koksilah	16			2	14			
Quamichan	245			48	197			
Somenos	99			10	89			
Hellelt	28			4	9			
Siccameen	42				42			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.	From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	6	5	8	10	8	7	23	21	1	1	10	6
.....	4	3	7	8	13	11	7	9	7	10	6	7
8	5	8	15	16	8	10	41	43	5	4	17	14
10	3	4	4	5	4	4	10	8	3	2	5	6
5	4	3	9	8	7	5	12	13	1	1	7	3
9	5	7	24	22	12	12	79	81	3	5	9	7
.....	7	6	13	15	5	6	22	23	2	1	8	6
15	9	8	25	26	12	9	63	62	4	4	15	12
49	7	9	20	21	11	10	72	71	8	5	13	14
25	2	3	4	3	3	3	6	8	2	3	3	3
.....	7	8	13	14	10	11	46	48	3	5	13	9
.....	6	7	14	16	12	10	47	46	4	2	7	1
.....	8	9	15	14	9	10	39	40	6	5	4	2
.....	7	6	11	12	7	8	37	41	3	4	5	5
121	80	86	182	190	121	117	504	514	52	52	122	95
.....	12	13	24	22	14	11	58	52	.....	4	8	2
.....	12	7	8	7	2	5	25	18	3	5	3	1
... .	15	20	14	16	12	13	91	77	12	17	18	6
.....	7	7	7	6	1	.....	20	17	.....	3	1	2
.....	13	7	9	8	3	5	25	18	3	5	6	.....
.....	39	31	38	36	16	15	72	60	8	6	14	8
.....	2	1	2	2	1	1	20	15	2	1	1	.....
... .	16	23	23	14	12	6	71	47	9	4	6	2
.....	9	5	5	8	4	3	35	32	4	3	2	2
.....	3	4	4	4	2	2	15	17	1	1	.....	.....
....	128	118	134	123	67	61	432	353	42	49	59	23
.....	2	3	2	3	3	1	9	6	.. .	1	.....	.....
.....	3	2	2	3	4	2	7	8	.....	1	2	2
.....	4	4	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	1	1
.....	4	5	5	6	4	4	31	30	2	3	2	3
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	....	7	8	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	3	2	4	3	6	2	20	22	1	1	1	.....
.....	4	4	10	8	7	8	15	15	1	1	2	1
.....	5	9	7	8	12	10	20	19	1	1	4	4
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	..	.....	1	....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	3	2	4	.....	1	20	23	2	1	1	2
.....	5	6	21	13	2	3	28	33	.....	1	.....	3
.....	1	1	3	4	2	3	12	12	1	1	.....	.....
....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	6	6	1	.....	1	.....
.....	27	21	15	25	6	7	68	76	....	.....	2	4
.....	15	13	8	6	7	4	22	21	2	1	3	2
15	3	3	2	3	1	2	5	7	1	1	.....	1
.....	4	3	4	4	5	3	12	6	.....	1	2	.....

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*								
Cowichan Agency—Con.								
Kulleets	73	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....
Lyacksum	83	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....
Lilmalche	8	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Penelakut	138	.....	.....	.....	138	.....	.....	.....
Tsussie	55	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....
Nanaimo	158	.....	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	.....
Snonowas	14	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Qualicum	15	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Comox	38	.....	35	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Galiano Island	31	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
Mayne Island	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Discovery Island	25	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Cowichan Lake	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,742	...	35	293	1,377	.....	.....	16
Kamloops Agency								
Adams Lake	196	.....	.....	.....	196	.....	.....	.....
Ashcroft	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonaparte	147	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	.....	.....
Cook's Ferry	183	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deadman's Creek	117	.....	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops	242	.....	.....	.....	242	.....	.....	.....
Neskainlith	162	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	.....	.....
North Thompson	128	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....
Oregon Jack Creek	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Lake Shuswap	99	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,336	245	.....	.....	1,091	.....	.....	.....
Kootenay Agency.								
St. Mary's	212	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco Plains	57	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....
Lower Columbia Lake	72	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....
Lower Kootenay (Flat Bow)	154	.....	.....	.....	154	.....	.....	.....
Kinbaskets (Shuswap tribe)	63	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....
Arrow Lake (West Kootenay)	22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Total	580	.....	.....	.....	580	.....	.....	.....
Kwawkewlth Agency.								
Koskemo	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klawatsis and Matilpi	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwatsino	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwawshela	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kwawkewlth	115	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mamalilikulla	90	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nakwakto	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nimkish	143	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.	From 6 to 15 years inclusive.	From 16 to 20 years inclusive.	From 21 to 65 years inclusive.	From 65 years upwards.	Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	9	9	8	5	1	3	18	17	1	2	1	.....
.....	7	10	4	12	9	7	15	15	3	1	1	.....
.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	10	9	10	8	6	41	40	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	4	4	8	6	4	4	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20	21	15	15	12	15	25	32	2	1	.....	2
6	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	.....	2	2	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	3	3	1	3	1	1	13	12	.....	1	.....	1
.....	4	2	3	4	2	.....	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	2	3	2	2	2	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	3	6	3	.....	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
21	152	152	154	155	100	92	441	454	19	23	24	29
.....	15	15	20	20	10	10	52	53	.....	1	8	5
.....	3	3	2	2	2	2	14	15	1	.....	2	.....
.....	13	13	12	12	6	6	42	42	.....	1	5	.....
.....	14	13	13	12	8	8	55	58	1	1	.....	.....
.....	11	11	12	21	9	8	24	27	2	2	.....	.....
.....	20	20	19	19	9	9	60	60	8	8	9	9
.....	14	14	14	14	7	7	47	43	1	1	15	3
.....	10	10	12	12	10	10	31	31	1	1	6	3
.....	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	11	12	11	4	4	21	20	2	2	4	1
.....	114	112	118	125	65	64	351	354	16	17	49	21
.....	22	15	32	22	8	6	50	47	.....	10	4	.....
.....	3	4	3	7	.....	2	18	14	....	6	2	.....
.....	2	4	10	9	2	3	17	18	3	4	.....	1
.....	14	13	11	17	6	4	41	42	3	3	.....	.....
.....	4	5	10	5	6	3	10	11	6	3	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	2	1	2	1	7	6	....	1	.....	1
.....	47	41	68	61	24	19	143	138	12	27	6	2
52	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	24	22	2	2	.....	6
97	8	8	9	5	2	1	35	25	2	2	3	5
20	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	3	1	2
28	2	3	4	1	.....	.....	10	8	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	14	11	12	9	3	2	32	30	1	1	3	2
82	8	6	5	4	3	2	32	26	2	2	4	3
90	9	11	8	6	1	1	27	27	.....	.....	4	4
.....	10	9	22	8	3	8	44	36	1	2	5	3

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*								
Kwawkewlth Agency—Con.								
Nuwitti	57							
Tanakteuk	94							
Tsawataineuk	228	228						
Wawlitsum	36			36				
Wiwaiaikum	58			58				
Wiwaikai	86			86				
Kwiakah	14			14				
Total	1,208	494		194				
Lytton Agency.								
Boothroyd	158	158						
Boston Bar	143	84			59			
Kanaka Bar	52	52						
Lytton	470	470						
Nicomen	49	49						
Nicola (Lower)	355	323			32			
Nicola (Upper)	194				194			
Siska Flat	29	29						
Skuppa	17	17						
Spuzzum	157	71			86			
Cold Water	107				107			
Cheam	95			1	94			
Ewawoos	15				15			
Hope	79	2		1	76			
Ohamil	53	8		3	42			
Popkum	11	11						
Squawtits	47	14		12	21			
Skawahlook	17				17			
Texas Lake	29	2			27			
Yale	76	17			59			
Total	2,153	1,307		17	829			
Nass Agency.								
Gitladamax	105	105						
Aiyansh	190	190						
Gwinaha	48	48						
Lackalsap	145	145						
Kincolith	250	250						
Port Simpson	717			717				
Metlakatla	191	191						
Kitsumkalum and Port Essington	160			160				
Total	1,806	929		877				

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.	From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births afd Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
57	3	4	8	3	1	1	18	15	2	2	2	2
94	8	7	12	10	3	2	25	23	2	2	5	3
.....	18	16	14	14	7	1	82	63	5	8	7	5
.....	2	2	5	1	2	1	12	11	.....	.....	1	1
.....	2	3	5	5	1	.....	23	17	1	1	1	1
.....	10	6	6	6	3	1	25	25	2	2	2	4
.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	1	.....
520	99	87	115	73	29	20	400	338	20	27	39	42
.....	13	13	11	10	7	8	48	46	1	1	5	.....
.....	10	10	11	11	6	5	45	45	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	3	3	4	4	4	3	16	15	.....	.....	1	1
.....	39	38	40	40	26	26	123	122	8	8	17	15
.....	4	4	4	5	2	2	14	14	.....	.....	1	1
.....	24	24	29	29	19	19	98	98	7	8	13	11
.....	17	17	16	17	11	11	48	48	4	5	7	2
.....	2	1	2	2	1	1	10	10	.....	.....	1	1
.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	11	13	13	9	10	43	43	2	2	5	4
.....	9	9	10	9	6	7	25	25	4	3	.....	.....
.....	19	13	19	9	7	9	15	17	3	3	5	6
.....	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	.....	1
.....	7	6	7	6	7	5	17	21	1	2	3	4
.....	5	4	4	6	6	5	10	10	1	2	2	2
.....	1	1	2	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	5	3	5	3	4	7	8	3	5	2	2
.....	2	4	2	2	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	3	2	2	3	2	3	5	6	1	2	1	2
.....	4	5	7	6	7	6	13	20	3	5	3	4
.....	169	172	179	181	126	128	550	562	39	47	71	56
.....	4	3	19	18	2	1	25	22	8	3	3	7
.....	19	10	20	22	12	9	47	41	6	4	13	21
.....	2	4	9	4	1	.....	11	14	1	1	1	.....
.....	4	2	25	20	2	3	46	36	4	3	7	4
.....	26	19	26	23	8	8	63	64	1	12	5	.....
.....	52	60	90	79	29	25	193	164	9	16	12	15
.....	15	19	25	22	8	9	51	38	3	1	5	6
.....	16	14	17	19	12	9	35	33	3	2	6	4
.....	139	131	231	207	74	64	471	412	35	42	52	57

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*								
New Westminster Agency.								
Aitchelitz	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Reserve	39	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
Chehalis	117	4	.....	.....	113	.....	.....	.....
Coquitlam	24	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Douglas	67	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....
False Creek	45	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....
Homalco	97	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....
Katzie	78	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....
Klahoose	68	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....
Kapilano	39	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
Kwaw-kwaw-apilt	22	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Langley	39	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
Mission, Burrard Inlet	221	.....	.....	.....	221	.....	.....	.....
Musqueam	98	.....	.....	8	87	.....	.....	.....
Matsqui	40	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster	42	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....
Nicomen	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Pemberton Meadows	259	.....	.....	.....	259	.....	.....	.....
Semiahmoo	40	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Seshelt	243	.....	.....	.....	243	.....	.....	.....
Sumas	52	.....	.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....
Scowlitz	39	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....
Squiala	13	.....	.....	2	11	.....	.....	.....
Skweahm	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
Sliammon	111	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	.....
Skwamish, Howe Sound	37	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Skwah	108	.....	.....	4	104	.....	.....	.....
Skookum Chuck	106	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	.....
Samahquam	66	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....
Skulkayn	31	.....	.....	27	4	.....	.....	.....
Seymour Creek	18	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Skway	30	3	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Tsawwassen	51	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....
Soowahlie	49	.....	.....	40	9	.....	.....	.....
Tzeachteen	45	5	.....	19	21	.....	.....	.....
Whonoch	29	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
Yukkwekwioose	28	.....	.....	6	22	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,436	12	.....	136	2,260	.....	.....	.....
Okanagan Agency.								
Okanagan	230	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	.....
Osoyoos	61	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....
Penticton	160	.....	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....
Semilkameen (Lower)	136	.....	.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....
" (Upper)	44	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
Spallumcheen	164	.....	.....	.....	164	.....	.....	.....
Total	795	.....	.....	.....	795	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.	From 6 to 15 years. inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	3	4	6	2	2	8	9	1	1	1	.....	.....
.....	13	15	7	6	7	7	24	29	3	6	5	.....	4
.....	4	3	3	2	1	.....	6	5	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	6	5	5	6	6	6	11	17	2	3	2	.....	3
.....	3	2	1	2	4	4	11	14	2	2	1	.....	2
.....	8	10	14	12	7	9	15	16	3	3	4	.....	3
.....	7	6	6	5	7	6	15	20	2	4	2	.....	2
.....	7	6	6	5	6	7	11	14	2	4	3	.....	2
3	3	4	2	3	1	2	10	12	1	1	1	.....	2
.....	3	2	2	2	1	1	5	5	.....	1	2	.....	.....
.....	2	4	3	4	2	2	8	10	2	2	1	.....	.....
.....	26	27	21	18	17	18	38	44	5	7	11	.....	9
3	9	8	8	9	9	11	16	21	3	4	3	.....	3
.....	4	3	3	4	4	5	6	8	1	2	.....	.....	3
.....	4	5	3	3	5	3	7	11	.....	1	.....	.....	1
.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	26	32	24	21	19	20	52	55	4	6	9	.....	7
.....	4	4	3	4	2	3	8	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	26	26	23	18	16	51	50	4	4	9	.....	8
.....	6	5	4	4	2	3	9	15	1	3	3	.....	2
.....	3	6	4	5	4	3	4	6	1	3	.....	.....	1
.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	2
.....	2	2	4	3	2	2	5	7	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	13	13	11	13	11	12	14	16	3	5	5	.....	4
22	4	4	3	3	1	1	6	8	4	3	4	.....	2
.....	9	9	10	11	8	9	20	23	4	5	5	.....	4
.....	11	12	9	9	8	9	18	19	4	7	5	.....	4
.....	6	7	7	8	5	5	9	13	2	4	3	.....	3
.....	3	2	2	2	1	2	8	8	2	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	2	2	1	2	1	4	4	.....	1	1	.....	1
.....	3	2	3	2	1	3	7	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	6	7	6	5	3	3	7	8	1	5	1	.....	1
.....	6	5	3	5	4	4	8	10	2	2	2	.....	2
.....	4	5	4	4	3	3	9	10	1	2	2	.....	1
.....	3	3	4	2	1	2	6	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	4	3	2	1	1	5	6	1	3	2	.....	1
	28	242	257	223	217	176	187	446	524	64	100	92	80
.....		13	12	16	14	11	11	73	72	4	4	14	9
.....		5	6	5	5	3	2	17	17	1	.....	2	1
.....		18	18	18	17	10	10	33	33	2	1	6	4
.....		12	21	11	11	8	8	30	35	2	2	5	4
.....		3	3	3	3	3	2	13	13	.....	1	1	1
.....		17	17	17	17	11	11	34	30	3	3	6	4
.....		68	77	70	67	46	44	200	200	12	11	34	23

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES—*Con.*								
Queen Charlotte Agency.								
Massett	372	372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skidegate	239	.....	.....	239	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	611	372	.....	239	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stickine Agency.								
Tahltans	217	52	3	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Stuart Lake Agency.								
Yucutce	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
Thatce	42	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....
Pintce	38	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Tsislainli	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
Stuart Lake	170	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....
Stella	90	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
Francis Lake	32	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Chislatta Lake	75	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Fraser Lake	67	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....
Stony Creek and Lake Town	172	.....	.....	.....	172	.....	.....	.....
Blackwater	68	.....	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	.....
Fort George	119	.....	.....	.....	119	.....	.....	.....
McLeod's Lake	85	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....
Fort Graham	88	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
Connolly Lake	120	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
Na-anees (2 bands north of Connolly Lake)	152	.....	.....	.....	152	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,391	.....	.....	.....	1,391	.....	.....	.....
West Coast Agency.								
Ahousaht	212	.....	100	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Clayoquot	209	.....	.....	50	80	.....	.....	.....
Checklesit	61	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Ehatisaht	93	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Ucluelet	134	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hesquiaht	139	.....	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	.....
Uchucklesit	35	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Kelsemaht	80	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Kyuquot	226	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
Matchilaht	52	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Moachaht	135	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Nitinaht	180	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	20
Noochatlaht	41	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Oiah	131	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opitchesaht	48	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pachenaht	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toquaht	24	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tseshaht	128	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,984	.....	380	160	616	.....	.....	20

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS.

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Fema'e.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	44	43	24	29	18	19	96	89	2	8	.....	.....
.....	20	23	15	17	5	4	76	72	3	4	.....	.....
.. ....	64	66	39	46	23	23	172	161	5	12	.... ..	.....
135	15	9	28	23	8	5	57	50	12	10	10	10
.....	5	4	5	2	2	1	8	7	1	1	4	.....
.....	4	5	3	4	3	4	8	9	1	1	3	4
.....	5	3	2	3	2	2	9	10	.....	2	3	2
.....	1	1	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	1
.....	4	3	3	2	4	1	5	5	...	1	2	1
.....	12	9	18	14	20	16	36	35	4	6	6	5
.....	7	6	8	9	6	5	21	23	3	2	4	1
.....	3	2	1	2	1	2	11	9	... .	1	3	4
.....	5	4	6	4	2	3	25	23	1	2	4	5
.....	4	5	7	6	3	4	18	16	2	2	3	2
.....	20	23	14	16	9	11	33	37	3	6	4	2
.....	4	3	5	6	4	3	19	22	1	1	3	3
.....	13	17	10	8	9	5	27	26	2	2	3	4
.....	5	6	9	11	4	3	22	20	3	2	4	5
.....	4	3	9	11	5	4	24	22	3	3	3	4
.....	7	4	13	12	6	5	35	32	4	2	7	5
.....	6	7	14	15	7	8	43	44	3	5	8	9
.....	109	105	128	126	87	78	346	342	31	39	65	57
102	7	13	21	23	8	5	58	65	7	5	8	17
79	8	17	15	13	12	8	53	58	10	15	6	5
11	1	2	4	12	5	1	17	14	1	4	.....	.....
73	6	5	4	5	3	5	25	35	2	3	3	3
34	8	11	16	16	8	5	33	31	4	2	5	4
.....	14	8	20	12	7	7	30	35	3	3	3	7
25	1	.....	6	8	1	2	6	7	.....	4	1	1
60	5	3	9	5	3	1	22	21	2	9	3	2
76	9	7	13	16	2	4	74	77	12	12	3	14
27	.....	3	4	3	3	1	14	19	3	2	1	5
35	4	1	9	8	5	4	39	56	6	3	1	6
60	8	10	20	21	6	10	41	52	10	2	3	5
16	1	5	3	2	1	1	9	12	4	3	2	4
81	7	8	16	14	3	6	30	32	7	8	2	9
8	3	4	7	7	3	.....	9	12	1	2	1	3
56	1	5	9	3	1	4	15	14	1	3	3	2
17	1	2	3	2	.....	1	5	7	2	1	1	.....
48	8	12	6	17	6	6	29	29	8	7	6	10
808	92	116	185	187	77	71	509	576	83	88	52	97

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religions.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCIES— *Con.*								
Williams Lake Agency.								
Alkali Lake	209	.....	.....	.....	209	.....	.....	.....
Alexandria	47	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
Canim Lake	72	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	.....
Canoe Creek	128	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	.....	.....
Soda Creek	100	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
Quesnel	41	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
Williams Lake	155	.....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Lillooet No. 1	86	.....	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....
Lillooet No. 2	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayoosh No. 1	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Cayoosh No. 2	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Fountain	244	.....	.....	.....	244	.....	.....	.....
Bridge River	94	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....
Pavilion	59	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....
Anderson Lake	38	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
Seton Lake—								
Nicait	44	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....
Seton Lake	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Mission	63	.....	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....
Anaham	280	.....	.....	.....	280	.....	.....	.....
Stones	48	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
Toosey	50	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Red Stone	57	.....	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....
Nemiah Valley	56	.....	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,996	13	.....	.....	1,983	.....	.....	.....
*Nomadic Indians (estimated)	2,678	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, British Columbia Agencies	24,338	4,245	418	3,529	11,609	.....	.....	226

* No official informations as to the religious belief and vital statistics.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.	From 6 to 15 years inclusive.	From 16 to 20 years inclusive.	From 21 to 65 years inclusive.	From 65 years upwards.	Births and Deaths.
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	13	11	10	14	12	12	51	72	5	9	7	18
.....	4	4	3	3	3	4	15	8	2	1	4	8
.....	8	7	5	5	3	4	20	17	2	1	7	14
.....	7	13	12	10	8	8	32	29	2	7	1	11
.....	16	9	8	4	6	10	16	19	7	5	2	8
.....	6	5	2	1	4	3	6	9	3	2	4	9
.....	16	20	10	10	3	3	32	42	7	7	4	4
.....	7	6	3	3	2	3	10	10	3	3	2	8
.....	13	7	5	10	4	3	15	15	8	6	3	1
.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	3	1	1	.....	1
.....	3	3	2	1	.....	.....	8	7	2	4	2	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	5	.....	1	1	1
.....	26	25	13	15	13	16	56	60	7	14	2	1
.....	7	3	7	10	10	5	24	26	2	3	.....	1
.....	10	7	8	3	.. .	7	10	13	.....	1	1	.....
.....	2	3	3	3	2	3	12	10	.....	.....	2	1
.....	1	2	7	5	3	.....	8	12	3	3	2	1
.....	.....	1	4	1	1	.....	4	5	2	2	.....	.....
.....	6	7	8	9	2	1	11	11	4	4	2	1
.....	22	25	15	20	25	35	60	75	2	1	10	7
.....	10	9	3	4	3	.....	7	11	1	.. ....	2	2
.....	2	3	3	4	4	5	12	16	2	1	.....	1
.....	5	8	10	4	3	.....	8	11	3	5	1	1
.....	3	6	3	2	6	3	9	10	6	7	7	9
.....	189	187	144	143	118	125	432	496	74	88	66	108
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,633	1,707	1,716	1,998	1,924	1,141	1,098	5,454	5474	516	632	741	700

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATE.								
Clandeboye Agency.								
St. Peters and Peguis	1,201	882	.....	.....	136	75	....	60
Brokenhead River	150	113	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Fort Alexander	496	212	.....	.....	248	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,847	1,207	.....	....	402	75	.....	60
Portage la Prairie Agency.								
Roseau River, including Rapids	186	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Swan Lake, including Indian Gardens	112	.....	91	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Long Plain	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	416	.....	91	....	96	.....	.....	.....
Manitowapah Agency.								
Sandy Bay	303	6	.....	....	295	.....	.....	.....
Lake Manitoba	132	31	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	5
Ebb and Flow Lake	81	8	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	.....
Fairford	189	160	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	28
Little Saskatchewan	138	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Lake St. Martin	164	130	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	16
Crane River	40	8	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Waterhen River	65	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....
Shoal River, (including Steep Rock Point, Swan River, Dog Island and Dawson Bay)	178	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Pine Creek	212	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,502	626	.....	.....	736	.....	.....	79
Norway House Agency—Southern Division.								
Black River	70	70	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
Hollowwater River	93	56	.....	..	22	.....	.....	.....
Bloodvein River	55	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids	124	100	.....	...	24	.....	.....	.....
Berens River	283	.....	.....	274	9	.....	.....	.....
Poplar River	154	.....	.....	154	.....	.....	....	.....
Norway House	745	207	.....	511	27	.....	.....	....
Jackhead River	84	44	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Grand Rapids (Berens River)	150	....	....	15	....	.....	.....	....
Pekangekum	138	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisher River	455	....	.....	455	.....	.....	....	.....
Deer Lake East	95	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....
Total	2,446	477	.....	1,423	82	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.	From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
	48	133	143	109	115	67	64	272	259	17	22	50	23
	19	8	11	11	10	8	9	44	44	4	1	10	9
	36	65	56	40	37	21	10	123	127	7	10	27	17
	103	206	210	160	162	96	83	439	430	28	33	87	49
	111	15	18	22	19	10	9	40	43	5	5	10	6
	.....	11	11	7	13	4	8	24	27	2	5	5	2
	118	10	9	12	11	8	7	24	27	5	5	3	6
	229	36	38	41	43	22	24	88	97	12	15	18	14
	2	39	37	37	30	21	32	56	41	5	5	10	7
	8	22	17	13	12	7	5	29	21	3	3	8	10
	2	14	6	7	9	4	7	17	13	2	1	5	5
	1	23	21	25	20	8	12	35	34	6	5	6	5
	.....	22	19	7	15	11	8	29	25	1	1	4	3
	18	18	20	26	16	13	12	30	23	4	2	8	3
	27	4	3	6	.....	3	3	7	12	2	.....	2	2
	.....	9	5	7	6	2	2	16	16	1	1	4	3
	3	26	25	16	16	9	7	30	36	4	9	5	3
	.....	29	33	19	35	14	8	28	40	3	3	8	16
	61	206	186	163	159	92	97	277	261	31	30	60	57
	.....	4	9	7	8	6	7	10	12	5	2	1	2
	15	7	10	8	10	7	7	18	17	6	3	2	4
	41	5	4	6	4	7	4	9	8	2	6	2	2
	.....	12	13	17	16	9	9	18	23	3	4	6	2
	.....	30	20	46	35	27	18	45	52	4	6	7	6
	.....	18	12	25	17	10	7	27	34	2	2	4	3
	.....	51	49	98	87	59	60	147	173	10	11	38	24
	40	6	5	13	10	7	6	14	15	4	4	4	2
	135	14	16	21	17	13	8	25	29	3	4	.....	.....
	138	15	25	14	19	6	9	19	27	2	2	.....	.....
	.....	36	35	65	64	40	43	78	75	8	11	19	10
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	369	198	198	320	287	191	178	410	465	49	55	83	55

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religions.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATES—*Continued.*								
Norway House Agency—Northern Division.								
Oxford House	286			286				
Island Lake	449			449				
God's Lake	288			288				
Fort Churchill	180	180						
York Factory	278	278						
Cross Lake	461			200	192			
Split Lake	308							
Nelson House	428							
Total	2,678	458		1,223	192			
The Pas Agency.								
Chemawawin	145	145						
Moose Lake	117	116			1			
Shoal Lake	83	83						
Red Earth	124	105						
Le Pas	427	408			9			10
Cumberland	152	135			17			
Total	1,048	992			27			10
Birtle Agency.								
Birdtail Sioux	77		68	1				
Keeseekoowenin	94		85		7			
Clear Water Lake	24				24			
Waywayseecapo	192		75		43			
Gambler	14				14			
Rolling River	76		18		6			
Total	477		246	1	94			
Griswold Agency (Sioux).								
Oak River	320	132	8	6	3			
Oak Lake	91		34					
Turtle Mountain	8							
Total	419	132	42	6	3			
Fort Frances Agency.								
Couchiching	188	2			164			
Hungry Hall No. 1	33	9						
" No. 2	16	1			1			
Long Sault No. 1	24	6						
" No. 2	45	9						

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	.....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	8	4
.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	12
.. ..	.....	....	.....	... .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....
69	46	48	53	50	33	33	81	105	5	7	14	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	46	48	53	50	33	33	81	105	5	7	43	45
.....	12	15	16	11	5	3	34	38	5	6	2	.....
.. ....	12	10	8	10	8	9	25	29	3	3	.....	2
.....	8	9	12	6	4	4	20	18	.....	2	9	.....
19	12	8	17	13	7	4	23	30	3	7	.....	1
.....	34	38	31	34	38	42	86	110	6	8	10	.....
.....	14	17	18	22	8	8	28	31	3	3	.....	.....
19	92	97	102	96	70	70	216	256	20	29	21	3
8	6	8	5	6	4	3	13	21	5	6	5	2
2	5	6	11	14	5	4	17	28	1	3	5	5
.....	1	2	4	2	2	1	3	6	2	1	.....	1
74	17	16	29	15	12	5	38	48	6	6	13	7
.....	1	2	2	3	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
52	5	5	8	4	4	2	18	27	2	1	3	2
136	35	39	59	44	29	15	91	132	16	17	27	17
171	30	25	36	38	10	9	75	72	7	18	15	7
57	6	8	12	13	3	1	18	22	3	5	2	2
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	2	3	.....	.....	.....
236	36	33	48	51	14	10	95	96	13	23	17	9
22	10	11	17	30	11	6	43	53	4	3	2	14
24	2	.....	3	3	3	1	8	13	.....	.....	.....	1
14	1	.....	2	2	.. ...	1	3	7	.....	.....	1	.....
18	1	3	1	2	1	1	7	7	....	1	1	2
36	1	4	4	4	3	3	10	12	2	2	1	1

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
MANITOBA INSPECTORATES—*Concluded.*								
Fort Frances Agency—Con.								
Manitou Rapids No. 1	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" No. 2	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Forks	46	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stangecoming	42	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
Niacatchewenin	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nickickousemenecaning	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seine River	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac la Croix	115	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Lake (Kawaiagamot)	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	862	30	.....	.....	171	.....	.....	.....
Kenora and Savanna Agencies.								
Assabaska	143	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Big Island	151	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Bay	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle Lake	70	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Frenchman's Head	167	166	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Grassy Narrows	138	36	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....
Ignace	84	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Islington	235	157	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Lac des Mille Lacs	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac Seul	437	409	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
North West Angle No. 33 B	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" No. 34	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" No. 37	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rat Portage	82	8	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Shoal Lake No. 39	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" No. 40	77	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
The Dalles	74	33	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Wabigoon	101	13	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Wabuskang	54	22	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Whitefish Bay	62	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,181	849	1	.....	227	.....	.....	.....
Total, Manitoba Inspectorates	13,876	4,771	380	2,653	2,030	75	.....	149

NOTE.—No information as to the religious belief of 831, and the age of 2,312 Indians in the Manitoba inspectorates.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911.—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.	From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
71	3	5	9	7	2	3	21	20	.....	1	3	8
23	1	.....	2	2	2	.....	6	8	1	1	.....	.....
43	4	1	4	5	1	1	10	14	2	3	2	2
36	2	3	7	5	.....	4	6	12	1	2	1	3
62	3	6	7	12	2	2	14	14	1	1	2	1
46	3	5	3	8	5	.....	7	13	.....	2	1	1
129	9	9	10	16	6	5	30	41	2	1	7	2
115	3	4	18	14	6	6	21	38	2	2	5	7
22	1	1	4	2	2	1	4	7	.....	.....	1	1
661	44	52	91	112	44	35	191	259	15	19	27	43
136	10	14	14	14	4	9	31	39	4	4	4	8
148	16	12	23	15	8	5	32	37	1	2	6	4
37	6	5	3	.....	2	.....	10	9	1	1	4	.....
62	3	7	9	11	4	.....	17	15	3	1	2	.....
.....	19	22	21	18	6	6	33	38	3	1	10	1
33	13	11	20	17	6	2	31	33	2	3	4	5
9	14	7	7	11	5	4	15	18	2	1	5	6
70	25	27	21	28	9	5	57	55	5	3	13	8
81	5	5	8	15	4	1	17	25	1	.....	3	3
19	49	42	57	65	14	15	96	87	6	6	28	8
33	2	2	5	5	1	1	6	10	.....	1	2	7
12	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	2	5	.....	2	.....	1
80	6	7	11	5	3	4	21	21	.....	2	3	2
70	7	10	14	7	4	2	15	19	3	1	3	4
63	6	8	9	5	2	4	13	12	.....	4	5	1
74	11	3	7	7	7	2	16	22	1	1	4	2
11	11	7	10	5	1	1	17	20	2	.....	4	1
83	7	9	8	13	4	6	21	28	1	4	4	1
22	4	2	9	10	.....	5	9	9	3	3	2	1
61	1	8	7	7	2	1	17	17	1	1	2	4
1,104	215	208	263	260	87	73	476	519	39	41	108	67
2,987	1,114	1,109	1,300	1,264	678	618	2,354	2,620	228	269	491	356

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES.								
Annapolis County.								
Micmacs—								
Lawrencetown	12							
Lequille	28							
Middleton	22	....	.....	.....	67	.....	....	.....
Milford	3							
Springfield	2							
Antigonish County.								
Micmacs—								
Afton	79							
Guysborough	59							
Heatherton	59	....	....	.....	219	...	.....	.....
Summerside	22							
Cape Breton County.								
Micmacs—								
Eskasoni	127	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	.....
North Sydney	44	.....	.....	..	44	.....	.....	.....
Sidney	99	.....	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....
Colchester County.								
Micmacs—Millbrook	102	.....	.....	.....	102	.....	.....	...
Cumberland County.								
Micmacs—								
Franklin Manor	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	....	.....
Parrsboro'	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
River Hebert	15	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Springhill Junction	30	...	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Digby County.								
Micmacs—								
Bear River	83	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	....	.....
Weymouth	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	....	...
Guysborough County included in Antigonish County Agency.								
Halifax County.								
Micmacs—								
Bedford	10	.....	.....	.....	10	....	.....	....
Dartmouth	34	.....	..	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
Elmsdale	73	.....	...	.....	73	.....	.....	.....
Enfield	37	.....	.....	.. .	37	.....	.....	.....
Fall River	11	....	.....	. ...	11	....	.....	.....
Harrigan Cove	7	.....	..	.....	7	... ..	.....	.....
Sheet Harbour	26	....	.....	.... .	26	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	9	7	10	6	5	3	13	7	4	3	2	2
.....	20	15	25	29	23	21	43	32	7	4	13	11
.....	15	17	11	12	4	4	24	30	3	7	8	2
.....	5	2	3	7	3	3	7	11	1	2	.....	.....
.....	10	12	14	11	7	2	19	22	.. .	2	6	9
.....	7	9	7	9	6	2	29	27	3	3	2	3
.....	5	4	3	4	6	4	5	4	.....	1	2	1
.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	2	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	3	3	2	5	2	1	4	8	1	1	2	1
}	13	10	10	8	7	3	15	19	5	5	5	10
.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	2	2	2	1	9	7	6	3	1	4
.....	11	12	3	7	6	7	11	12	3	1	2	2
.....	6	6	4	.....	.....	1	10	6	3	1	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	3	3	5	2	1	5	4	...	1	.....	.....
.....	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	.....	1	1

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*								
Hants County.								
Micmacs—Indian Brook	96				96			
Inverness County.								
Micmacs—								
Malagawatch	38				38			
Whycocomagh	134				134			
Kings County.								
Micmacs—								
Aylesford	7							
Berwick	8							
Bishopville	16							
Blue Mountain	6							
Brooklyn Corner	14				84			
Cambridge	15							
Gaspereaux	7							
Kentville	11							
Lunenburg County.								
Micmacs—								
Bridgewater	10				10			
Gold River	6				6			
Lunenburg Town	8				8			
New Germany	62				62			
Pictou County.								
Micmacs—								
Fisher's Grant Indian Island	161				161			
Queens County.								
Micmacs—								
Caledonia	8				8			
Mill Village	8				8			
Milton	48				48			
Wild Cat	14				14			
Richmond County.								
Micmacs—								
Chapel Island	104				104			
Shelburne County.								
Micmacs—								
Barrington	6				6			
Clyde River	14				14			
Sable River	17				17			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.	From 6 to 15 years inclusive.	From 16 to 20 years inclusive.	From 21 to 65 years inclusive.	From 65 years upwards.	Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	7	8	15	17	3	2	18	15	6	5	6	.....
.....	3	2	8	6	1	1	7	9	.....	1	3	3
.....	12	12	13	20	7	6	30	28	4	2	10	2
.....	8	7	11	9	9	8	12	13	3	4	2	1
.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	2	2
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
.....	5	5	5	6	6	9	12	12	1	1	2	1
.....	9	14	25	12	12	8	38	33	6	4	3	3
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	2	2	6	7	6	6	8	7	2	2	2	4
.....	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	.....	1	1	.....
.....	6	6	17	15	7	4	22	24	2	1	2	1
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	1	3	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	3	.....	4	.....	1	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
NOVA SCOTIA—*Concluded.*								
Victoria County.								
Micmacs—								
Middle River	88	.....	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth County.								
Micmacs—								
Yarmouth	65	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....
Total, Nova Scotia	2,026	.....	.....	.....	2,026	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.	From 6 to 15 years inclusive.	From 16 to 20 years inclusive.	From 21 to 65 years inclusive.	From 65 years upwards.	Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	8	8	12	8	6	4	15	25	2	.....	4	2
.....	3	7	1	3	3	4	20	16	4	4	2	2
.....	184	185	227	224	143	116	412	400	72	63	87	69

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religions.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
NEW BRUNSWICK AGENCIES.								
Northern Superintendency.								
Edmundston	43	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....
Tobique	179	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	.....	.....
Northeastern Agency.								
Bathurst	28	.....	....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
Big Cove	328	....	.....	.....	328	.....	.....	.....
Buctouche	20	....	.....	.....	20	.....	....	.....
Burnt Church	222	.....	....	.....	222	.....	.....	.....
Eel Ground	155	....	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....
Eel River	96	.....	.....	....	96	...	.....	.....
Fort Folly and Vicinity	61	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....
Indian Island	31	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	...	....
Red Bank	58	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	....	.....
Southwestern Agency.								
Charlotte County	47	.....	.....	....	47	.....	.....	.....
Gagetown, Upper and Lower	36	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	....
Indians of Nova Scotia in Kings, St. John, Charlotte and Queens Counties	156	.....	.....	....	156	.....	.....	.....
Kingsclear	67	.....	....	.....	67	.....	.....	.....
Kings County	12	.....	....	....	12	.....	.....	.....
Oromocto	67	.....	....	....	67	.....	....	.....
St. Mary's	120	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
St. John's County	22	....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock	54	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....
Total, New Brunswick	1,802	.....	.....	.....	1,802	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS.

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.	From 6 to 15 years inclusive.	From 16 to 20 years inclusive.	From 21 to 65 years inclusive.	From 65 years upwards.	Births and Deaths.							
	Pagan.												
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	4	2	5	4	5	3	8	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	17	19	19	5	5	53	46	3	2	3	3		
.....	4	5	3	5	.....	.....	4	4	1	2	1	.....		
.....	56	42	31	29	13	6	73	61	8	9	5	3		
.....	1	1	1	2	2	1	6	4	.....	2	.....	2		
.....	30	29	18	18	9	9	52	46	8	3	8	1		
.....	9	20	12	16	10	10	40	30	4	4	5	1		
.....	19	17	7	10	.....	3	15	22	1	2	3	.....		
.....	5	9	6	6	3	1	15	13	1	2	2	4		
.....	2	1	3	2	5	4	8	6	.....	.....	.....	1		
.....	7	6	3	2	4	4	14	14	2	2	1	1		
.....	2	7	6	5	4	3	7	9	3	1	8	3		
.....	4	5	4	6	4	3	8	3	1	1	1	1		
.....	10	12	15	17	8	11	36	34	6	7	2	2		
.....	3	12	10	7	2	3	15	12	1	2	3	1		
.....	.....	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	.....	.....	1	1		
.....	10	6	8	6	3	1	15	16	1	1	2	1		
.....	9	14	14	14	6	6	24	25	5	3	3	3		
.....	4	2	1	2	4	1	4	3	1	.....	1	.....		
.....	8	4	7	7	2	4	12	10	.....	.....	1	.....		
.....	197	212	174	179	90	80	408	370	49	43	50	28		

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES.								
Alnwick Agency.								
Mississaguas	263	4	.....	246	3	.....	.....	10
Cape Croker Agency.								
Chippewas of Nawash	377	13	.....	219	145	.....	.....	.....
Caradoc Agency.								
Chippewas of the Thames	481	222	1	255	.....	3	.....	.....
Munsees of the Thames	112	50	...	55	.....	7	.....	.....
Oneidas of the Thames	777	215	.....	332	.....	124	....	15
Chapleau Agency.								
Michipicoten (*see* also Sault Ste. Marie Agcy.)	169	147	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
Mississagi River (*see* also Thessalon Agcy.)	37	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spanish River (*see* also Thessalon Agency)	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christian Island Agency.								
Chippewas of Beausoleil (*see* also Manitowaning Agency)	231	.....	.....	187	44	.....	.....	.....
Golden Lake Agency.								
Algonquins	139	....	.....	.....	139	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay Agency.								
Cockburn Island	53	.....	.....	.....	53	.....	.....	.....
Obidgewong	7	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	....
Sheshegwaning	174	.....	.....	.....	174	.....	.....	.....
West Bay	337	.....	.....	.....	337	.....	.....	.....
Hagersville Agency.								
Mississaguas of the Credit	264	12	.....	208	.....	15	.....	29
Lake Simcoe Agency.								
Chippewas, Georgina and Snake Island	99	.....	.....	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning Agency.								
Chippewas of Beausoleil, (*see* also Christian Island Agency)	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Maganatawan (*see* also Parry Sound Sup't'cy)	39	.....	...	.....	39	...	.....	...
Point Grondin	46	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	.....
Sheguiandah	109	88	.....	.....	21	...	.....	.....
South Bay	73	.....	....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....
Spanish River No. 3.	382	.....	.....	....	382	...	.....	.....
Sucker Creek	107	90	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	30	18	32	18	10	6	69	74	4	2	6	3
....	22	21	37	32	22	14	107	96	10	16	.....	11
.....	40	47	35	42	16	20	136	139	3	3	7	7
.....	6	7	12	13	5	4	30	28	4	3	1	2
91	71	65	75	57	42	29	235	170	15	18	19	17
.....	11	17	13	14	12	10	34	49	5	4	8	6
.....	3	4	5	8	2	5	4	6	...	.....	1	11
.....	5	4	5	7	3	4	7	9	.....	.....	2	6
.....	20	26	23	25	16	16	43	54	4	4	6	3
.....	12	15	22	18	17	16	17	18	2	2	.....	.....
.....	5	3	5	5	8	5	8	9	2	3	1	1
.....	1	...	.....	.....	.....	....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2
.....	15	18	16	12	9	9	42	36	7	10	5	2
.....	33	32	28	35	20	12	77	93	4	3	5	11
.....	16	17	18	20	16	9	78	75	10	5	6	11
.....	11	7	6	5	5	5	24	22	8	6	.....	2
.....	2	5	2	5	2	1	7	6	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	1	...	4	5	....	2	13	12	1	1	.....	.....
.....	1	3	4	5	3	2	11	14	1	2	2	2
.....	6	11	14	10	5	3	25	26	4	5	5	4
.....	7	3	10	6	4	6	16	17	3	1	2	2
.....	20	30	52	36	19	18	85	113	5	4	16	14
.....	8	14	12	10	5	1	30	26	.....	1	8	1

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES—*Continued.*								
Manitowaning Agency—Con.								
Sucker Lake	13	....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Tahgaiwinini	211	.....	.....	.....	211	.....	.....	....
Whitefish Lake	168	..	.....	.....	168	.....	.....	.....
Whitefish River	74	46	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....
Wikwemikong and Wikwemikongsing	683	.....	.....	.....	683	.....	.....	.....
Moravian Agency.								
Moravians of the Thames	335	25	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Sound Agency.								
Henvey Inlet	170	.....	.....	44	126	.....	.....	.....
Maganatawan (*see* Manitowaning)	28	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parry Island	108	.....	.....	51	55	.....	.....	.....
Shawanaga	114	.....	.....	60	54	.....	.....	.....
Watha (Gibson)	130	...	8	110	12	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur Agency.								
Fort William	261	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	.....
Lake Nipigon, Gull Bay and Island Point	292	12	.....	.....	210	.....	.....	.....
Long Lake	278	10	.....	.....	216	.....	.....	.....
Pays Plat	38	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....
Pic	220	...	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	.....
Red Bock (Lake Helen)	243	38	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	.....
Rama Agency.								
Chippewas of Rama	242	.....	.....	223	16	1	.....	2
Rice and Mud Lake Agency.								
Mississaguas of Mud Lake	199	.....	.....	199	.....	.....	.....	.....
" of Rice Lake	97	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia Agency.								
Chippewas of Kettle and Stony Points	154	68	.....	83	.....	.....	....	3
" of Sarnia	276	52	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyandottes of Anderdon	1	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saugeen Agency.								
Chippewas of Saugeen	427	....	.....	371	56	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste Marie Agency.								
Batchawana	400	40	5	.....	355	.....	.....	.....
Garden River	428	194	.....	.....	234	.....	.....	.....
Michipicoten (*see* also Chapleau Agency)	143	3	.....	.....	140	..	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.	From 6 to 15 years inclusive.	From 16 to 20 years inclusive.	From 21 to 65 years inclusive.	From 65 years upwards.	Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	6	1	1	1	1
.....	19	12	22	25	17	16	46	47	4	3	13	7
.....	14	10	23	19	5	12	33	45	3	4	9	10
.....	4	1	7	10	5	5	17	18	3	4	2	4
.....	46	36	76	76	36	28	167	164	33	21	19	15
.....	28	20	39	23	26	24	80	79	9	7	10	6
.....	16	11	14	7	13	9	45	49	2	4	8	5
.....	2	.....	4	3	4	2	6	6	1	.....	1	1
2	10	2	11	10	6	5	32	30	1	1	2	2
.....	8	8	7	10	6	10	26	37	1	1	4	6
.....	13	5	9	14	14	9	36	28	2	.....	8	4
31	18	20	31	32	20	15	48	69	4	4	3	6
70	26	28	32	32	29	31	51	56	3	4	6	19
52	29	30	32	36	17	19	48	55	5	7	12	8
.....	2	4	5	4	3	3	8	8	.....	1	.....	5
.....	12	15	22	26	17	20	50	55	.....	3	6	10
.....	22	30	35	24	15	16	42	54	3	2	6	7
.....	8	12	30	30	17	14	50	54	13	14	9	5
.....	17	19	18	17	11	8	64	45	.....	.....	3	2
.....	2	10	10	12	3	5	26	22	3	4	2	.....
.....	12	16	19	13	4	9	33	36	4	8	.....	.....
.....	20	18	27	26	10	12	75	73	6	9	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	34	21	40	30	39	25	99	115	13	11	10	10
.....	20	23	31	39	41	43	90	96	8	7	4	5
.....	20	23	36	38	35	38	101	108	17	12	4	10
.....	4	5	9	13	19	14	36	35	5	3	1	1

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
ONTARIO AGENCIES—*Continued.*								
Scugog Agency.								
Mississaguas of Scugog	33	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Six Nation Superintendency.								
Six Nations of the Grand River	4,466	1,556	2	749	.....	928	18	329
Sturgeon Falls Agency.								
Dokis	89	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
Nipissing	285	.....	.....	.....	285	.....	.....	.....
Timagami	89	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
Thessalon Agency.								
Mississagi River (*see* Chapleau)	94	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	.....
Serpent River	110	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....
Spanish River No. 1) *See* also Chapleau	209	.....	.....	.....	209	.....	.....	.....
" No. 2) Agency.	43	34	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Thessalon	110	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....
Tyendinaga Agency.								
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,343	1,325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Walpole Island Agency.								
Chippewas of Walpole Island	564	300	.....	250	14	.....	.....	.....
Pottawattomies of Walpole Island	173	90	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Renfrew County.								
Algonquins	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Ontario Agencies	17,889	4,715	16	4,513	5,811	1,078	18	406

NOTE.—No information as to the religion of 199 Indians in the Ontario agencies.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births afd Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	1	1	4	5	.....	1	11	10	.....	.....	1	1
884	281	290	397	401	317	310	1,179	1.117	84	90	113	66
.....	9	13	6	9	5	1	17	27	1	1	3	.....
.....	47	43	26	34	9	4	47	73	2	.....	12	8
.....	12	7	6	5	1	2	19	35	1	1	1	6
.....	3	4	4	5	9	8	32	27	1	1	2	8
.....	8	7	12	10	13	12	24	23	1	.....	5	7
.....	16	16	13	20	20	22	50	45	5	2	2	3
.....	3	3	4	5	5	3	10	8	1	1	1	3
.....	4	4	6	4	12	14	32	29	2	3	.....	7
.....	68	95	125	141	81	67	355	339	38	34	26	11
.....	22	30	45	50	35	50	157	141	14	20	13	11
3	13	12	14	11	11	9	53	39	4	7	4	5
.....	18	18	19	19	11	11	46	48	4	4	.....	.....
1,133	1,268	1292	1,701	1,676	1,182	1,103	4,434	4,446	394	393	417	403

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUPERINTENDENCY.								
P.E.I. Superintendency.								
Lennox Island reserve	224				224			
Morell reserve	68				68			
Total, Prince Edward Island	292				292			

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Fema'e.	Births.	Deaths.
....	17	23	22	25	12	13	53	42	11	6	.....	.....
.....	6	4	10	8	2	5	17	14	.. ..	2	2	2
.....	23	27	32	33	14	18	70	56	11	8	2	2

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
QUEBEC AGENCIES.								
Recancour Agency.								
Abenakis	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Bersimis Agency.								
Bersimis	550	.....	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....
Escoumains	54	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	.....
Cacouna Agency.								
Amalecites of Viger	106	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga Agency.								
Iroquois	2,240	.....	.....	65	2,175	.....	.....	.....
Lake St. John Agency.								
Pointe Bleue	583	49	.....	.....	534	.....	.....	....
Lorette Agency.								
Hurons	487	1	7	...	479	. ..	.....	.....
Maniwaki Agency.								
River Desert Band	421	11	.....	.....	410	.....	.....	.....
Maria Agency,								
Micmacs	110	.....	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....
Mingan Agency.								
Mingan	198	.....	.....	.....	198	.....	.....	.....
Moisie and Seven Islands	402	.....	... .	.....	402	.....	.....	.....
Natashkwan	73	.....	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....
Romaine	239	.....	.....	.....	239	.....	... .	...
Shalloop River	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
St. Augustin	183	.....	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	.....
Oka Agency.								
Algonquins of Two Mountains	67	... .	.....	6	61	.....	.....	.....
Iroquois " "	434	.....	.....	305	129	.....	.....	.....
Pierreville Agency.								
Abenakis of St. Francis	313	40	.....	.....	256	.....	.....	17
Restigouche Agency.								
Micmacs	513	.....	.....	.....	513	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	1	2	.....	1	1	2	12	6	.....	2	1	.....
.....	75	72	52	52	40	41	107	88	12	11	37	21
.....	4	6	4	10	4	.....	10	12	3	1	1	2
.....	6	5	9	8	22	17	12	25	2	.....	2	1
.....	344	312	229	164	109	119	432	415	51	65	85	39
.....	77	79	62	64	36	32	116	105	5	7	20	16
.....	63	52	54	48	32	34	98	94	7	5	15	14
.....	26	26	32	45	32	43	94	106	7	10	10	6
.....	14	13	14	15	5	6	19	20	2	2	1	1
.....	18	16	15	20	16	23	40	40	4	6	.....	10
.....	38	32	28	10	40	31	101	100	12	10	16	.....
.... ..	10	9	6	11	9	5	12	10	.....	1	... ...	.....
.....	30	28	26	20	8	13	48	49	6	5	.....	5
.....	2	4	3	2	3	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	2
.....	20	20	19	33	16	18	26	27	2	2	... ..	.....
.....	4	3	6	10	1	3	18	13	3	6	4	4
.....	52	40	44	39	16	16	114	92	7	14	15	12
....	23	25	40	35	22	17	67	71	8	5	11	14
.....	54	51	55	50	24	26	114	112	15	12	7	.....

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
QUEBEC AGENCIES—*Continued.*								
St. Regis Agency.								
Iroquois	1,515	....	.....	160	1,355	.....	.....	.....
Timiskaming Agency.								
Timiskaming	241	..	.....	....	241	....	.....	.....
Pontiac County.								
Grand Lac Victoria	252	.....	.....	.....	252	....	.....	.....
Kippiwa and Grassy Lakes	105	.....	.....	.....	105	.....	.....	.....
Lac Barrière	97	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	.....
Long Point	120	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....
Northern Districts.								
Megiskan River	44	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waswanipi Lake	200	200	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Main	151	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mistassini Lake	175	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruperts House	344	344	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manouan Lake	74	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....
Upper St. Maurice	287	.....	.....	.....	287	.....	.....	.....
Labelle and Wright Counties (North)	116	...	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	.....
Quebec County (North)	55	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	.....
Other Nomads, Northern Quebec (estimated)	500	....	...	.....	500	.....	.....	.....
Total, Quebec Agencies	11,296	1,015	7	536	9,721	.....	.....	17

NOTE.—No information as to the ages of 2,645 Indians in Quebec.

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
....	178	186	155	149	86	95	252	280	65	69	59	44
....	19	20	31	24	12	13	56	57	4	5	4	4
....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
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....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	....
....	1,058	981	884	810	534	555	1,749	1,625	217	238	288	195

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.							
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATES.								
Assiniboine Agency.								
Carry the Kettle	212	.....	128	.....	46	.....	.....	.....
Crooked Lakes Agency.								
Cowessess	210	.....	18	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
Kahkwistahaw	103	.....	26	.....	25	.....	.....	.....
Little Bone and Sakimay	144	.....	16	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Ochapowace	116	.....	31	.....	27	.....	.....	.....
Total	573	.....	91	.....	257	.....	.....	.....
Moose Mountain Agency.								
White Bear	222	3	52	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle Agency.								
Little Black Bear	50	.....	14	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
Muscowpetung	79	.....	23	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
Okanase	46	.....	14	.....	24	.....	.....	.....
Pasquah	132	.....	24	.....	93	.....	.....	.....
Piapot	161	.....	40	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
Peepeekeesis	148	14	31	6	79	.....	.....	.....
Star Blanket	41	.....	10	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
File Hills Colony	91	14	23	6	48	.....	.....	.....
Standing Buffalo Sioux	188	.....	.....	.....	188	.....	.....	.....
Total	936	28	179	12	527	.....	.....	.....
Touchwood Hills Agency.								
Day Star	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishing Lake	114	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
George Gordon	214	130	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
Muscowequan	149	1	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....
Poorman	113	16	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Total	667	147	1	.....	135	.....	.....	.....
Pelly Agency.								
Cote	260	.....	175	.....	26	.....	.....	.....
Keeseekoose	140	7	13	.....	100	.....	.....	.....
The Key	90	44	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....
Valley River	78	.....	8	31	39	.....	.....	.....
Total	568	51	196	31	202	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911.

	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
38	16	15	13	13	8	3	55	66	16	17	4	4
6	29	21	24	26	6	11	32	48	7	6	8	5
52	7	12	10	12	3	3	20	28	3	5	5	5
109	5	11	12	13	12	7	39	41	1	3	7	1
58	10	11	12	14	8	5	26	27	1	2	1	2
225	51	55	58	65	29	26	117	144	12	16	21	13
153	34	26	19	17	2	3	50	57	6	8	17	6
6	4	3	5	5	3	10	8	6	2	4	1	2
27	4	7	10	8	1	3	16	21	5	4	5	7
8	2	3	2	4	3	4	9	14	2	3	.....	2
15	15	16	5	9	3	4	30	39	3	8	5	7
32	9	14	10	14	7	3	46	50	4	4	8	5
18	19	18	16	16	7	8	29	27	4	4	12	5
14	3	4	4	4	1	2	11	9	2	1	2	.....
.....	15	12	12	9	3	.....	20	20	....	.....	7	6
70	12	9	21	24	10	9	41	45	6	11	7	5
190	83	86	85	93	38	43	210	231	28	39	47	39
77	9	4	7	9	5	3	18	16	2	4	.....	3
105	18	10	19	8	4	5	22	22	4	2	3	2
50	27	25	19	21	9	2	50	51	4	6	5	2
66	19	18	10	20	7	4	34	33	1	3	9	3
86	11	13	10	15	3	4	21	28	4	4	2	.....
384	84	70	65	73	28	18	145	150	15	19	19	10
59	32	25	39	35	8	7	50	54	1	5	10	5
20	19	14	13	18	7	8	22	34	5	.....	2	4
9	9	14	8	15	6	6	14	18	3	1	3	1
.....	15	4	4	12	2	2	17	18	2	2	5	4
88	75	57	64	80	23	23	103	124	11	8	20	14

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATES—*Continued.*								
Battleford Agency.								
Bear's Head	30							
Lean Man	1	20	...	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Mosquito	63							
Kopwayawakenum	92	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....
Little Pine and Lucky Man	145	69	.....	.....	56	.....	.....	.....
Moosomin	132	41	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....
Poundmaker	109	10	.....	.....	97	.....	.....	...
Red Pheasant	154	108	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Sweet Grass	75	30	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....
Thunderchild	124	46	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....
Total	925	324	.....	.....	449	.....	.....	.....
Carlton Agency.								
Ahtahkakoop	232	212	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Kenemotayoo	127	61	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
Mistawasis	140	2	91	.....	47	.....	.....	.....
Pelican Lake	54	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Petaquakey	117	.....	5	.....	112	.....	.....	.....
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake)	161	34	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Lake (William Charles)	214	213	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
James Roberts	530	511	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....
Peter Ballendine	541	124	.....	.....	417	.....	.....	.....
Wahspaton—Sioux	67	.....	31	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,183	1,157	130	.....	660	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake Agency.								
Beardy	128	.....	18	.....	105	.....	.....	.....
James Smith	237	237	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Smith	155	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kinistino	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nut Lake	227	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Okenasis	30	7	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....
One Arrow	96	.....	.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....
Total	948	399	18	.....	214	.....	.....	.....
Onion Lake Agency								
Island Lake	187	21	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Keeheewin	189	12	.....	.....	177	.....	.....	.....
Kinosayo (Chipewyan)	279	.....	.....	.....	279	.....	.....	.....
Ooneepowhayo	49	16	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Puskeeahkeewin	23	5	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....
Seekaskootch	185	63	.....	.....	110	.....	.....	.....
Weemisticooseahwasis	80	6	.....	.....	73	.....	.....	.....
Sweet Grass (attached to Seekaskootch)	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,010	141	.....	.....	721	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.	From 6 to 15 years. inclusive.	From 16 to 20 years inclusive.	From 21 to 65 years inclusive.	From 65 years upwards.	Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
	3	3	2	2	2	1	7	7	.....	3	.....	.....
64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	4	2	5	2	5	17	19	2	2	1	.....
10	9	7	12	7	9	7	12	22	3	4	.....	.....
20	11	12	12	9	14	5	33	41	4	4	5	.....
25	9	14	10	14	7	13	30	29	1	5	2	.....
2	13	9	11	9	7	3	24	26	3	4	.....	.....
6	12	11	12	11	8	10	39	44	4	3	.....	2
9	5	6	5	5	5	2	19	23	1	4	.....	.....
16	10	9	10	10	10	3	30	35	3	4	.....	.....
152	76	76	76	72	64	49	212	246	21	33	8	2
6	22	26	24	19	15	11	48	57	3	7	3	4
35	13	10	13	10	11	11	24	28	3	4	8	9
.....	13	10	14	14	9	9	31	36	2	2	3	2
46	8	5	4	4	6	6	6	13	1	1	2	2
.....	10	15	10	11	9	9	23	27	1	2	5	4
114	16	17	20	9	12	7	32	45	1	2	8	7
.....	16	17	22	23	23	21	39	48	1	4	7	7
.....	62	73	65	75	33	30	73	98	9	12	28	6
.....	77	63	66	70	29	26	96	100	5	9	32	12
35	6	12	5	3	2	5	15	16	3	.....	3	4
236	243	248	243	238	149	135	387	468	29	43	99	57
5	8	21	15	19	3	6	22	31	2	1	4	5
.....	34	34	26	24	8	7	46	47	5	6	10	17
.....	20	18	14	16	6	7	34	36	3	1	8	5
75	13	11	10	10	2	1	12	15	.....	1	6	1
225	25	39	30	16	10	16	46	43	1	1	12	4
.....	3	5	3	3	1	2	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	11	7	17	4	6	4	18	23	2	4	4	6
317	114	135	115	92	36	43	182	204	13	14	44	38
134	19	18	21	27	2	3	42	40	5	10	11	11
.....	14	20	29	26	7	3	38	38	5	9	10	4
.....	31	28	42	38	4	4	57	67	2	6	13	16
1	6	2	2	5	2	2	12	12	2	4	1	2
.....	.....	2	2	3	1	1	4	7	.....	3	1	1
12	19	19	18	19	7	5	44	43	2	9	5	14
1	6	7	8	13	2	1	18	19	1	5	3	3
.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	.....	4	6	1	.....	.....	3
148	97	96	124	134	25	19	219	232	18	46	44	54

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
SASKATCHEWAN INSPECTORATES—*Continued.*								
SIOUX.								
Whitecap, Moose Woods	62	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Jaw	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	186	.....	.....	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Saskatchewan Inspectorates	8,430	2,250	795	102	3,225	.....	.....	.....

NOTE—124 Indians, no particulars received as to religion or age.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.	From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
	Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
	3	7	6	8	4	1	4	13	12	2	5	12	1
	3	7	6	8	4	1	4	13	12	2	5	12	1
	1,934	880	870	870	881	403	366	1,693	1,924	171	248	335	238

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
TREATY NO. 8 INSPECTORATE.								
Lesser Slave Lake Agency.								
Dunvegan	124	15			109			
Ft. Vermilion	552	32			520			
Little Red River	117				117			
Peace River Crossing	67	17			46			
Sturgeon Lake	199				199			
Wabiskaw	275	53			197			
Whitefish Lake	88	36			52			
Ft. St. John	117				117			
Kinnosayo's (Lesser Slave Lake)	410	110			300			
Northern District.								
Ft. McMurray	200				200			
Ft. Chipewyan	589				589			
Fond du Lac	413				413			
Ft. Smith	225				225			
Ft. Resolution	503				503			
Stragglers—Athabasca Landing	2				2			
Hay River	109	62			47			
Fort Nelson	126							
Total, Treaty No. 8 Inspectorate	4,116	325			3,636			
TREATY NO. 9 INSPECTORATE.								
Chapleau Agency.								
Chapleau	133	130			3			
Flying Post	92	92						
Metagami	89	81			8			
Missanaibi	57	52			5			
New Brunswick House	125	125						
Albany River District.								
Osnaburg	407	407						
Ft. Hope	504	350			154			
Marten's Falls	117				117			
English River	61	61						
James Bay District.								
Ft. Albany	806	406			400			
Moose Factory	320	320						
New Post	34	34						
Timiskaming Agency.								
Abitibi	278				278			
Sturgeon Falls Agency.								
Matatchewan	88				88			

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
4												
25												
126												
155												
	10	10	19	13	15	10	24	32			4	7
	5	8	8	7	8	9	19	27	1		2	12
	7	8	7	8	10	8	18	22	1		2	2
	5	7	6	7	5	5	10	12			3	2
	6	6	13	14	11	10	31	34			4	6
	13	5	6	5	1	2	19	34	2	1		

CENSUS OF

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Agency and Band.	Population.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
TREATY NO. 9 INSPECTORATE—*Continued.*								
Port Arthur Agency.								
Long Lake	146	.....	.....	.....	146	.....	.....	.....
Total, Treaty No. 9 Inspectorate	3,257	2,058	.....	.....	1,199	.....	.....	.....
TREATY NO. 10 INSPECTORATE.								
English River	179	.....	.....	.....	179	.....	.....	.....
Clear Lake	183	.....	.....	.....	183	.....	.....	.....
Canoe Lake	89	.....	.....	.....	89	.....	.....	.....
Barren Lands	186	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	.....	.....
Lac la Hache	91	.....	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....
Total, Treaty No. 10 Inspectorate	728	.....	.....	.....	728	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories and other unorganized Districts.								
UNGAVA DISTRICT.								
Fort George	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Whale River	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Whale River	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nichikun Post	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Chimo	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nomads (estimated)	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.								
Fort Severn	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trout Lake	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winisk River and other nomads	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Attawapiskat	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deer Lodge	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cat Lake	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.								
Arctic Red River 150; Ft. Good Hope 500; Fort Liard 300; Ft. McPherson 400; Ft. Norman 300; Ft. Providence 300; Ft. Rae 1,000; Ft. Simpson 350; Ft. Wrigley 150; nomads 550	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
YUKON	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 27

INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	46	44	59	54	50	44	121	161	4	1	15	29
.....	21	22	20	27	6	6	27	42	2	6	9	7
.....	15	23	19	23	6	8	37	41	4	7	10	5
.....	3	10	9	11	5	7	14	20	4	6	2	6
.....	16	9	28	30	10	9	32	46	3	3	11	28
.....	12	12	11	11	2	2	17	23		1	2	5
.....	67	76	87	102	29	32	127	172	13	23	34	51

RECAPITULATION :—CENSUS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Inspectorates, Agencies and Districts.	Population.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
Alberta Inspectorate	5,465	484	....	1,535	1,952	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia Inspectorates	24,338	4,245	418	3,529	11,609	.....	.....	226
Manitoba Inspectorates	13,876	4,771	380	2,653	2,030	75	.....	149
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island Inspectorate	2,026	.....	.....	.....	2,026	.....	.....	.....
	1,802	.....	.....	.....	1,802	.....	.....	.....
	292	.....	.....	.....	292	.....	.....	.....
Ontario Inspectorate	17,889	4,715	16	4,513	5,811	1,078	18	406
Quebec "	11,296	1,015	7	536	9,721	.....	.....	17
Saskatchewan Inspectorate	8,430	2,250	795	102	3,225	.....	.....	.....
Treaty No. 8 "	4,116	325	.....	.....	3,636	.....	.....	.....
" No. 9 "	3,257	2,058	.....	.....	1,199	.....	.....	.....
" No. 10 "	728	.....	.....	.....	728	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ungava	1,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	103,661	19,863	1,616	12,868	44,031	1,153	18	798
Eskimos.								
Davis Straits	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland Sound	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Shore of Hudson Strait	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South " "	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northeastern shore of Hudson Bay	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western " "	1,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arctic Coast Line to Herschel Island	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herschel Island	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Native Population	108,261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—There are no official returns for the religions belief of 13,978 Indians, or for the ages, births

OF INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.		From 6 to 15 years inclusive.		From 16 to 20 years inclusive.		From 21 to 65 years inclusive.		From 65 years upwards.		Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
1,494	601	577	578	478	302	286	1,201	1,261	57	124	187	230
1,633	1,707	1,716	1,998	1,924	1,141	1,098	5,454	5,474	516	632	741	700
2,987	1,114	1,109	1,300	1,264	678	618	2,354	2,620	228	269	491	356
.....	184	185	227	224	143	116	412	400	72	63	87	69
.....	197	212	174	179	90	80	408	370	49	43	50	28
.....	23	27	32	33	14	18	70	56	11	8	2	2
1,133	1,268	1,292	1,701	1,676	1,182	1,103	4,434	4.446	394	393	417	403
.....	1,058	981	884	810	534	555	1,749	1,625	217	238	288	195
1,934	880	870	870	881	403	366	1,693	1,924	171	248	325	238
155	.....	....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	46	44	59	54	50	44	121	161	4	1	15	29
.....	67	76	87	102	29	32	127	172	13	23	34	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,336	7,145	7,089	7,910	7,625	4,566	4,316	18,023	18,509	1,732	2,042	2,647	2,301
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

and deaths of 24,704 Indians.

RECAPITULATION :—CENSUS

ARRANGED under Departmental Inspectorates, Agencies and

Provinces and Districts.	Population.	Religion.						
		Anglican.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Roman Catholic.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Other Christian Beliefs.
Alberta	8,088	747	.....	1,535	4,283	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	24,581	4,245	418	3,529	11,726	.....	.....	226
Manitoba	6,104	2,135	387	796	1,401	75	.....	139
Nova Scotia	2,026	.....	.....	.....	2,026	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	1,802	.....	.....	.....	1,802	.....	.....	.....
Prince Edward Island	292	.....	.....	.....	292	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	22,496	6,736	17	4,513	6,668	1,078	18	406
Quebec	11,462	1,015	7	536	9,887	.....	.....	17
Saskatchewan	9,439	2,573	787	71	3,931	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories	12,625	2,412	.....	1,888	2,015	.....	.....	10
Ungava	1,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yukon	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	103,661	19,863	1,616	12,868	44,031	1,153	18	798
Eskimos.								
Davis Straits	260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland Sound	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North shore of Hudson Strait	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South " "	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northeastern shore of Hudson Bay	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wertern " "	1,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arctic Coast Line to Herschel Island	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herschel Island	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Native Population	108,261	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—There are no official returns for the religious belief of 13,978 Indians, or for the ages, births

OF INDIANS

Districts for the Quinquennial period ended March 31, 1911—*Continued.*

	Under 6 years.	From 6 to 15 years inclusive.	From 16 to 20 years inclusive.	From 21 to 65 years inclusive.	From 65 years upwards.	Births and Deaths.	
Pagan.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Births.	Deaths.
1,523	601	577	578	478	302	286	1,201	1,261	57	124	187	230
1,759	1,707	1,716	1,998	1,924	1,141	1,098	5,454	5,474	516	632	741	700
1,171	657	639	658	638	370	333	1,225	1,278	137	159	253	173
.....	184	185	227	224	143	116	412	400	72	63	87	69
.....	197	212	174	179	90	80	408	370	49	43	50	28
.....	23	27	32	33	14	18	70	56	11	8	2	2
2,861	1,567	1,591	2,111	2,102	1,361	1,255	5,212	5,376	451	453	563	542
.....	1,058	981	884	810	534	555	1,749	1,625	217	238	288	195
1,953	966	976	1,000	1,012	449	412	1,874	2,157	188	281	373	286
69	185	185	248	225	162	163	418	512	34	41	103	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9,336	7,145	7,089	7,910	7,625	4,566	4,316	18,023	18,509	1,732	2,042	2,647	2,301
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

and deaths of 24,704 Indians.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians derive their Support.						
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Total Value of Lands in Reserve.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and Fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.
Alberta.	Acres.	Acres.	$ cts.				
Blackfoot	299,950	250	1,273,803 00	24			132
Blood	346,601	2,725	3,554,485 00				318
Edmonton	33,355	1,514	482,134 00	51	70	43	67
Hobbema	238	790	390,694 00	72	58	32	82
Lesser Slave Lake	11,450	50	300,640 00		47	1	24
Peigan	92,283	1,255	954,930 00	58			125
Saddle Lake	79,636	1,449	481,992 00	99	170		135
Sarcee	58,120	218	1,099,596 00	20	16	6	23
Stony	44,365	355	157,915 00		100		65
Total	965,998	8,606	8,696,189 00	324	461	82	971
British Columbia.							
Babine and Upper Skeena	7,847	627	54,908 00		885	445	30
Bella Coola	82	31	97,840 00		415	54	5
Stuart Lake	2,965	232	62,576 00	3	745	42	34
Cassiar (Stickine)	330		390 00		65	16	
Cowichan	5,405	3,202	726,835 00	25	104	331	
New Westminster	3,456	2,909	660,555 00	403	530	480	305
Okanagan	106,451	8,290	926,856 00	207	107		191
Kamloops	76,287	4,335	596,838 00	337	202	10	332
Kootenay	38,346	1,650	133,147 00	127	146	72	112
Kwawkewlth	314	12¾	53,166 00		696	233	
Nass	303	112	65,747 00		456	84	
Lytton	58,947	5,225	676,842 00	455	336	150	369
Queen Charlotte	130	20	4,485 00		66	8	

West Coast	314	54	24,002 00	.....	603	64	.....
Williams Lake	20,801	1,791	303,304 00	164	201	121	141
Total	321,978	28,490	4,387,491 00	1,721	5,557	2,110	1,519
MANITOBA.							
Birtle	17,502	2,724	352,555 00	60	59	19	74
Clandeboye	12,515	488	376,360 00	234	1	236	94
Griswold	9,406	2,604	204,118 00	67	44	18	28
Manitowapah	40,553	411	173,261 00	100	200	.....	.....
Portage la Prairie	17,758	1,317	172,429 00	43	130	100	28
Valley River Band	9,149	131	59,055 00	10	13	10	7
Total	106,883	30,075	1,337,778 00	514	447	383	231
NEW BRUNSWICK.							
Northeastern Division:—							
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	1,370	980	45,375 00	173	142	252	.....
Northern Division:—							
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	167	280	11,426 00	10	.....	25	.....
Southwestern Division:—							
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	138	27	12,450 00	26	53	107	.....
Total	1,675	1,287	69,251 00	209	195	384	.....

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
Alberta.												$ cts.
Blackfoot										10		3,000 00
Blood			1	2	44			3		7	1	36,750 00
Edmonton	2	1	1	1	1		1	2	2	77	1	16,515 00
Hobbema				1	1			1				11,761 00
Lesser Slave Lake												
Peigan	1					1		1		6		12,750 00
Saddle Lake								3				200 00
Sarcee						1	1	1	1			10,000 00
Stony						1		2	1			1,100 00
Total	3	1	2	4	46	3	2	13	4	100	2	92,076 00
British Columbia.												
Babine and Upper Skeena							1					800 00
Bella Coola								4				4,700 00
Stuart Lake												
Cassiar (Stickine)						1						200 00
Cowichan						4		7				10,245 00
New Westminster						29	4	?				52,300 00
Okanagan						8	2					5,400 00
Kamloops						10	1					13,200 00
Kootenay					1	5		1				25,180 00
Kwawkewlth								4				2,875 00
Nass	3			4		7	5	7		14		59,250 00
Lytton						28						14,830 00
Queen Charlotte						2		2		1		4,800 00

West Coast												
Williams Lake						25						39,050 00
Total	3			4	1	119	13	28		15		232,830 00
MANITOBA.												
Birtle						3		2	3	1		1,755 00
Clandeboye						5	1	9			2	38,000 00
Griswold					4	2		1				5,000 00
Manitowapah						8		10		12		6,875 00
Portage la Prairie						1	1	2	1	6		2,050 00
Valley River Band								1				450 00
Total					4	19	2	25	4	19	2	54,130 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.												
Northeastern Division—												
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties						6	3	3		5		10,500 00
Northern Division—												
Madawaska and Victoria Counties						1	1	2		3	1	8,085 00
Southwestern Division—												
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. John and York Counties									4			4,200 00
Total						7	4	5	4	8	1	22,785 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1811.

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
ALBERTA.																$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Blackfoot	13,229	19	..	19	132	.....	1	68	3	37	1	5	3	1	...	1,100 00	19,550 00	20,650 00
Blood	3,392	....	..	7	20	.....	....	70	....	100	....	....	18	....	32	.....	11,590 00	11,590 00
Edmonton	5,020	....	..	10	69	33	2	81	15	37	5	32	8	5	4	4,300 00	21,500 00	25,800 00
Hobbema	1,915	....	..	2	68	39	....	57	....	47	2	14	19	7	....	1,770 00	11,520 00	13,290 00
Lesser Slave Lake	197	....	..	.	35	.....	....	30	....	17	....	7	3	...	...	400 00	5,225 00	5,625 00
Peigan	16,700	....	..	25	104	5	3	41	....	25	....	....	20	....	....	12,400 00	8,890 00	21,290 00
Saddle Lake	68,823	....	..	....	188	.. ..	....	42	....	159	....	10	....	2	....	9,315 00	14,800 00	24,115 00
Sarcee	69,120	....	..	2	50	.. ..	....	28	1	18	.. .	2	1	2	....	7,000 00	4,000 00	11,000 00
Stony	11,000	....	..	.....	130	.....	...	44	...	25	....	....	....	....	....	7,500 00	13,000 00	20,500 00
Total	189,396	19	..	65	796	77	6	461	19	465	8	70	72	17	36	43,785 00	110,075 00	153,860 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena	885	....	..	363	310	69	...	64	....	49	...	38	124	....	....	13,400 00	106,200 00	119,600 00
Bella Coola	701	....	..	334	.....	150	....	6	.. .	8	....	....	18	....	....	1,500 00	73,500 00	75,000 00
Stuart Lake	385	....	..	37	210	94	....	25	....	29	....	3	38	....	...	3,850 00	32,170 00	36,020 00
Cassiar (Stickine)	.....	....	..	....	27	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	10,250 00	10,250 00
Cowichan	5,439	....	..	567	10	23	213	5	....	71	....	....	....	....	....	105,350 00	87,600 00	192,950 00
New Westminster	4,019	..	..	597	58	249	233	212	1	210	61	4	27	1	....	11,821 00	120,436 00	132,257 00
Okanagan	21,000	....	..	49	163	.....	....	133	2	36	26	2	67	1	...	42,000 00	55,750 00	97,750 00
Kamloops	44,200	....	..	49	273	.....	...	172	....	18	18	24	75	2	....	48,400 00	79,850 00	128,250 00
Kootenay	1,650	....	..	36	143	86	34	23	....	24	....	....	23	....	....	9,885 00	13,760 00	23,645 00
Kwawkewith	27	...	..	89	.....	165	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	615 00	30,515 00	31,130 00
Nass	69	...	..	480	10	27	3	2	....	2	....	1	116	....	....	3,865 00	189,750 00	193,615 00
Lytton	55,299	....	..	264	350	65	90	356	.. .	100	68	69	180	1	....	112,176 00	151,210 00	263,386 00
Queen Charlotte	10	....	..	116	5	5	15	.....	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	200 00	24,000 00	24,200 00

West Coast	64			453		248	1	3								2,100 00	101,550 00	103,650 00
Williams Lake	9,170			8	410		14	221			8		234			19,845 00	52,100 00	71,945 00
Total	143,118			3,442	1,969	1,181	603	1,224	3	547	181	141	942	5		375,007 00	1,128,641 00	1,503,648 00
MANITOBA.																		
Birtle	10,510			13	76	28	3	94	10	75	7	57	3	5		1,891 00	16,210 00	18,101 00
Clandeboye	3,545			3	456			27		195		40	8			6,800 00	87,400 00	94,200 00
Griswold	1,130			29	32	27		35	15	14	1	36	23			860 00	12,800 00	13,660 00
Manitowapah	563				343	32		140		246	23	144	8	49		1,065 00	22,515 00	23,580 00
Portage la Prairie	2,950				64	32		51		36	4	14	4	4		3,600 00	4,400 00	8,000 00
Valley River Band	1,269				18	1		12		13		2				462 00	3,937 00	4,399 00
Total	19,467			45	989	120	3	359	25	579	35	293	46	58		14,678 00	147,262 00	161,940 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.																		
Northeastern Division—																		
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	930			188		35	38	58		51	20		49	1		2,075 00	22,225 00	24,300 00
Northern Division—																		
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	220			49	2		10	10		10	2		9			550 00	8,000 00	8,550 00
Southwestern Division—																		
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	159			74	10	11	7	2		7	3					850 00	9,200 00	10,050 00
Total	1,309			311	12	46	55	70		68	25		58	1		3,475 00	39,425 00	42,900 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS- STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts,	
ALBERTA.																			$ cts.
Blackfoot	53	19	1	3	2	75	1	70	...	....	3	274	163	....	29	55	21	54	21,792 00
Blood	42	2	..	..	....	92	....	90	....	....	7	2,000	295	538	50	..	65	....	45,000 00
Edmonton	76	67	12	1	....	57	12	56	4	1	6	356	86	85	79	23	8	11	21,722 00
Hobbema	66	33	2	6	....	54	4	51	....	...	56	756	118	2	89	27	8	11	19,166 00
Lesser Slave Lake	5	3	....	....	....	6	....	7	....	....	2	11	9	1	16	6	4	1	2,335 00
Peigan	62	39	7	13	1	53	8	53	2	....	....	433	136	....	4	5	22	20	20,675 00
Saddle Lake	60	44	....	...	....	38	4	35	...	....	...	820	93	7	128	1	6	7	23,485 00
Sarcee	8	2	1	1	....	18	2	13	1	....	1	280	35	4	17	2	9	5	4,500 00
Stony	33	9	....	1	....	32	....	....	....	....	....	45	88	....	62	....	12	....	12,803 00
Total	405	218	23	25	3	425	31	375	7	1	75	4,975	1,023	637	474	119	155	109	171,478 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																			
Babine and Upper Skeena	6	2	....	....	....	4	....	2	..	....	43	4,550	9	1	66	2	....	....	7,400 00
Bella Coola	7	4	...	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	30	.....	12	2	15	....	....	....	3,250 00
Stuart Lake	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	4	1,215	2	....	11	30	3	....	3,160 00
Cassiar (Stickine)	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cowichan	161	114	...	5	3	45	17	29	7	16	9	4,064	182	2	13	8	31	162	35,575 00
New Westminster	78	66	...	4	....	21	3	5	....	2	....	1,745	82	5	5	....	....	5	12,571 00
Okanagan	147	122	2	4	84	48	9	35	5	2	....	486	74	2	74	27	21	37	19,715 00
Kamloops-Okanagan	182	123	1	2	101	45	8	44	6	1	....	599	76	1	126	12	18	23	20,284 00
Kootenay	127	31	....	....	....	34	4	24	3	1	....	278	62	....	64	7	13	13	15,642 00
Kwawkewlth	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	815	1	....	....	....	....	....	2,800 00
Nass	5	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	113	1,600	4	1	104	3	....	....	8,450 00
Lytton	203	147	....	2	94	32	3	24	15	2	20	1,160	89	1	124	37	16	24	20,676 00
Queen Charlotte	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	250	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	500 00

West Coast	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	191	5	....	....	....	....	13	936 00
Williams Lake	185	74	....	....	59	96	6	90	....	....	....	114	.....	86	....	106	78	....	41,965 00
Total	1,107	686	3	17	341	327	50	253	36	24	235	17,067	598	101	602	232	180	277	192,924 00
MANITOBA.																			
Birtle	87	59	25	5	1	53	23	45	6	....	....	1,675	83	....	78	43	31	56	12,991 00
Clandeboye	75	47	1	....	....	65	...	44	2	....	12	17	12	4	91	12	16	14	26,200 00
Griswold	92	39	15	1	....	27	30	24	5	1	4	472	64	....	59	38	46	32	16,155 00
Manitowapah	27	20	....	....	....	50	....	45	....	....	8	780	79	16	129	79	6	68	9,400 00
Portage la Prairie	37	25	10	1	....	22	10	22	4	....	1	250	36	10	32	37	10	42	7,500 00
Valley River Band	6	3	1	....	....	7	1	5	....	....	....	.....	11	....	13	....	4	7	2,000 00
Total	304	193	52	7	1	224	64	145	17	1	25	3,194	285	30	402	209	113	219	74,246 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.																			
Northeastern Division:—																			
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	25	23	....	7	3	7	....	5	....	....	19	1,445	15	...	67	16	28	19	4,070 00
Northern Division:—																			
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	8	8	....	5	1	3	....	6	....	....	1	40	10	....	7	6	4	4	1,400 00
Southwestern Division:—																			
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	9	8	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	107	10	...	8	....	....	...	1,080 00
Total	42	39	....	15	4	11	..	12	....	....	20	1,592	35	....	82	22	32	23	6,550 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses-			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
ALBERTA.																		$ cts.
Blackfoot	20	1,550	180	5	.....	338	389	597	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	15	98,770 00
Blood,.	46	36	2,539	148	... .	648	1,672	3,607	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	209,115 00
Edmonton	2	238	... .	.....	8	15	208	341	.....	.....	....	.....	59	10	.....	.....	430	23,907 00
Hobbema	....	407	87	.....	10	48	141	144	.....	.....	.....	....	7	.....	.....	.....	256	27,051 00
Lesser Slave Lake	5	117	8	8	...	36	76	19	.....	.....	3	5	...	...	.....	..	.....	10,580 00
Peigan	3	1,255	200	.....	.....	219	606	848	. ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	100,030 00
Saddle Lake	.....	272	78	2	78	107	335	356	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	8	10	.....	400	51,160 00
Sarcee	.....	377	20	.....	.....	5	109	190	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	29.895 00
Stony	.....	1,400	....	.. ..	.....	77	374	295	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000 00
Total	76	5,652	3,112	163	96	1,493	3,910	6,397	.....	.....	3	19	66	18	10	.....	1,281	610,508 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena	36	272	50	12	....	10	111	63	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. .	.....	.....	28,050 00
Bella Coola	5	230	24	4	.....	10	26	24	.....	.....	.....	. .	30	.....	5	4	327	7,895 00
Stuart Lake	32	289	63	17	.....	40	136	78	...	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	....	.....	26,300 00
Cassiar (Stickine)	.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,150 00
Cowichan	159	269	58	8	6	47	345	192	409	1,065	.....	5	30	.....	347	330	5,100	42,990 00
New Westminster	59	437	79	37	62	83	580	393	194	283	38	202	1,447	.....	20	773	2,482	52,161 00
Okanagan	40	1,525	415	25	.....	147	510	885	12	10	23	207	627	.....	10	15	936	92,743 00
Kamloops	64	1,963	522	17	....	81	336	522	15	20	11	72	200	.....	.....	.....	900	101,987 00
Kootenay	55	1,270	185	39	....	84	765	620	.... .	. .	.....	.....	...	.....	..	.....	760	87,314 00
Kwawkewlth	.....	3	....	1	.....	1	3	3	.....	11	.....	.....	... ..	.....	..	20	50	1,490	1,870 00
Nass	1	8	....	3	.....	11	7	6	10	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,520	760 00

Lytton	83	2,576	938	39	10	179	719	897	38	58	27	153	715		26	162	1,687	148,469 00
Queen Charlotte	20	20	12	12		26	38	20								20	100	6,200 00
West Coast		16		13			73	41	5	10							1,000	5,250 00
Williams Lake	3	1,392	270	28		12	875	313			1	32	113	7	1		1,278	63,410 00
Total	557	10,281	2,517	255	78	731	4,524	4,057	683	1,447	100	671	3,162	7	429	1,354	17,580	666,549 00
MANITOBA.																		
Birtle	4	289		10	29	134	157	169					5		2		424	36,871 00
Clandeboye	4	212	24	11	138	202	260	210			2	5					150	30,675 00
Griswold		193	6		8	2	5							9	3	10	170	14,066 00
Manitowapah	7	319	38	35	70	174	676	845	1	22	1	9	33				119	36,700 00
Portage la Prairie		122	9	4	35	19	63	59				5	48				158	7,800 00
Valley River Band																		4,396 00
Total	15	1,135	77	60	280	531	1,161	1,283	1	22	3	19	86	9	5	10	1,021	136,508 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.																		
Northeastern Division— Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties		33				64	31						28				315	3,305 00
Northern Division— Madawaska and Victoria Counties		12		1			7	10						1			83	2,150 00
Southwestern Division— Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties		9					3	7					15				220	1,045 00
Total		54		1		64	41	17					43	1			618	6,500 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911—*Continued.*

Agency.	General Effects.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of		
									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ csr.
Alberta.											
Blackfoot		14		62	41		48	135	5,230 00	7,600 00	1,430,845 00
Blood		1		40	10		40	220	2,200 00	6,000 00	3,865,140 00
Edmonton			21	57	83	60	1,424	121	2,963 00	2,855 00	575,896 00
Hobbema		1		31	69	45	1,401	106	3,425 00	1,797 00	467,184 00
Lesser Slave Lake			22	26	25	41	371	31	3,660 00	1,945 00	324,785 00
Peigan		4		20	35		110		1,415 00	3,000 00	1,114,090 00
Saddle Lake		21	58	36	119	146	1,130	178	4,860 00	4,510 00	590,322 00
Sarcee				6	8		50	70	500 00	2,000 00	1,157,491 00
Stony				125	12	2	240	150	2,500 00	9,500 00	264,318 00
Total		41	101	403	402	294	4,814	1,011	26,753 00	39,207 00	9,790,071 00
British Columbia.											
Babine and Upper Skeena		4	211	543	328	150	6,700	88	40,600 00	25,700 00	277,058 00
Bella Coola	157	60	158	443	262	82	2,970	104	36,950 00	26,700 00	252,335 00
Stuart Lake		1	150	434	235	98	4,580	10	21,045 00	9,390 00	158,491 00
Cassiar (Stickine)		4	1	145	30	8	2,000	110	6,800 00	1,500 00	20,290 00
Cowichan	137	1	412	362	307	67	30	185	26,475 00	36,100 00	1,071,170 00
New Westminster	103	131	402	345	377	147	939	744	37,672 00	50,461 00	997,977 00
Okanagan	2	9	35	189	56	23	335	204	4,791 00	9,450 00	1,151,914 00
Kamloops		1	69	216	85	88	335	349	6,686 00	16,400 00	883,645 00
Kootenay			57	185	26		115	151	5,016 00	5,000 00	294,944 00
Kwawkewlth	83	65	350	293	183	209	2,800	90	26,250 00	55,200 00	173,291 00
Nass	146	99	343	890	130	179	3,420	133	70,000 00	72,500 00	470,322 00
Lytton	11	63	125	366	198	389	1,095	529	16,767 00	32,209 00	1,173,179 00
Queen Charlotte	60	27	200	250	55	55	750	35	19,235 00	14,600 00	73,920 00

West Coast	106	9	1,250	189	418	76	1,750	359	42,200 00	29,350 00	205,388 00
Williams Lake	.....	25	57	329	52	.....	2,056	429	12,128 00	11,550 00	543,352 00
Total	805	499	3,820	5,179	2,742	1,571	29,875	3,520	372,615 00	396,010 00	7,747,276 00
MANITOBA.											
Birtle	11	.....	.....	26	52	25	870	94	1,720 00	3,190 00	427,183 00
Clandeboye	7	221	40	45	134	322	1,040	234	67,880 00	18,100 00	651,415 00
Griswold	.....	.....	5	49	67	.....	1,650	65	1,704 00	3,720 00	258,423 00
Manitowapah	35	154	116	121	274	1,089	6,615	294	11,000 00	11,950 00	272,766 00
Portage la Prairie	.....	11	8	41	45	30	900	85	1,450 00	2,950 00	202,179 00
Valley River Band	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	251	18	580 00	2,375 00	73,255 00
Total	53	386	169	292	582	1,466	11,326	790	84,334 00	42,285 00	1,885,221 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.											
Northeastern Division :—											
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	47	43	20	12	184	260	71	6	5,100 00	16,000 00	108,650 00
Northern Division :—											
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	.....	.....	12	10	6	...	55	4	850 00	3,400 00	35,861 00
Southwestern Division :—											
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	2	15	68	48	48	3	216	28	2,335 00	5,080 00	36,240 00
Total	49	58	100	70	238	263	342	38	8,285 00	24,480 00	180,751 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1910—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.																	
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Beans.			
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.		
Alberta.																		
Blackfoot	6	2	46	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
Blood	890	11,922	410	1,249	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
Edmonton	60	1,407	944	28,737	128	3,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
Hobbema	43	528	681	14,866	56	911	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
Lesser Slave Lake	.....	.....	15	.....	10	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
Peigan	832	400	378	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
Saddle Lake	46	525	289	7,419	29¼	486	.....	.....	... ..	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
Sarcee	25	.....	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
Stony	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
Total	1,902	14,784	3,100	52,271	223¼	4,807	.....	.....	..	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
British Columbia.																		
Babine and Upper Skeena	.....	.....	48	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
Bella Coola	....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	...	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
Stuart Lake	.....	.....	21	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
Cassiar (Stickine)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
Cowichan	5	225	217	10,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	55	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
New Westminster	57	2,260	384	27,000	.....	.....	15	900	140	5,080	....	....	....	....	15	508		
Okanagan	773	14,040	1,265	20,800	.....	.....	13	205	33	660	....	....	....	....	25	550		
Kamloops	267	4,165	1,317	20,020	.....	.....	13	162	47	1,025	....	....	....	....	37	720		
Kootenay	60	600	1,175	15,200	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
Kwawkewlth	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		
Nass	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....		

Lytton	179	4,310	615	16,740	5	100	21	605	96	2,800	...	...	...	...	74	1,433
Queen Charlotte	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
West Coast	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	....	.....
Williams Lake	226	4,460	313	3,735	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	9	180
Total	1,567	30,060	5,355	114,423	5	100	62	1,872	318	9,620	....	....	....	...	160	3,391
MANITOBA.																
Birtle	714	12,835	1,100	33,370	43	690	942	391	.....	.. ..	...	...	...	...	..	.....
Clandeboye	68	1,020	190	5,700	10	200	.....	.....	....	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Griswold	2,123	9,758	591	1,146	63	270	22	139	.....	....	...	...	....	....	....	.....
Manitowapah	...	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	....	...	....	....	.....	.....
Portage la Prairie	902	9,450	400	7,340	15	500	20	50	.....	.....	....	...	....	....	.....	....
Valley River Band	.....	.....	72½	1,507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	....	...	...	...	.....	.....
Total	3,807	33,063	2,353½	49,063	131	1,660	984	580	.....	.....	....	...	.. .	....	.....	.....
NEW BRUNSWICK.																
Northeastern Division— Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Ristigouche and Westmorland Counties	10	81	173	1,453	.....	.....	. ...	.....	.....	.....	....	....	7	115	¼	3
Northern Division— Madawaska and Victoria Counties	1	10	32	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36	.. ..	....	20	400	½	5
Southwestern Division— Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties,	.....	.....	6	360	....	..... .	...	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	3	62
Total	11	91	211	2,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36	....	....	27	515	3¾	70

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1910—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*											New Land Improvements.			
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First Time.	Land Fenced.
Alberta.									Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Blackfoot	4	.....	1	5	1	6	2	.....	.....	1,830	6	.....	5	12	21
Blood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	333	.....	.....
Edmonton	29	2,950	.....	.....	1	163	9	82	.....	2,248	248	15	275	236	400
Hobbema	.....	1,773	.....	.....	.....	315	10	.....	.....	3,934	420	6	59	.....	.....
Lesser Slave Lake	8	350	¼	9	1½	26	.....	.....	.....	670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peigan	14	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	800	20	.....	1,000	1,000	12,000
Saddle Lake	24	1,186	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,300	90	.....	15	.....	66,048
Sarcee	2	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stony	4	.....	1¼	.....	1¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	85	6,439	2½	14	4¾	510	31	82	.....	15,722	784	21	1,687	1,248	78,469
British Columbia.															
Babine and Upper Skeena	307	51,300	.....	.....	48	13,150	.....	.....	320	266	.....	109	109	109	101
Bella Coola	13	1,250	1	95	½	35	.....	.....	30	65	.....	5	4	4	20
Stuart Lake	67	4,600	.....	.....	26	5,250	.....	.....	102	438	.....	25	25	25	42
Cassiar (Stickine)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cowichan	35	2,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	761	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster	202	34,747	11	1,543	25	4,182	.....	.....	479	855	318	14	14	12	12
Okanagan	125	16,250	20	2,700	21	3,450	.....	.....	2,760	250	325	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops	142	19,300	22	2,500	21	2,750	4	550	1,345	310	234	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kootenay	80	6,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	425	115	10	10	10	10
Kwawkewlth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nass	42	3,795	¼	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Lytton	162	23,700	21	2,260	27	3,650	. .	.....	2,396	263	216	5	5	5	5	
Queen Charlotte	12	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
West Coast	2 1/3	390	1/6	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Williams	106	4,540	10 1/2	709	10	620	8	506	438	1,129	.....	64	41	23	302	
Total	1,296 11/16	170,247	85 1/2	9,864	179 1/2	33,087	12	1,056	8,880	4,067	1,211	237	208	188	492	
MANITOBA.																
Birtle	30	2,629	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	168	.....	1,825	1,014	...	284	46	923	
Clandeboye	52	7,800	6	57	5	115	2	40	.....	5,425	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Griswold	13	269	1 1/4	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	471	73	.....	192	180	.....	
Manitowapah	35	3,100	6 1/4	435	4 1/2	500	...	.....	.....	3,700	.....	15	15	15	27	
Portage la Prairie	6	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	980	.....	.....	25	25	.....	
Valley River Band	2 1/4	246	.....	.....	1/2	35	.....	.....	.....	337	6	...	43	5	30	
Total	138 1/4	14,644	13 1/2	610	10	650	11	208	.....	12,738	1,093	15	559	271	950	
NEW BRUNSWICK.																
Northeastern Division—																
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	179	5,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	8	50	11	.....	.....	.....	
Northern Division—																
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	14	875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	77	.....	.....	7	.....	5	.....	
Southwestern Division—																
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	10	455	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	72	10	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	203	7,050	....	.....	.....	.....	3	72	174	11	54	18	.....	5	.....	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1910—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911—*Continued.*

Agency.	Buildings Erected.														Increase in Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
ALBERTA.															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Blackfoot	....	....	2	4	....	....	4	....	2	....	2	1	....	....	550 00	1,330 00	1,880 00
Blood	....	....	2	20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,665 00	700 00	2,365 00
Edmonton	....	....	1	9	1	2	11	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	2,133 00	1,655 00	3,788 00
Hobbema	....	....	2	10	4	....	7	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	210 00	830 00	1,040 00
Lesser Slave Lake	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	125 00	125 00
Peigan	....	....	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12,000 00	400 00	12,400 00
Saddle Lake	....	....	....	1	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,020 00	600 00	2,620 00
Sarcee	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	.....	100 00	100 00
Stony	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Total	....	....	7	47	7	2	30	1	3	....	4	1	1	1	18,578 00	5,740 00	24,318 00
BRITISH COLUMBIA.																	
Babine and Upper Skeena	....	....	9	15	7	....	15	....	7	....	12	11	....	....	6,650 00	9,500 00	16,150 00
Bella Coola	....	....	10	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	11,500 00	11,500 00
Stuart Lake	....	....	....	3	8	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,400 00	1,100 00	3,500 00
Cassiar (Stickine)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Cowichan	....	....	9	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400 00	2,550 00	2,950 00
New Westminster	....	....	5	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,045 00	1,750 00	2,795 00
Okanagan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
Kootenay	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	225 00	300 00	525 00
Kwawkewlth	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	800 00	800 00
Nass	....	....	16	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00
Lytton	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,760 00	400 00	2,160 00
Queen Charlotte	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4,000 00	4,000 00

West Coast			22													4,250 00	4,250 00
Williams Lake			3	1											2,900 00	900 00	3,800 00
Total			84	19	24	5	17		7		16	11			15,380 00	42,550 00	57,930 00
MANITOBA.																	
Birtle				6			10		5		5				1,301 00	1,485 00	2,786 00
Clandeboye				3												1,300 00	1,300 00
Griswold			1	3			4		2	1					600 00	700 00	1,300 00
Manitowapah				19	2		6		16		4				105 00	1,325 00	1,430 00
Portage la Prairie															100 00		100 00
Valley River Band				1			4		2						245 00	475 00	720 00
Total			1	32	2		24		25	1	9				2,351 00	5,285 00	7,636 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.																	
Northeastern Division :—																	
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties			4												90 00	650 00	740 00
Northern Division :—																	
Madawaska and Victoria Counties															50 00		50 00
Southwestern Division :—																	
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties																	
Total			4												140 00	650 00	790 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911—*Continued.*

Agency-	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries-	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
Alberta.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Blackfoot	24,000 00	13,000 00	13,000 00	.....	150 00	900 00	200,000 00	251,050 00
Blood	65,164 00	18,880 00	9,500 00	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	95,044 00
Edmonton	29,751 00	6,262 00	4,257 00	.....	1,105 00	9,080 00	4,670 00	55,125 00
Hobbema	15,182 00	1,317 00	978 00	854 00	635 00	2,763 00	4,159 00	25,888 00
Lesser Slave Lake	4,345 00	160 00	150 00	.....	350 00	2,100 00	50 00	7,155 00
Peigan	7,000 00	9,000 00	4,000 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	4,000 00	25,000 00
Saddle Lake	12,343 00	6,205 00	1,450 00	.....	1,000 00	2,200 00	500 00	23,698 00
Sarcee	3,000 00	1,240 00	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	900 00	8,140 00
Stony	1,320 00	1,611 00	1,882 00	.....	.....	8,183 00	18,276 00	31,273 00
Total	162,105 00	57,675 00	38,217 00	1,854 00	3,240 00	25,226 00	234,055 00	522,373 00
British Columbia.								
Babine and Upper Skeena	50,800 00	1,100 00	43,500 00	.....	13,500 00	20,600 00	28,000 00	157,500 00
Bella Coola	2,700 00	900 00	38,500 00	.....	59,000 00	18,100 00	6,000 00	125,200 00
Stuart Lake	19,475 00	2,110 00	13,500 00	.....	12,750 00	22,170 00	5,850 00	75,855 00
Cassiar (Stickine)	.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	100 00	12,000 00	1,000 00	18,100 00
Cowichan	21,730 00	4,225 00	27,075 00	.....	27,350 00	750 00	1,150 00	82,280 00
New Westminster	41,045 00	4,915 00	61,360 00	.....	49,025 00	32,120 00	58,665 00	247,130 00
Okanagan	68,238 00	5,350 00	41,000 00	.....	3,500 00	4,450 00	1,400 00	123,938 00
Kamloops	37,360 00	2,025 00	74,000 00	1,500 00	9,600 00	7,750 00	3,250 00	135,485 00
Kootenay	24,700 00	7,000 00	16,500 00	.....	1,795 00	4,250 00	3,400 00	57,645 00
Kwawkewlth	.....	.....	8,300 00	.....	54,450 00	5,450 00	20,050 00	88,250 00
Nass	400 00	190 00	19,715 00	.....	111,900 00	7,800 00	15,150 00	155,155 00
Lytton	51,742 00	5,020 00	83,605 00	.....	28,845 00	11,570 00	15,949 00	196,731 00
Queen Charlotte	1,400 00	200 00	6,500 00	.....	15,500 00	3,500 00	1,200 00	28,300 00

West Coast	586 00	265 00	26,700 00	.....	30,900 00	5,400 00	37,000 00	100,851 00
Williams Lake	30,478 00	4,860 00	12,400 00	.....	6,300 00	13,690 00	8,350 00	76,078 00
Total	350,654 00	38,160 00	477,655 00	1,500 00	424,515 00	169,600 00	206,414 00	1,668,498 00
MANITOBA.								
Birtle	34,732 00	3,975 00	7,105 00	.....	485 00	3,100 00	2,525 00	51,922 00
Clandeboye	24,030 00	6,630 00	21,800 00	30 00	3,450 00	17,500 00	7,600 00	81,040 00
Griswold	13,052 00	1,770 00	1,940 00	.....	270 00	420 00	780 00	18,232 00
Manitowapah	7,317 00	3,045 00	13,950 00	.....	19,650 00	12,800 00	3,550 00	60,312 00
Portage la Prairie	13,880 00	400 00	4,000 00	.....	500 00	4,800 00	2,750 00	26,330 00
Valley River Band	1,906 00	19 00	595 00	.....	.....	679 00	1,408 00	4,608 00
Total	94,917 00	15,839 00	49,390 00	30 00	24,355 00	39,299 00	18,613 00	242,444 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.								
Northeastern Division :—								
Gloucester, Kent, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmorland Counties	3,750 00	.....	26,200 00	.....	9,075 00	345 00	9,400 00	48,770 00
Northern Division :—								
Madawaska and Victoria Counties	2,000 00	600 00	8,700 00	.....	50 00	.....	1,350 00	12,700 00
Southwestern Division :—								
Carleton, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, St. Johns and York Counties	472 00	930 00	16,950 00	.....	265 00	2,950 00	11,500 00	33,067 00
Total	6,222 00	1,530 00	51,850 00	.....	9,390 00	3,295 00	22,250 00	94,537 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians derive their Support.						
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Total Value of Lands in Reserves.	Number engaged in Farming	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and Fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.
Northwest Territories.	Acres.	Acres.	$ cts.				
Norway House	12,019	1,632	151,944 00	.....	169	.....	.....
The Pas	7,850	105	49,985 00	.....	380	33	.....
Total	19,869	1,737	201,929 00	.....	549	33	.....
Nova Scotia.							
Annapolis County	222	.....	900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	207	185	4,030 00	40	30	60	.....
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	400	400	4,000 00	15	.....	21	.....
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	17¾	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	53	.....
Colchester	20	15	1,700 00	.....	28	10	.....
Cumberland	240	10	1,550 00	.....	24	.....	.....
Digby	200	48	1,625 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax	.....	.....	515 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants	212	88	3,092 00	8	20	10	3
Inverness	595	535	7,100 00	32	.....	.....	.....
Kings	50	2	3,230 00	.....	20	20	1
Lunenburg	300	45	4,850 00	30	28	20	.....
Pictou	80	40	3,360 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens	200	200	2,000 00	15	27	18	.....
Richmond	150	180	4,890 00	.....	.....	18	18
Shelburne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	210	60	9,180 00	24	3	13	.....
Yarmouth	4	1	150 00	.....	22	.....	.....
Total	3,107¾	1,809	58,172 00	164	202	243	21

ONTARIO.

Alnwich	100	2,526	59,315 00	9			
Cape Croker	3,500	1,500	153,360 00	154	35	100	89
Caradoc	4,459	10,512	369,536 00	91			
Chapleau	45	20			200		
Christian Island	546	205	31,400 00	5	11	14	7
Fort Frances	76	134	219,295 00	1	502	192	12
Golden Lake	200	70	4,329 00	8	6	10	
Gore Bay	4,215	1,668	59,730 00	273	24	274	
Kenora	153	44	128,927 00		141	93	4
Lake Simcoe	546	205	31,400 00	5	11	14	7
Manitowaning	31,875	3,565	144,750 00	135	66	114	
Moravian	1,200	1,000	95,000 00	70	25	60	62
Mud Lake	900	300	40,000 00	11	60		
New Credit	1,925	3,825	224,450 00	38	2	35	
Parry Sound	1,174	810	116,407 00	73	91	45	
Port Arthur	408	252	93,407 00		246	75	
Rama	419	766	50,650 00	5	15	60	
Rice Lake	885	575	36,200 00	17	6		
Sarnia	2,801	2,895	483,975 00	117	9	21	24
Saugeen	4,000	1,180	66,320 00	75		100	
Sault Ste. Marie	1,446	1,566	55,300 00	36	84	171	
Savanne	962	58	101,281 00		200	82	
Scugog	20	740	56,800 00	4	10	10	3
Six Nations	8,296	26,400	1,092,400 00	430		380	430
Sturgeon Falls	45	355	229,327 00		97	14	5
Thessalon	440	527	103,876 00	3		120	
Tyendinaga	1,736	7,820	1,635,200 00	69	5	1	8
Walpole Island	33,420	1,010	247,600 00	70	40	101	101
Total	107,792	70,528	5,930,235 00	1,699	1,886	2,086	752

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Property, &c.
Northwest Territories.												$ cts.
Norway House						8	2	11				15,700 00
The Pas	1							2		5		2,275 00
Total	1					8	2	13		5		17,975 00
Nova Scotia.												
Annapolis County												
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties						1						3,500 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County						1		1				2,800 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County								1		2		3,000 00
Colchester								1		1		300 00
Cumberland						1						125 00
Digby						1		1	1			850 00
Halifax												
Hants						1		1		2		1,600 00
Inverness								2	1			2,830 00
Kings									1			
Lunenburg								1				300 00
Pictou						1		1				4,500 00
Queens												
Richmond						1	1	1			1	16,530 00
Shelburne												
Victoria								1		1		850 00
Yarmouth												
Total						7	1	11	3	6	1	37,180 00

Ontario.												
Alnwick						1	1	1	1	4		6,250 00
Cape Croker			1	1	1	2	2	2	2	5		15,750 00
Caradoc							3	5	1	11		7,625 00
Chapleau												
Christian Island			1			1	1	1	1			1,700 00
Fort Frances						1		5				3,075 00
Golden Lake						1		1	1			1,163 00
Gore Bay			2			4	1	2		1		6,900 00
Kenora								2				440 00
Lake Simcoe			1			1	1	1	1			1,700 00
Manitowaning					2	7	4	9	1	4		21,000 00
Moravian							1	1				4,500 00
Mud Lake						1	1	1	1	1	1	11,000 00
New Credit					3	2	1	1	2	3		8,300 00
Parry Sound	2				8	1	5	1	5			15,600 00
Port Arthur							3	6		2		9,200 00
Rama						1	1	1	2	2		4,500 00
Rice Lake						1	1	1	1			5,600 00
Sarnia			1	1		5	2	3	2	1		9,450 00
Saugeen						5	1	3	4	12		18,600 00
Sault Ste. Marie						6	1	4		1		12,500 00
Savanne						1		5				390 00
Scugog						1			1			1,000 00
Six Nations					2		1	10	2	21		26,500 00
Sturgeon Falls						3		3				9,000 00
Thessalon						4		5			1	9,250 00
Tyendinaga						2	1	4	3	6		39,000 00
Walpole Island							2	3		2	2	2,000 00
Total	2		6	2	16	51	34	81	31	76	4	251,993 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.																$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Norway House	347	....	....	.....	456	....	....	....	....	150	....	27	....	....	....	1,361 00	48,820 00	50,181 00
The Pas	123	....	....	14	160	36	....	20	....	57	...	12	...	2	...	1,230 00	22,850 00	24,080 00
Total	470	....	....	14	616	36	...	20	....	207	....	39	....	2	...	2,591 00	71,670 00	74,261 00
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Annapolis County	35	....	....	16	....	4	2	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	50 00	1,100 00	1,150 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	200	....	....	45	....	8	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60 00	3,700 00	3,760 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	400	....	....	13	....	8	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	600 00	5,300 00	5,900 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	2	...	....	25	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25 00	3,775 00	3,800 00
Colchester	15	....	....	19	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	20 00	1,400 00	1,420 00
Cumberland	10	....	....	22	....	6	4	4	..	3	1	....	....	....	....	25 00	1,000 00	1,025 00
Digby	300	....	....	24	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100 00	1,800 00	1,900 00
Halifax	....	....	....	25	....	19	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	258 00	940 00	1,198 00
Hants	80	....	....	14	....	3	7	1	....	7	1	....	....	....	....	200 00	1,400 00	1,600 00
Inverness	692	....	....	32	....	4	16	....	....	....	..	1	4	2	....	800 00	5,300 00	6,100 00
Kings	....	....	....	13	....	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	1,300 00	1,300 00
Lunenburg	502	....	....	17	....	4	10	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	250 00	2,750 00	3,000 00
Pictou	75	....	....	36	....	6	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	60 00	5,830 00	5,890 00
Queens	150	....	....	14	....	4	2	....	....	....	..	3	....	....	..	100 00	1,500 00	1,600 00
Richmond	10	....	....	....	....	3	9	5	....	9	1	....	....	1	....	100 00	1,700 00	1,800 00
Shelburne	10	....	....	8	1	2	3	...	....	....	1	1	....	..	....	475 00	1,850 00	2,325 00
Victoria	180	...	..	20	....	1	13	...	....	8	5	....	....	....	....	500 00	4,300 00	4,800 00

Yarmouth				3	1	1											225 00	225 00
Total	2,661			346	2	79	103	13		31	17	7	4	3		3,623 00	45,170 00	48,793 00
ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick	2,530			48	8	2	18	20	2	4	2		1	1		4,880 00	18,050 00	22,930 00
Cape Croker	1,400	3	1	35	40	10	40	45	2	30	12	1	3	8		2,500 00	41,190 00	43,690 00
Caradoc	14,800	5	10	193	114	18	44	128	20	76	36	47	24	29	37	28,214 00	93,744 00	121,958 00
Chapleau				7	27	1										300 00	6,175 00	6,475 00
Christian Island	582			14	19	1	8	15	2	12	9	5	5	5		800 00	6,500 00	7,300 00
Fort Frances	1,518			41	39	32		39		17						1,690 00	14,800 00	16,490 00
Golden Lake	120			2	21	1	4	6		6	5	2	2	7		300 00	2,625 00	2,925 00
Gore Bay	1,893			14	102	19	39	77	28	40	94	51	43	15	2	7,540 00	19,400 00	26,940 00
Kenora	52			1	146			43		13		18				78 00	4,820 00	4,898 00
Lake Simcoe	582			14	19	1	8	15	2	12	9	5	5	5		800 00	6,500 00	7,300 00
Manitowaning	6,690			28	371	46	119	285	2	70	224	128	242			6,960 00	43,400 00	50,360 00
Moravian	2,800		1	80	6		14	50	3	30	35		15			24,700 00	25,000 00	49,700 00
Mud Lake	600		1	30	6		10	10	5	10	5	2	5	2		3,720 00	18,000 00	21,720 00
New Credit	6,090	1	3	53	16	1	32	14	13	8	5	4	2	7	1	7,600 00	38,887 00	46,487 00
Parry Sound	875			47	115	34	13	44	6	48	17	1	7	5	2	2,850 00	23,078 00	25,928 00
Port Arthur	61			43	81	35		7		6				2		761 00	49,690 00	50,451 00
Rama	1,200			46	15		10	15	2	3	3		10	3		3,500 00	12,000 00	15,500 00
Rice Lake	796		1	10	8		13	14	2	7	10		2			3,962 00	14,920 00	18,882 00
Sarnia	6,735		3	107	7	11	26	60	7	17	15	24	2	5	18	8,400 00	53,320 00	61,720 00
Saugeen	1,400		1	76	31		30	75	15	23	30	1	10			1,500 00	9,500 00	11,000 00
Sault Ste. Marie	1,735			53	90	14	47	59	1	36	17	10	18	2		2,040 00	17,400 00	19,440 00
Savanne	83				133			15		8		12				124 00	4,102 00	4,227 00
Scugog				6	1	2	5	6		1						4,150 00	6,093 00	10,243 00
Six Nations	43,696	5	33	441	410	15	245	384	101	190	181	62	41	110	67	436,960 00	596,502 00	1,033,462 00
Sturgeon Falls	267			34	60	22	20	24	4	5	7	24	4	3		610 00	22,400 00	23,010 00
Thessalon	527			37	73	8	23	26		25	22	2	22			7,600 00	42,965 00	50,563 00
Tyendinaga	13,658	1	4	222	11		101	113	34	136	60	23	5	9	33	134,405 00	7,600 00	142,005 00
Walpole Island	1,150	1		93	89		5	57	2		25	51	2	7	47	14,400 00	27,000 00	41,400 00
Total	111,750	16	58	1,775	2,085	273	874	1,646	253	833	833	473	470	225	207	311,344 00	1,225,661 00	1,537,006 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																	Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
Northwest Territories.																			$ cts.
Norway House	13	12	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	7	955	4	2	4	....	....	....	1,330 00
The Pas	9	12	....	....	....	6	....	4	....	....	....	567	5	2	9	6	....	....	1,550 00
Total	22	24	....	....	....	9	....	7	....	....	7	1,522	9	4	13	6	....	....	2,880 00
Nova Scotia.																			
Annapolis County	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	10	1	....	7	....	....	1	80 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	30	1	3	3	2	....	....	200 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	10	10	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	38	12	8	10	5	....	1	1,500 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	29	....	....	....	....	....	....	43 00
Colchester	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	1	....	1	1	....	1	80 00
Cumberland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50	2	2	....	1	....	1	200 00
Digby	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	20 00
Halifax	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	35	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	281 00
Hants	2	1	....	5	....	2	....	2	....	....	8	200	2	....	4	5	2	3	1,800 00
Inverness	8	7	....	4	....	3	....	2	....	....	5	135	5	7	9	3	....	....	830 00
Kings	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	75 00
Lunenburg	5	4	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	17	5	3	2	3	....	....	350 00
Pictou	3	3	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	2	3	2	....	1	380 00
Queens	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	4	2	2	1	....	....	150 00
Richmond	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	200	5	5	11	1	....	....	450 00
Shelburne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	35 00
Victoria	6	4	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	150	4	4	5	3	1	4	540 00
Yarmouth	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	46	38	....	10	1	10	....	7	....	....	69	906	53	38	59	27	3	12	7,014 00

ONTARIO.																			
Alnwick	22	16	8	13	5	8	10	6	8	....	25	295	18	2	16	22	10	21	5,318 00
Cape Croker	28	25	2	...	2	14	2	20	15	1	2	300	25	1	25	15	16	16	6,831 00
Caradoc	147	120	39	113	27	55	30	49	37	4	29	2,337	85	12	76	71	45	150	24,353 00
Chapleau	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Christian Island	11	10	2	5	....	3	2	3	3	....	7	100	4	1	7	5	3	2	1,150 00
Fort Frances	26	25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	610	3	....	11	6	....	....	1,565 00
Golden Lake	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	.....	3	2	4	3	4	2	350 00
Gore Bay	55	44	....	2	....	17	1	17	5	1	32	2,706	41	2	60	61	14	40	12,050 00
Kenora	10	11	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	2,791	....	....	1	....	....	....	948 25
Lake Simcoe	11	10	2	5	....	3	2	3	3	....	7	100	4	1	7	5	3	2	1,150 00
Manitowaning	219	166	4	14	10	78	8	74	19	4	65	3,470	170	7	198	237	39	83	18,400 00
Moravian	60	55	9	60	5	17	4	30	15	....	5	500	40	...	20	5	6	35	8,500 00
Mud Lake	15	8	4	6	2	3	3	4	4	1	5	10	6	6	5	6	8	25	2,400 00
New Credit	39	23	13	31	6	18	14	16	15	1	1	200	24	5	20	20	11	32	8,000 00
Parry Sound	35	22	....	6	1	15	....	2	8	....	....	790	25	....	56	5	8	19	5,750 00
Port Arthur	17	8	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	....	....	215	8	....	9	....	....	1	1,567 00
Rama	10	3	2	....	....	2	1	2	2	....	4	100	4	....	2	10	....	4	1,200 00
Rice Lake	14	14	4	3	2	4	4	3	5	....	1	75	7	2	6	5	....	6	2,100 00
Sarnia	73	54	14	35	2	27	16	28	30	1	9	348	45	4	33	11	9	54	9,048 00
Saugeen	50	40	....	6	1	12	1	12	7	....	50	1,460	31	....	40	30	25	35	4,590 00
Sault Ste. Marie	68	33	....	8	3	4	....	11	11	....	5	1,180	19	5	66	15	3	7	5,780 00
Savanne	4	5	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,266	....	....	1	....	....	....	1,507 60
Scugog	5	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	....	1	43	2	....	3	2	4	2	592 00
Six Nations	372	310	96	173	96	172	119	166	170	4	49	3,742	298	67	219	167	131	246	201,360 00
Sturgeon Falls	14	4	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	1	14	.....	8	4	35	17	....	4	2,025 00
Thessalon	10	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	724	2	....	10	26	....	....	1,065 00
Tyendinaga	128	106	40	82	25	71	32	63	39	....	33	806	98	....	85	99	42	108	43,103 50
Walpole Island	30	30	1	23	2	13	1	12	12	....	....	800	56	6	50	10	35	56	8,000 00
Total	1,479	1,161	241	588	191	540	251	527	412	18	348	25,968	1,026	127	1,065	853	416	950	378,703 35

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31 1911.

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
	Stallion.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.																		$ cts.
Norway House	1	27	.....	16	49	49	182	204	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	10,625 00
The Pas	4	55	7	10	16	38	121	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,355 00
Total	5	82	7	26	65	87	303	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,980 00
NOVA SCOTIA.																		
Annapolis County	.....	1	.....	....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	12	200 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Co.	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	400 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	.. .	11	1	....	.....	.....	21	30	20	5	.....	.. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	2,275 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	20	55 00
Cumberland	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	25	125 00
Digby	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax	.....	2	.....	....	.....	.....	9	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	720 00
Hants	.....	4	.....	.. ..	.....	2	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00
Inverness	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	14	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	. ..	200	999 00
Kings	....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	....	. .	2	.....	.....	.....	100	400 00
Lunenburg	.. ..	3	1	1	8	10	12	16	26	20	.....	.....	8	15	14	12	25	1,000 00
Pictou	....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	280 00
Queens	.....	1	.....	.....	4	2	4	5	.....	.....	.....	....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00
Richmond	2	3	1	.....	.....	7	4	4	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	655 00
Shelburne	....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00
Victoria	.....	6	.....	4	.....	3	25	24	30	17	2	3	12	... .	.....	35	150	1,550 00

Yarmouth																		
Total	3	47	3	5	17	26	115	117	76	55	2	3	31	18	14	51	934	9,399 00
ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick		33	1	1		3	38	42				8	34	8	10	2	689	6,298 00
Cape Croker	1	80	8	1		30	35	60	25	20	3	30	100	25		10	300	13,085 00
Caradoc	1	260	26	9	1	70	182	183			4	71	170	297	53	116	5,638	45,404 00
Chapleau																		
Christian Island		17	3				21	15				3	10	9			222	3,758 00
Fort Frances	11	67			4		16	6										4,240 00
Golden Lake		7	1	1		3	7	5			1	6	10		4	12	46	1,000 00
Gore Bay	4	116	16	3		19	47	22	14	6	6	51	184	5	4	13	879	13,946 00
Kenora		78	1	11	16	14	25	17										4,305 00
Lake Simcoe		17	3				21	15				3	10	9			222	3,758 00
Manitowaning	16	491	90	20	9	89	310	233	60	20	13	259	921		6		3,740	25,275 00
Moravian																		
Mud Lake		30	2		20	20	30					5	20				500	6,100 00
New Credit	2	69	16	1		13	66	40	8		1	18	60	30	7	10	703	11,730 00
Parry Sound	7	57	12	11	3	7	89	32	2		1	12	20		2	10	1,070	10,150 00
Port Arthur		16		1			17	15									370	3,770 00
Rama		9				3	5	2				1		4	3	4	250	1,500 00
Rice Lake		19	5				18	19			2	3	30	9	62	99	431	4,210 00
Sarnia	2	94	10	3		2	53	29			5	11	10	66	9	99	8,231	14,818 00
Saugeen		80	8				50	50				18	25	20	10	15	150	7,400 00
Sault Ste. Marie	1	48	16	10	31	46	75	60			9	43	62	90	155	48	576	10,160 00
Savanne		7		3	9		19	12									16	1,429 80
Scugog		6	4				1	1				2	6	1	7		96	1,228 00
Six Nations	225	690	190	31	4	131	741	831	43	110	36	476	1,361	680	186	810	16,012	195,865 00
Sturgeon Falls	18	55	7	11	4	4	62	68			4	12			10	12	215	8,980 00
Thessalon	2	55					18	15			1	34	24				426	6,184 00
Tyendinaga	2	284	15	13		3	513	260			2	58	261	432	96	252	3,737	66,109 50
Walpole Island	26	182	5	12	8	40	185	220	15		13	60	110	175	55	115	1,600	17,400 00
Total	318	2,867	439	142	109	497	2,644	2,252	167	156	101	1,184	3,428	1,860	679	1,627	46,119	488,103 30

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	General Effects.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of		
									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Northwest Territories.											
Norway House	12	511	158	144	347	1,345	3,000	461	26,525 00	17,200 00	273,505 00
The Pas	.....	20	260	77	245	617	4,340	169	8,750 00	5,790 00	102,785 00
Total	12	531	418	221	592	1,962	7,340	630	35,275 00	22,990 00	376,290 00
Nova Scotia.											
Annapolis County	.....	.....	6	5	9	5	15	3	140 00	150 00	2,620 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	2	3	1	.....	30	3	6	.....	160 00	1,700 00	13,750 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	5	8	.....	.....	5	6	40	.....	320 00	1,600 00	18,395 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5 00	1,075 00	13,923 00
Colchester	.....	.....	.....	5	14	.....	20	.....	80 00	250 00	3,885 00
Cumberland	1	4	.....	10	16	.....	35	.....	220 00	400 00	3,645 00
Digby	.....	.....	5	9	7	.....	20	3	175 00	325 00	4,925 00
Halifax	4	7	2	13	32	8	45	.....	970 00	760 00	4,444 00
Hants	.....	2	2	3	20	.....	150	.....	195 00	.....	8,687 00
Inverness	3	13	.....	1	17	10	160	.....	385 00	930 00	1,315 00
Kings	.....	1	2	5	10	.....	100	1	125 00	200 00	5,330 00
Lunenburg	.....	5	6	5	6	.....	18	4	250 00	350 00	10,100 00
Pictou	2	2	.....	1	4	1	.....	.....	200 00	700 00	15,310 00
Queens	.....	4	7	7	6	10	12	6	250 00	275 00	4,575 00
Richmond	4	8	.....	.....	16	3	50	.....	.....	300 00	24,625 00
Shelburne	1	2	1	3	6	2	75	2	150 00	300 00	2,850 00
Victoria	3	10	2	3	18	3	150	.....	500 00	500 00	17,920 00
Yarmouth	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	10	1	75 00	250 00	700 00
Total	25	69	35	74	218	51	906	20	4,200 00	10,065 00	156,999 00

ONTARIO.											
Alnwick	1	5	39	17	33	2	1,850	27	2,461 00	7,594 00	110,166 00
Cape Croker	15	14	2	20	20	150	20	6	3,016 00	18,750 00	254,482 00
Caradoc	1	2	1	58	57	1	634	1	692 20	47,739 90	617,307 00
Chapleau	.....	1	138	73	132	258	582	119	7,125 00	5,950 00	.....
Christian Island	3	13	3	8	10	9	230	15	750 00	2,650 00	55,208 00
Fort Frances	29	23	210	84	146	506	3,730	87	7,907 00	6,925 00	259,497 00
Golden Lake	4	7	12	21	6	8	200	12	684 00	995 00	11,446 00
Gore Bay	33	28	.....	31	44	155	352	5	3,201 00	14,001 00	136,768 00
Kenora	.....	6	447	97	278	348	6,534	180	14,657 40	14,980 00	169,155 65
Lake Simcoe	3	13	3	8	10	9	230	15	750 00	2,650 00	48,708 00
Manitowaning	115	24	41	116	166	348	1,140	102	7,220 00	26,950 00	337,355 00
Moravian	.....	.....	.....	20	15	15	75	.....	300 00	34,000 00	212,000 00
Mud Lake	.....	4	50	20	50	.....	1,500	30	1,620 00	10,700 00	93,540 00
New Credit	1	2	2	10	20	.....	233	2	350 00	9,000 00	308,317 00
Parry Sound	22	55	34	68	76	33	1,325	84	6,870 00	17,350 00	212,630 00
Port Arthur	49	50	302	131	231	1,117	650	206	14,062 00	6,190 00	178,647 00
Rama	1	2	50	25	20	.....	500	50	1,100 00	4,300 00	78,750 00
Rice Lake	.....	.....	14	15	8	.....	900	14	1,480 00	6,200 00	74,672 00
Sarnia	.....	18	.....	15	37	2	83	3	640 00	14,894 00	594,545 00
Saugeen	.....	4	.....	40	80	23	110	20	1,000 00	5,590 00	114,500 00
Sault Ste. Marie	22	31	50	62	106	148	409	54	5,300 00	19,600 00	119,080 00
Savanne	1	2	478	120	283	519	5,745	236	16,401 50	16,657 00	141,894 40
Scugog	.....	1	9	1	7	.....	429	5	342 00	1,075 00	71,280 00
Six Nations	.....	5	3	40	141	.....	290	4	1,300 00	39,985 00	41,285 00
Sturgeon Falls	14	42	135	99	134	196	1,410	143	8,875 00	20,300 00	301,517 00
Thessalon	41	20	75	9	116	242	667	58	4,858 00	7,793 00	183,091 00
Tyendinaga	1	14	1	24	27	8	754	.....	2,058 50	55,070 00	993,311 50
Walpole Island	1	35	44	9	35	.....	300	2	500 00	6,000 00	331,700 00
Total	357	421	2,143	1,241	2,288	4,097	30,882	1,480	115,520 60	414,888 90	6,050,852 55

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1910—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.															
	Wheat		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Northwest Territories																
Norway House																
The Pas																
Total																
Nova Scotia.																
Annapolis County																
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties			4	50												
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County			1	50	3	120			1	30					1	30
Cape Breton (Sydney) County																
Colchester			2	40												
Cumberland			1	35												
Digby																
Halifax			15						2						6	
Hants			10	150												
Inverness	⅛	2½	10	115	¼	6	½	4	⅛	3					½	2
Kings	1		2	50									3	45	½	10
Lunenburg		25	7	140	1	27					1	25	1	25	1	14
Pictou			7	200												
Queens			1	30	1	20							½	15		
Richmond			4	50											2	10
Shelburne																
Victoria			10	200	1	40	½	5							⅛	20

Yarmouth																
Total	1⅛	27½	74	1,110	6¼	213	1	9	3⅛	33	1	25	4½	85	10¾	84
ONTARIO.																
Alnwick	10	267	153	5,000	21	455	1½	23	51	286	13	105	56	1560		6
Cape Croker	40	600	150	3,000			15		75	1,500					2	20
Caradoc	268	5,992	608	15,400	46	1,290	523	19,600	14	350	3	125	22	635	87	1,770
Chapleau																
Christian Island	20	420	22	545			2	40	6	100			3	60	⅛	10
Fort Frances																
Golden Lake	4	40	12	140			½	10	6	6						
Gore Bay	4	55	170	3,432	4	81	42	3,490	104	2,521					5	327
Kenora							7½	188								
Lake Simcoe	20	420	22	545			2	40	6	100			3	60		10
Manitowaning	73	1,899	331	12,477	12	320	91	1,510	232	5,365					8⅛	133
Moravian	150	2,500	400	12,000			180	7,200	60	1,200	60	1200	60	1200	60	900
Mud Lake	150	3,000	200	2,910	50	700	25	920	200	902			30	1000	2	50
New Credit	102	1,772	377	9,723	38	635	13	390	7	105			8	105	⅛	41
Parry Sound			31	925			25½	860	8	180					9½	311
Port Arthur																
Rama	15	350	250	7,000	5	75	5	100	12	250					5	75
Rice Lake	72	1,910	116	2,730			1	50	40	188			2	40		
Sarnia	80	1,720	228	6,996	28	590	73	1,768	14	232					11	180
Saugeen	25	500	225	2,250			25	400	35	100					4	110
Sault Ste. Marie			11	1,600			1	35	30	500					2	40
Savanne																
Scugog	12	150	29	640			½	15	8	150			3	40	½	8
Six Nations	1,909	23,695	2,950	97,403	304	7,344	396	11,451	510	5,639	64	675	39	723	34	491
Sturgeon Falls			28	870			7	210	6	170			2	40	1	25
Thsssalon			41	806			29	806	29	706						
Tyendinaga	68	606	115	19,975	365	4,070	90	4,647	30	246	39	246	63½	1533	6	76
Walpole Island	97	2,150	125	4,400	6	110	165	8,300	4	45			42	670	78	450
Total	3,119	48,046	6,594	210,767	879	15,670	1,760½	62,053	1,487	20,841	119	1151	273	6466	257	4,133

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1910—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*											New Land Improvements.			
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.	Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First time.	Land Fenced.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.									Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Norway House	59	1,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,452	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
The Pas	59	6,850	2	65	3	245	.....	.....	.....	1,057	.....	1	6	13	41
Total	118	8,730	2	65	3	245	.....	.....	.....	2,509	.....	1	6	13	46
NOVA SCOTIA.															
Annapolis County	2	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	4	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	15	2,000	.....	.....	½	50	.....	.....	50	30	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colchester	2	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	5	350	.....	.....	½	50	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Digby	8	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Halifax	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hants	3	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	10	5	.....	.....	2	10
Inverness	36	1,335	¼	2	1½	18	.....	.....	147	85	6	12	7	6	10
Kings	2	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	50	3	.....	.....
Lunenburg	5	600	.....	.....	1½	300	2	40	60	20	16	2	2	4	4
Pictou	3	660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens	2	300	.....	.....	½	175	1½	300	20	10	2	1	.....	1	1
Richmond	12	600	.....	.....	1	35	.....	.....	35	4	.....	13	1	.....	10
Shelburne	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	12	900	.....	.....	1	25	.....	.....	100	120	15	.....	3	1	4

Yarmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	1	.. ..	.....	
Total	122	8,145	¼	2	6½	653	3½	340	546	316	49	84	17	14	39	
ONTARIO.																
Alnwick	23	4,625	.....	.....	5¾	1,175	1	40	130	.....	123	....	.....	.....	.....	
Cape Croker	50	3,000	2	50	3	400	.....	.....	200	.....	25	5	10	10	10	
Caradoc	220	10,300	1¾	600	2¼	780	15	2,160	1,570	10	235	.....	.....	.....	66	
Chapleau	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	
Christian Island	5	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.. ....	85	8	.....	.....	2	2	.....	
Fort Frances	17½	2,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	5¾	440	56	231	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Golden Lake	5	150	.....	.....	1	60	.....	.....	7	12	8	10	.....	10	12	
Gore Bay	113	6,256	2	237	4½	690	11¼	1,390	356	3	155	33	10	10	1	
Kenora	40½	2,505	5¼	170	10½	417	7	216	.....	402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Lake Simcoe	5	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	8	.....	...	2	2	.....	
Manitowaning	333	26,798	6	167	31½	1,678	.. ..	.....	1,996	70	99	117	51	56	25	
Moravian	60	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.. ....	4	1,600	300	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	120	
Mud Lake	20	1,500	1	150	5	1,000	....	.. .	100	100	.....	30	20	10	20	
New Credit	6	1,310	¼	70	¼	110	¼	95	455	.....	297	5	10	5	.....	
Parry Sound	53	5,900	4	350	4	825	2	150	250	240	.....	3	.....	.. ....	3	
Port Arthur	.....	.....	.. ..	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	24	40	.....	3	.....	.....	2	
Rama	30	1,400	2	100	3	400	1	50	75	20	10	. . .	.....	.....	.. ....	
Rice Lake	11½	956	.....	.....	2½	650	2¼	43	83	.....	.. ..	.....	1	.....	.....	
Sarnia	60	2,767	3	167	4	256	7	242	530	.....	2	55	13	6	7	
Saugeen	25	750	.....	.....	5	600	5	100	85	6	100	.....	.. ....	.....	3	
Sault Ste. Marie	131	10,100	1	60	4	360	.....	....	70	390	..... .	...	.....	.....	.....	
Savanne	29½	2,475	4	194	4¾	454	3¼	96	.....	155	.....	.....	6	6	49	
Scugog	2	125	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Six Nations	260	2,405	5	530	8	860	25	2,605	6,901	.....	5,908	....	.....	400	.....	
Sturgeon Falls	23	2,950	1½	60	6	360	4	120	30	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Thessalon	80	5,453	.....	.....	3	350	...	.....	38	88	14	69	.....	60	79	
Tyendinaga	136	6,346	3	140	.....	.....	4	391	2,061	723	375	... ..	....	.....	8	
Walpole Island	115	4,500	3	110	2	150	100	3,000	220	1,200	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	1,784	115,391	45	3,055	106	11,575	195	12,738	15,732	3,801	8,171	335	125	577	405	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1910—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.—*Continued.*

Agency.	Buildings Erected.														Increase in Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Drivings Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
Northwest Territories.															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Norway House	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	150 00	2,850 00	3,000 00
The Pas	....	....	2	9	10	....	1	....	14	....	7	....	2	....	795 00	2,145 00	2,940 00
Total	....	....	2	25	10	....	1	....	16	....	7	....	2	....	945 00	4,995 00	5,940 00
Nova Scotia.																	
Annapolis County	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	20 00	20 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	250 00	250 00
Colchester	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	300 00	300 00
Cumberland	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Digby	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	100 00	100 00
Halifax	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Hants	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100 00	200 00	300 00
Inverness	....	....	4	....	4	....	3	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	150 00	2,100 00	2,250 00
Kings	....	....	13	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Lunenburg	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	150 00	220 00	370 00
Pictou	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	200 00	200 00
Queens	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50 00	100 00	150 00
Richmond	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	110 00	100 00	210 00
Shelburne	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	500 00	500 00
Victoria	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30 00	300 00	330 00

Yarmouth	....	....	3	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50 00	50 00
Total	...	1	27	1	11	3	3	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	590 00	4,440 00	5,030 00	
ONTARIO.																		
Alnwick	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Cape Croker	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	300 00	400 00	700 00	
Caradoc	....	...	8	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	100 00	2,332 00	2,432 00	
Chapleau	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400 00	400 00	
Christian Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7 00	7 00	
Fort Frances	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	600 00	600 00	
Golden Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50 00	75 00	125 00	
Gore Bay	....	....	...	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	272 00	390 00	662 00	
Kenora	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	90 00	90 00	
Lake Simcoe	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Manitowaning	....	....	....	13	3	....	7	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	1,205 00	855 00	2,060 00	
Moravian	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200 00	6,000 00	6,200 00	
Mud Lake	....	....	5	....	....	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	....	....	1,200 00	3,280 00	4,480 00	
New Credit	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	250 00	2,800 00	3,050 00	
Parry Sound	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	120 00	1,150 00	1,270 00	
Port Arthur	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40 00	....	40 00	
Rama	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Rice Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10 00	....	10 00	
Sarnia	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	386 00	550 00	936 00	
Saugeen	...	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	245 00	300 00	545 00	
Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200 00	200 00	
Savanne	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	88 50	399 50	488 00	
Scugog	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Six Nations	1	1	12	2	....	7	3	3	3	1	....	1	1	1	10,000 00	19,400 00	29,400 00	
Sturgeon Falls	....	....	1	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,420 00	1,420 00	
Thessalon	....	....	4	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,580 00	1,000 00	2,580 00	
Tyendinaga	....	1	2	1	....	3	2	2	2	1	1	....	....	....	1,580 00	1,000 00	2,580 00	
Walpole Island	....	....	2	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,615 00	7,615 00	
Total	1	2	59	38	11	15	19	7	14	3	4	3	2	2	17,626 50	50,263 50	67,890 00	

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
Northwest Territories.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Norway House	12,080 00	500 00	21,050 00	.....	23,200 00	34,000 00	7,650 00	98,480 00
The Pas	5,130 00	770 00	6,020 00	.....	12,850 00	56,300 00	.....	81,070 00
Total	17,210 00	1,270 00	27,070 00	.....	36,050 00	90,300 00	7,650 00	179,550 00
Nova Scotia.								
Annapolis County	150 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	150 00	75 00	700 00	2,075 00
Antigonish and Guysborough Counties	550 00	.....	1,600 00	8 00	400 00	200 00	6,550 00	9,308 00
Cape Breton (Eskasoni) County	2,070 00	200 00	2,500 00	.....	500 00	100 00	.....	5,370 00
Cape Breton (Sydney) County	.....	.....	7,760 00	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	9,260 00
Colchester	153 00	100 00	3,000 00	.....	40 00	350 00	1,250 00	4,893 00
Cumberland	400 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	50 00	1,200 00	1,500 00	5,150 00
Digby	287 00	.....	2,500 00	.....	25 00	300 00	800 00	3,912 00
Halifax	1,150 00	555 00	5,450 00	.....	200 00	3,500 00	10,983 00	21,838 00
Hants	500 00	50 00	1,000 00	.....	150 00	350 00	200 00	2,250 00
Inverness	2,850 00	66 00	4,850 00	.....	300 00	450 00	950 00	9,466 00
Kings	350 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	200 00	2,000 00	500 00	5,050 00
Lunenburg	1,650 00	300 00	2,650 00	.....	750 00	700 00	650 00	6,700 00
Pictou	600 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	4,000 00	8,600 00
Queens	1,000 00	200 00	1,500 00	.....	300 00	450 00	375 00	3,825 00
Richmond	700 00	60 00	1,000 00	.....	700 00	50 00	3,790 00	6,300 00
Shelburne	110 00	.....	1,400 00	.....	250 00	550 00	225 00	2,535 00
Victoria	2,500 00	250 00	2,000 00	.....	700 00	200 00	4,000 00	9,650 00
Yarmouth	.....	.....	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 00
Total	15,020 00	1,781 00	45,280 00	8 00	5,715 00	10,475 00	37,973 00	116,252 00

Ontario.								
Alnwick	8,528 00	375 00	7,527 00	1,814 00	350 00	1,343 00	3,923 00	23,860 00
Cape Croker	8,000 00	500 00	4,000 00	.....	3,500 00	100 00	5,000 00	21,100 00
Caradoc	40,963 00	1,669 00	76,821 00	6,521 00	815 00	764 00	4,797 00	132,350 00
Chapleau	.....	.....	18,800 00	.....	2,325 00	11,000 00	750 00	32,875 00
Christian Island	1,736 25	150 00	1,560 00	231 00	400 00	225 00	1,325 00	5,627 25
Fort Frances	2,225 00	.....	28,600 00	770 00	27,500 00	21,700 00	17,450 00	98,245 00
Golden Lake	238 00	.....	530 00	61 00	77 00	300 00	525 00	1,731 00
Gore Bay	13,943 00	5,512 00	25,430 00	15 00	1,026 00	377 00	20,234 00	66,537 00
Kenora	3,258 00	.....	24,245 90	15 00	18,301 00	26,801 40	11,358 80	83,980 10
Lake Simcoe	1,736 00	150 00	1,560 00	231 00	400 00	225 00	1,325 00	5,627 00
Manitowaning	38,834 30	600 00	8,050 00	5,320 00	2,850 00	3,775 00	12,950 00	72,379 30
Moravian	12,800 00	1,500 00	5,000 00	.....	300 00	250 00	2,500 00	22,350 00
Mud Lake	4,000 00	1,500 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	3,000 00	720 00	11,220 00
New Credit	11,981 16	1,900 00	12,500 00	2,850 00	25 00	200 00	3,000 00	32,456 16
Parry Sound	9,570 00	780 00	11,050 00	.....	1,500 00	1,675 00	5,100 00	29,675 00
Port Arthur	4,630 00	.....	15,150 00	.....	8,220 00	19,800 00	.....	47,800 00
Rama	6,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	100 00	200 00	4,000 00	15,300 00
Rice Lake	736 00	385 00	800 00	324 00	.....	1,157 00	300 00	3,702 00
Sarnia	12,225 00	300 00	23,005 00	3,508 00	475 00	775 00	4,395 00	44,683 00
Saugeen	2,784 00	700 00	17,000 00	8,300 00	500 00	300 00	8,000 00	37,584 00
Sault Ste. Marie	6,000 00	600 00	15,600 00	2,000 00	2,050 00	2,550 00	8,350 00	37,150 00
Savanne	2,164 30	.....	28,060 60	.....	26,959 60	44,261 45	6,303 15	107,749 10
Scugog	867 50	578 00	205 50	109 00	235 00	509 00	994 00	3,498 00
Six Nations	179,645 00	.....	136,421 00	5,354 40	.....	.....	.....	321,420 40
Sturgeon Falls	2,350 00	600 00	18,000 00	.....	3,200 00	9,400 00	7,000 00	40,550 00
Thessalon	4,730 00	.....	34,491 00	.....	2,210 00	1,117 00	1,855 00	44,403 00
Tyendinaga	37,554 35	2,604 20	48,451 10	4,745 50	1,510 00	423 90	350 00	95,639 05
Walpole Island	17,200 00	4,900 00	36,000 00	.....	1,800 00	2,000 00	10,000 00	71,900 00
Total	434,698 86	25,303 20	605,058 10	42,168 90	106,628 60	154,228 75	142,504 95	1,510,591 36

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Lands and sources from which Indians derive their Support.						
	Cleared but not under Cultivation.	Under actual Cultivation.	Total Value of Lands in Reserve.	Number engaged in Farming.	Number engaged in Hunting, Trapping and Fishing.	Number engaged in other Industries.	Number engaged in Stock Raising.
Prince Edward Island.	Acres.	Acres.	$ cts.				
Prince Edward Island	234	392	19,884 00	31	34	.....	.....
Quebec.							
Becancour	21	90	4,200 00	10	.....	7	2
Bersimis	365	62,825	63,000 00	160	.....	.....	.....
Cacouna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....
Caughnawaga	4,927	4,000	211,800 00	30	.....	478	.....
Lake St. John	456	830	25,790 00	70	.....	97	.....
Lorette	26	.....	22,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maniwaki	108	873	127,974 00	155	116	150	.....
Maria	136	2,500	22,500 00	7	3	16	1
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	703	.....
Oka	355	2,088	4,150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierreville	218	500	80,525 00	.....	10	313	2
Restigouche	.....	682	138,000 00	48	5	65	15
St. Regis	2,718	3,125	187,550 00	173	.....	.....	30
Timiskaming	128	197	19,110 00	21	10	18	11
Total	9,458	77,710	906,599 00	674	144	1,877	61
Saskatchewan.							
Assiniboine	16,077	1,857	263,484 00	26	9	7	22
Battleford	154,812	1,124	1,127,076 00	117	16	191	158

Carlton	134,044	2,394	522,698 00	140	156	156	184
Crooked Lakes	101,842	1,853	800,224 00	50	.....	.....	61
Duck Lake	93,218	1,419	1,267,518 00	80	175	12	144
Moose Mountain	3,644	910	205,997 00	25	24	.....	21
Onion Lake	143,127	409	985,252 00	64	147	12	136
Pelly	23,962	1,302	303,969 00	51	23	.....	76
Qu'Appelle	71,703	3,204	730,467 00	86	24	.....	86
Touchwood Hills	85,657	2,745	1,048,553 00	88	123	181	91
Treaty No. 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	365	.....	8
File Hills	53,796	3,658	559,206 00	38	18	84	47
Total	881,882	20,875	7,814,444 00	765	1,080	643	1,034

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.												$ cts.
Prince Edward Island						1	1			2		7,800 00
QUEBEC.												
Becancour					4			1				2,000 00
Bersimis						1						1,000 00
Cacouna												
Caughnawaga				1		1	1	4	1	3		46,725 00
Lake St. John						1		1				5,735 00
Lorette						1		1				24,000 00
Maniwaki							1	2	2			2,070 00
Maria						1		1				2,500 00
Mingan						3						18,000 00
Oka			2			1		1	3			1,540 00
Pierreville						3	1	2	8	2	2	28,000 00
Restigouche							1	1				4,250 00
St. Regis						2		4		11		12,000 00
Timiskaming			1					1		2		1,500 00
Total			3	1	4	14	4	19	14	18	2	149,320 00
SASKATCHEWAN.												
Assiniboine			1	1	75			1		4		8,217 00
Battleford	1		3	2				6				8,700 00
Carlton	1	2	1	2	1	2		6		4		8,600 00
Crooked Lake			1	1								2,051 00

Duck Lake			3	1		3		3			1	6,660 00
Moose Mountain			1	1	16			1	1	1		4,200 00
Onion Lake	1											2,500 00
Pelly			2	1	17	3		3	2	11		9,110 00
Qu'Appelle				1								1,000 00
Touchwood Hills			1	1		1		3				6,725 00
Treaty No. 10												
File Hills			2	2		2			2			8,200 00
Total	3	2	15	13	109	11		23	5	20	1	65,963 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.			
																$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.																		
Prince Edward Island.	392	....	..	52	.....	.....	25	22	....	22	12	4	47	6	....	1,618 00	8,508 00	10,126 00
Quebec.																		
Becancour	105	....	..	4	....	2	2	2	....	2	2	....	2	....	....	200 00	900 00	1,100 00
Bersimis	38	....	..	23	47	....	4	6	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	18,240 00	3,100 00	21,340 00
Cacouna	.....	....	..	....	21	..	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2,450 00	2,450 00
Caugnawaga	2,613	59	2	408	48	6	20	325	....	....	113	13	2	10	14	15,678 00	205,275 00	220,953 00
Lake St. John	1,066	....	..	37	18	2	29	.....	....	....	16	1	9	16	....	4,005 00	16,533 00	20,538 00
Lorette	18	1	1	82	.....	.....	7	7	....	6	8	....	....	....	....	250 00	27,800 00	28,050 00
Maniwaki	411	....	..	2	30	32	16	18	3	11	4	3	7	5	....	2,843 00	8,915 00	11,758 00
Maria	147	....	..	18	3	1	16	8	8	17	18	1	3	5	....	230 00	1,275 00	1,505 00
Mingan	.....	....	..	93	.....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Oka	684	2	..	72	10	.....	27	57	23	18	26	12	8	28	9	2,923 00	29,747 00	32,670 00
Pierreville	415	....	2	73	.....	....	13	5	3	20	7	30	....	2	....	1,000 00	52,735 00	53,735 00
Restigouche	682	....	..	70	19	3	62	28	....	64	40	9	....	13	...	12,000 00	40,000 00	52,000 00
St. Regis	565	....	..	169	33	.....	68	63	60	48	9	4	..	60	60	1.275 00	64,975 00	66,250 00
Timiskaming	155	....	..	8	18	7	....	11	....	7	2	....	11	3	....	500 00	7,000 00	7,500 00
Total	6,899	62	5	1,059	247	53	264	536	97	201	245	73	42	142	83	59,144 00	461,905 00	521,049 00
Saskatchewan.																		
Assiniboine	6,550	....	..	2	48	....	....	9	...	25	...	5	....	....	....	815 00	7,575 00	8,390 00
Battleford	23,730	....	..	....	218	.....	....	59	....	123	9	22	26	....	....	17,310 00	22,701 00	40,011 00

Carlton	15,047	....	..	..	98	110	2	79	....	144	17	65	2	16	....	5,164 00	14,596 00	19,760 00
Crooked Lake	3,931	....	..	.....	33	90	....	62	....	76	12	39	4	3	....	11,793 00	15,960 00	27,753 00
Duck Lake	13,911	....	..	2	132	20	....	50	....	140	....	21	....	6	....	12,660 00	25,442 00	38,102 00
Moose Mountain	100	....	..	.....	6	47	....	24	....	30	....	....	....	....	....	100 00	4,700 00	4,800 00
Onion Lake	1,295	....	..	.....	124	.....	....	.....	....	73	....	11	....	....	....	2,325 00	10,625 00	12,950 00
Pelly	3,020	....	..	2	51	46	....	27	....	66	....	5	....	5	....	2,480 00	15,450 00	17,930 00
Qu'Appelle	12,983	....	..	3	110	19	....	58	....	73	....	....	1	....	29	4,800 00	18,750 00	23,550 00
Touchwood Hills	17,333	....	..	2	119	10	....	40	4	98	4	39	....	4	....	4,845 00	17,301 00	22,146 00
Treaty No. 10	14	....	..	...	230	.....	.. .	8	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	565 00	17,885 00	18,450 00
File Hills	14,596	....	..	5	42	25	2	51	....	50	12	....	. ..	....	57	6,594 00	20,420 00	27,014 00
Total	102,510	....	..	16	1,211	367	4	467	4	902	54	207	33	34	86	69,451 00	191,405 00	260,856 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers.	Reapers and Binders.	Horses Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																			$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	11	9	....	2	2	....	....	1	....	....	2	76	3	5	9	....	....	....	780 00
QUEBEC.																			
Becancour	2	2	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	3	2	2	2	500 00
Bersimis	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	1	....	1	136 00
Cacouna	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Caughnawaga	420	207	17	50	8	150	50	147	20	10	24	560	150	225	204	60	....	102	18,865 00
Lake St. John	24	30	....	1	3	4	1	8	9	10	1	233	17	25	32	28	20	10	4,653 00
Lorette	4	5	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	155	4	5	8	5	1	3	700 00
Maniwaki	26	26	1	....	3	5	1	5	9	1	....	600	10	12	26	12	6	19	5,400 00
Maria	6	6	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	125	6	7	.....	7	....	8	1,200 00
Mingan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oka	56	58	5	22	4	14	11	26	7	7	10	508	19	52	55	36	10	50	12,677 00
Pierreville	6	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	2	4	....	3	2	....	2	300 00
Restigouche	32	30	....	8	4	4	2	16	3	2	8	200	10	6	38	15	4	15	5,500 00
St. Regis	140	110	10	112	6	69	18	71	8	6	60	354	80	29	65	29	10	83	10,650 00
Timiskaming	10	10	....	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	3	300	5	1	13	3	1	2	1,350 00
Total	727	488	34	197	29	249	83	283	56	37	106	3,037	310	367	448	200	54	297	61,931 00
SASKATCHEWAN.																			
Assiniboine	35	11	7	....	....	19	7	17	1	1	....	227	27	....	26	20	9	17	9,956 00
Battleford	120	57	4	....	....	91	15	75	10	....	1	1,145	170	14	131	81	34	45	27,048 00
Carlton	120	86	4	12	3	57	6	52	5	1	6	1,274	115	9	121	90	28	16	20,657 00

Crooked Lake	67	43	16	15	...	48	16	42	5	....	....	515	96	7	87	51	17	50	21,950 00
Duck Lake	93	71	14	9	3	65	16	64	7	1	16	2,144	116	23	101	62	17	42	30,292 00
Moose Mountain	32	8	2	1	1	18	4	14	2	1	2	250	35	...	29	10	11	22	4,900 00
Onion Lake	24	20	...	....	....	45	1	40	...	....	1	800	96	13	91	....	....	32	11,405 00
Pelly	76	44	14	....	....	40	10	39	3	1	5	460	53	8	57	29	10	24	11,230 00
Qu'Appelle	61	28	24	11	1	38	25	32	10	...	3	680	65	11	62	53	33	48	19,154 00
Touchwood Hills	94	43	16	34	....	64	16	49	5	2	3	975	105	20	96	67	13	33	24,088 00
Treaty No. 10	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	4	2	....	....	....	410 00
File Hills	61	23	14	....	....	37	18	34	8	2	....	740	61	16	52	30	9	37	20,000 00
Total	783	434	115	82	8	522	134	448	56	9	37	9,212	940	125	855	493	181	366	201,090 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

ERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31 1911.

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
	Stallion.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																		$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	.....	6	4	.....	.....	1	6	13	.....	.....	1	1	....	.....	.....	.....	233	1,045 00
QUEBEC.																		
Becancour	.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	14	8	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	700 00
Bersimis	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	56	335 00
Cacouna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caughnawaga	4	450	275	20	....	20	572	400	25	12	10	85	150	35	30	....	600	28,238 00
Lake St. John	15	25	6	8	5	27	64	40	....	12	7	30	36	.....	.....	.....	250	6,417 00
Lorette	1	8	.....	.....	2	.....	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	130	450 00
Maniwaki	.....	32	1	3	.....	6	51	7	7	15	3	10	25	20	.....	.....	300	3,978 00
Maria	.....	2	1	1	2	12	11	15	10	21	.....	1	6	....	.....	.....	95	1,275 00
Mingan	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	6	62	10	9	.....	4	92	60	.....	.....	5	23	37	90	.....	8	300	7,942 00
Pierreville	.....	9	...	1	...	.....	24	14	...	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	....	.....	105	1,600 00
Restigouche	1	33	5	4	.....	12	35	96	.....	.....	4	8	62	...	...	.....	124	7,600 00
St. Regis	8	207	53	18	.....	35	320	179	.....	.....	20	69	14	350	90	110	500	35,850 00
Timiskaming	1	11	.....	2	.....	2	29	15	.....	11	....	.....	13	...	.....	.....	110	2,950 00
Total	37	844	353	68	9	118	1,230	843	42	71	49	229	381	495	120	118	2,610	97,335 00
SASKATCHEWAN.																		
Assiniboine	.....	100	35	....	30	6	49	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	13,914 00

Battleford	9	640	.....	23	112	155	352	339	111	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	76,811 00
Carlton	3	339	41	.....	166	207	601	603	138	.....	3	21	12	.....	.....	.....	585	94,251 00
Crooked Lake	1	258	28	10	45	27	164	162	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	266	34,373 00
Duck Lake	4	329	39	17	103	51	386	525	7	.....	2	18	33	16	2	11	233	47,853 00
Moose Mountain	1	105	.....	1	23	59	61	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13,000 00
Onion Lake	.....	416	.....	1	53	220	614	363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,888 00
Pelly	.....	135	.....	9	37	76	346	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	260	32,420 00
Qu'Appelle	1	240	30	13	30	92	322	397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	51,010 00
Touchwood Hills	5	302	53	15	66	151	475	407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	81,585 00
Treaty No. 10	1	21	.....	1	4	.....	10	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	22,800 00
File Hills	7	109	39	9	28	3	173	332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,010 00
Total	32	2,994	265	99	697	1,047	3,553	3,622	256	.....	10	70	111	16	5	11	2,475	556,914 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	General Effects.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of		
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	7	21	.....	.....	19	46	61	.....	880 00	2,950 00	43,465 00
QUEBEC.											
Becancour	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	1	30 00	200 00	8,730 00
Bersimis	3	1	114	32	153	20	1,433	84	6,012 00	8,100 00	99,923 00
Cacouna	.....	.....	9	.....	24	.....	283	.....	450 00	1,080 00	.....
Caughnawaga	2	39	.....	50	25	2	125	3	16,578 00	58,075 00	601,234 00
Lake St. John	.....	.....	160	175	240	150	7,200	200	21,070 00	8,600 00	92,803 00
Lorette	.....	.....	6	8	30	.....	300	6	360 00	9,600 00	85,160 00
Maniwaki	.....	.....	45	33	96	20	850	35	3,153 00	5,000 00	159,333 00
Maria	.....	....	8	3	15	.....	125	2	290 00	2,000 00	31,270 00
Mingan	63	9	289	139	433	102	1,850	227	31,260 00	13,300 00	63,760 00
Oka	5	25	8	7	28	4	214	5	714 00	4,545 00	64,239 00
Pierreville	.....	5	4	10	25	2	493	10	800 00	12,000 00	176,960 00
Restigouche	.....	3	32	20	6	.....	92	2	1,500 00	16,000 00	224,850 90
St. Regis	.....	65	.....	19	22	21	500	.....	550 00	13,350 00	326,200 00
Temiskaming	.....	1	26	30	10	25	300	17	1,000 00	3,700 00	37,110 00
Total	73	149	702	528	1,107	347	13,765	592	83,767 00	155,550 00	1,971,572 00
SASKATCHEWAN.											
Assiniboine	.....	.....	.....	19	44	.....	150	47	1,201 00	2,250 00	307,412 00
Battleford	.....	10	3	76	136	155	1,662	187	6,561 00	12,220 00	1,298,427 00
Carlton	.....	6	55	123	172	117	3,462	183	5,921 00	8,521 00	684,008 00
Crooked Lake	.....	.....	.....	27	56	15	104	119	2,077 00	6,950 00	895,378 00

Duck Lake	.....	10	9	80	110	42	3,208	188	7,645 00	15,657 00	1,413,728 00
Moose Mountain	.....	....	.....	16	40	3	300	52	1,200 00	1,200 00	235,297 00
Onion Lake	.....	6	81	87	118	144	1,775	176	6,577 00	3,230 00	1,082,802 00
Pelly	.....	1	.....	27	85	10	590	67	1,750 00	6,610 00	383,019 00
Qu'Appelle	.....	1	.....	25	59	43	166	95	2,159 00	6,000 00	833,340 00
Touchwood Hills	.....	.....	.....	42	91	5	1,950	107	2,675 00	7,570 00	1,193,342 00
Treaty No. 10	.....	.....	569	339	308	550	3,521	397	31,630 00	22,160 00	95,450 00
File Hills	.....	.....	....	30	46	....	137	59	1,290 00	8,600 00	652,320 00
Total	.....	34	717	891	1,265	1,084	18,025	1,677	70,686 00	100,968 00	9,074,523 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1910—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.															
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buck-wheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.																
Prince Edward Island	5	101	46	1,030	....	.....	⅛	4	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
QUEBEC.																
Becancour	....	.....	18	200	....	.....	2	50	....	.....	....	....	8	70	....	.....
Bersimis	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Cacouna	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Caughnawaga	....	.....	775	15,000	50	1,200	200	2,500	15	175	.	....	100	2500	7	200
Lake St. John	60	500	400	5,000	34	260	....	.....	45	400	....	....	60	1100	3	45
Lorette	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Maniwaki	2	40	124	2,000	....	.....	5	200	10	200	....	....	8	250	2	60
Maria	....	.....	25	300	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Mingan	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Oka	15	250	263	3,200	5	125	48	420	2	25	....	....	25	400	5	65
Pierreville	....	.....	23	595	....	.....	3	46	½	4	7	100	....	....	3	21
Restigouche	....	.....	192	5,200	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	6	250	....	.....
St. Regis	145	2,320	545	10,900	22	440	290	5,800	63	800	8	150	38	1000	8	240
Timiskaming	....	.....	40	800	....	.....	....	.....	10	150	....	....	....	....	....	.....
Total	222	3,110	2,405	43,195	111	2,025	548	9,016	145½	1,754	15	250	245	7570	28	631
SASKATCHEWAN.																
Assiniboine	588	10,028	427	9,460	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	.....

Battleford	608	3,807	313	1,776	16	32	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Carlton	1,165	11,113	952	12,090	24	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crooked Lake	873	14,123	390	10,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duck Lake	564	5,322	496	4,881	17	368	6	8	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	3
Moose Mountain	312	5,600	60	1,947	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onion Lake	5	71	188	2,161	7	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pelly	241	9,245	746	35,544	94	2,996	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Qu'Appelle	1,270	20,532	912	16,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Touchwood Hills	577	8,461	884	23,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Treaty No. 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
File Hills	1,151	19,552	1,354	44,041	36	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,354	107,854	6,722	162,085	194	4,449	9	9	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	¼	.....	3

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1910—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*											New Land Improvements.			
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.		Other Fodder.	Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for First time.	Land Fenced.
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Shown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.					
Prince Edward Island	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.								
Prince Edward Island	9½	1,210			¾	150			58	17½					
Quebec.															
Becancour	2	200			1½	150				5		3	2	5	3
Bersimis	32	152							10	15					
Cacouna															
Caughnawaga	125	1,200							1,500	150					
Lake St. John	300	6,000	1	40	5	150			170	3	80	1			2
Lorette															
Maniwaki	35	3,000	2	200	8	2,400	5	400	200	10	75	7		7	7
Maria	4	200							30						
Mingan															
Oka	50	3,600			5	100			195	10	155	10	6		21
Pierreville	9	940					⅛	16	50			43	4	1	
Restigouche	46	4,000							175	18	250	2			
St. Regis	350	9,500	7	300	10	800	11	1,200	1,450	350	750	5	5	5	65
Timiskaming	10	1,200			3	150			25	35	10	20	8	10	5
Total	963	29,992	10	540	32	3,750	16⅛	1,616	3,805	596	1,320	91	25	28	103
Ssskatchewan.															
Assiniboine	8	1,520	6	412	7	1,576				940	456		[315	362	

Battleford	21	774	25½	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	3,807	398	.....	309	192	4,987	
Carleton	45	1,990	3½	75	2	100	4½	67	.....	25	3,420	2,126	.....	749	.....	.....	
Crooked Lake	12	1,927	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½	520	30	1,570	1,250	.....	261	152	111		
Duck Lake	24	2,260	½	18	3	222	½	5	.....	4,300	371	35	271	165	380		
Moose Mountain	5	600	2	100	1	200	.....	.....	.....	400	500	.....	134	83	30		
Onion Lake	23	1,293	3	16	1	32	.....	.....	.....	3,157	250	.....	134	25	155		
Pelly	6	1,140	.....	.....	1	120	.....	.....	.....	1,573	386	.....	261	277	720		
Qu'Appelle	15	1,775	1	205	3	260	2	195	.....	2,525	1,250	.....	463	369	.....		
Touchwood Hills	7	1,797	3	467	2	515	2	371	.....	2,645	2,000	.....	1,191	270	288		
Treaty No. 10	5	960	6	245	2	650	.....	.....	.....	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
File Hills	13	1,800	2¾	110	10	800	.....	.....	.....	2,314	5,082	.....	434	336	80		
Total	184	17,836	53¼	1,978	32	4,475	12¾	1,158	55	27,425	14,063	35	4,522	2,231	6,751		

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1910—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.														Increase of Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.																	
Prince Edward Island	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	150 00	150 00
Quebec.																	
Becancour	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	200 00	.....	200 00
Bersimis	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	2,800 00	2,800 00
Cacouna	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Canghnawaga	....	....	7	....	1	....	4	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	.....	2,540 00	2,540 00
Lake St. John	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35 00	400 00	435 00
Lorette	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Maniwaki	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	210 00	250 00	460 00
Maria	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	100 00	100 00
Mingan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
Oka	....	....	3	....	....	2	3	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	130 00	2,180 00	2,310 00
Pierreville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	435 00	25 00	460 00
Restigouche	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80 00	450 00	530 00
St. Regis	....	....	2	....	....	2	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	150 00	1,750 00	1,900 00
Timiskaming	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	400 00	50 00	450 00
Total	....	7	16	1	2	4	9	2	3	1	2	1	....	1	1,640 00	10,545 00	12,185 00
Saskatchewan.																	
Assiniboine	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	3	....	5	....	....	....	4,734 00	1,725 00	6,459 00

Battleford	....	....	....	24	....	....	16	....	2	....	8	....	....	....	4,408 00	2,130 00	7,538 00
Carlton	....	....	....	10	22	....	11	....	14	....	7	1	1	....	1,872 00	3,948 00	5,820 00
Grooked Lake	....	....	....	1	3	....	1	....	3	....	..	....	....	....	1,572 00	495 00	2,067 00
Duck Lake	....	....	....	14	4	....	1	....	12	....	....	....	1	....	909 00	1,905 00	2,814 00
Moose Mountain	....	....	....	3	4	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	670 00	500 00	1,170 00
Onion Lake	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	1,170 00	350 00	1,520 00
Pelly	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,017 00	450 00	1,467 00
Qu'Appelle	....	....	....	16	2	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	5	4,160 00	1,830 00	5,990 00
Touchwood Hills	....	....	2	11	....	....	6	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	11,818 00	2,310 00	14,128 00
Treaty No. 10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....
File Hills	....	....	1	7	....	2	2	....	6	3	....	....	....	3	2,170 00	3,040 00	5,210 00
Total	....	....	3	100	37	2	40	....	52	3	26	1	2	8	34,500 00	19,683 00	54,183 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
Prince Edward Island.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Prince Edward Island	1,500 00	34 00	50 00	.....	1,410 00	35 00	14,480 00	17,509 00
Quebec.								
Becancour	500 00	35 00	2,200 00	.....	10 00	50 00	100 00	2,895 00
Bersimis	201 75	.....	3,465 00	.....	700 00	22,800 00	800 00	27,966 75
Cacouna	.....	.....	2,940 00	148 22	90 00	1,170 00	2,695 00	7,043 22
Caughnawaga	27,230 00	.....	.....	3,800 00	.....	.....	5,700 00	36,730 00
Lake St. John	7,900 00	500 00	5,000 00	.....	400 00	40,000 00	1,200 00	55,000 00
Lorette	.....	.....	16,000 00	.....	.....	1,400 00	24,000 00	41,400 00
Maniwaki	7,123 00	2,000 00	22,000 00	.....	700 00	6,000 00	5,400 00	43,223 00
Maria	500 00	100 00	3,600 00	.....	300 00	675 00	1,700 00	6,875 00
Mingan	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 00	51,600 00	.....	52,400 00
Oka	5,407 00	1,400 00	7,510 00	1,533 00	200 00	500 00	3,460 00	20,010 00
Pierreville	1,379 90	.....	5,042 00	.....	.....	600 00	25,400 00	32,421 90
Restigouche	12,000 00	750 00	25,000 00	150 00	300 00	280 00	7,000 00	45,480 00
St. Regis	59,000 00	22,000 00	80,000 00	256 00	1,450 00	14,000 00	11,400 00	188,106 00
Timiskaming	3,000 00	250 00	12,000 00	.....	300 00	2,000 00	200 00	17,750 00
Total	124,241 65	27,035 00	184,757 00	5,887 22	5,250 00	141,075 00	89,055 00	577,300 87
Saskatchewan.								
Assiniboine	19,483 00	1,920 00	2,385 00	.....	.....	1,875 00	9,388 00	35,051 00
Battleford	14,918 00	10,483 00	6,532 00	2,716 00	1,760 00	9,956 00	13,508 00	59,873 00
Carlton	15,011 00	8,667 00	7,077 00	.....	2,896 00	18,359 00	5,371 00	57,381 00
Crooked Lake	20,654 00	3,139 00	3,060 00	5,730 00	900 00	1,650 00	8,210 00	43,283 00

Duck Lake	14,933 00	9,406 00	8,665 00	3 00	2,275 00	30,440 00	4,045 00	69,767 00
Moose Mountain	7,000 00	2,500 00	1,100 00	.....	600 00	500 00	2,833 00	14,533 00
Onion Lake	16,343 00	11,292 00	10,240 00	.....	8,660 00	37,330 00	2,975 00	86,840 00
Pelly	20,928 00	5,220 00	815 00	2,560 00	35 00	2,160 00	1,335 00	33,053 00
Qu'Appelle	52,222 00	6,050 00	3,300 00	.....	2,300 00	1,350 00	9,269 00	74,491 00
Touchwood Hills	26,478 00	5,728 00	5,260 00	3,615 00	3,650 00	15,000 00	12,100 00	72,131 00
Treaty No. 10	3,670 00	.....	10,020 00	.....	52,000 00	65,520 00	7,315 00	138,525 00
File Hills	42,253 40	3,720 00	2,300 00	.....	.....	1,750 00	3,600 00	53,623 40
Total	253,893 40	68,125 00	60,694 00	14,624 00	75,076 00	185,890 00	79,949 00	738,251 40

RECAPITULATION.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Lands and Sources from which Indians Derive their Support.						
	Cleared but not under cultivation.	Under actual cultivation.	Total value of lands in Reserves.	Number engaged in farming.	Number engaged in hunting, trapping and fishing.	Number engaged in other industries.	Number engaged in stock raising.
	Acres.	Acres.	$ cts.				
Alberta	965,998	8,606	8,696,189 00	324	461	82	971
British Columbia	321,978	28,490	4,387,491 50	1,721	5,557	2,110	1,519
Manitoba	106,883	30,075	1,337,778 00	514	447	383	231
New Brunswick	1,675	1,287	69,251 00	209	195	384	.....
Northwest Territories	19,869	1,737	201,929 00	.....	549	33	.....
Nova Scotia	3,107	1,809	58,172 00	164	202	243	21
Ontario	107,792	70,528	5,930,235 00	1,699	1,886	2,086	752
Prince Edward Island	234	392	19,884 00	31	34	.....	.....
Quebec	9,458	77,710	906,599 00	674	144	1,877	61
Saskatchewan	881,882	20,875	7,814,444 00	765	1,080	643	1,034
Total	2,418,876	241,509	29,421,972 50	6,101	10,555	7,841	4,589

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31 1911.

Agency.	Public Buildings, Property of the Band.											
	Saw Mills.	Grist Mills.	Threshers.	Engines.	Other Machinery.	Churches.	Council Houses.	School Houses.	Driving Sheds.	Other Buildings.	Ferries.	Value of Public Properties, &c.
												$ cts.
Alberta	3	1	2	4	46	3	2	13	4	100	2	92,076 00
British Columbia	3	.....	.....	4	1	119	13	28	.....	15	.....	232,830 00
Manitoba	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	19	2	25	4	19	2	54,130 00
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	4	5	4	8	1	22,785 00
Northwest Territories	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	13	.....	5	.....	17,975 00
Nova Scotia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	11	3	6	1	37,180 00
Ontario	2	.....	6	2	16	51	34	81	31	76	4	251,993 00
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	7,800 00
Quebec	.....	.....	3	1	4	14	4	19	14	18	2	149,320 00
Saskatchewan	3	2	15	13	109	11	.....	23	5	20	1	65,963 00
Total	12	3	26	24	180	240	63	218	65	269	13	932,052 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

REALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31 1911.

Agency.	Private Fencing and Buildings.															Value of Private Fencing.	Value of Private Buildings.	Total Value of Private Fencing and Buildings.
	Acres Fenced.	Dwellings, Stone.	Dwellings, Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	189,396	19	..	65	796	77	6	461	19	465	8	70	72	17	36	43,785 00	110,075 00	153,860 00
British Columbia	143,118	..	..	3,442	1,969	1,181	603	1,224	3	547	181	141	942	5	....	375,007 00	1,128,641 00	1,503,648 00
Manitoba	19,467	..	..	45	989	120	3	359	25	579	35	293	46	58	....	14,678 00	147,262 00	161,940 00
New Brunswick	1,309	..	..	311	12	46	55	70	....	68	25	.....	58	1	..	3,475 00	39,425 00	42,900 00
Northwest Territories	470	..	..	14	616	36	...	20	....	207	....	39	.....	2	....	2,591 00	71,670 00	74,261 00
Nova Scotia	2,661	..	..	346	2	79	103	13	....	31	17	7	4	3	...	3,623 00	45,170 00	48,793 00
Ontario	111,750	16	58	1,775	2,085	273	874	1,646	253	833	833	473	470	225	207	311,344 50	1,225,661 50	1,537,006 00
Prince Edward Island	392	..	...	52	.....	.....	25	22	...	22	12	4	47	6	....	1,618 00	8,508 00	10,126 00
Quebec	6,899	62	5	1,059	247	53	264	530	97	201	245	73	42	142	83	59,144 00	461,905 00	521,049 00
Saskatchewan	102,510	..	..	16	1,211	367	4	467	4	902	54	207	33	34	86	69,451 00	191,405 00	260,856 00
Total	577,972	97	63	7,125	7,927	2,232	1,937	4,812	401	3,855	1,410	1,307	1,714	493	412	884,716 50	3,429,722 50	4,314,439 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Agricultural Implements, Vehicles, &c.																		Value of Implements and Vehicles.
	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Seed Drills.	Cultivators.	Land Rollers.	Mowers	Reapers and Binders.	Horse Rakes.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Tool Chests.	Other Implements.	Wagons.	Carts.	Sleighs, Draught.	Sleighs, Driving.	Democrat Wagons.	Buggies and Road Carts.	$ cts.
Alberta	405	218	23	25	3	425	31	375	7	1	75	4,975	1,023	637	474	119	155	109	171,478 00
British Columbia	1,107	686	3	17	341	327	50	253	36	24	235	17,067	598	101	602	232	180	277	192,924 00
Manitoba	304	193	52	7	1	224	64	145	17	1	25	3,194	285	30	402	209	113	219	74,246 00
New Brunswick	42	39	...	15	4	11	....	12	....	....	20	1,592	35	.....	82	22	32	23	6,550 00
Northwest Territories	22	24	....	.....	....	9	....	7	....	....	7	1,522	9	4	13	6	.....	.....	2,880 00
Nova Scotia	46	38	....	10	1	10	....	7	....	....	69	906	53	38	59	27	3	12	7,014 00
Ontario	1,479	1,161	241	588	191	540	251	527	412	18	348	25,968	1,026	127	1,065	853	416	950	378,703 35
Prince Edward Island	11	9	....	2	2	.....	....	1	....	....	2	76	3	5	9	.. .	.....	.....	780 00
Quebec	727	488	34	197	29	249	83	283	56	37	106	3,037	310	367	448	200	54	297	61,931 00
Saskatchewan	783	434	115	82	8	522	134	448	56	9	37	9,212	940	125	855	493	181	366	201,090 00
Total	4,926	3,290	468	943	580	2,317	613	2,058	584	90	924	67,549	4,282	1,434	4,009	2,161	1,134	2,253	1,097,596 35

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Live Stock and Poultry.																	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	Horses.			Cattle.					Other Stock.					Poultry.				
	Stallions.	Geldings and Mares.	Foals.	Bulls.	Oxen, Work.	Steers.	Cows, Milch.	Young Stock.	Lambs.	Sheep.	Boars.	Sows.	Other Pigs.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Cocks and Hens.	
																		$ cts.
Alberta	76	5,652	3,112	163	96	1,493	3,910	6,397	.....	.....	3	19	66	18	10	.....	1,281	610,508 00
British Columbia	557	1,0281	2,517	255	78	731	4,524	4,057	683	1,447	100	671	3,162	7	429	1,354	17,580	666,549 00
Manitoba	15	1,135	77	60	280	531	1,161	1,283	1	22	3	19	86	9	5	10	1,021	130,508 00
New Brunswick	....	54	.....	1	.....	64	41	17	.....	.....	....	.....	43	1	.....	.....	618	6,500 00
Northwest Territories	5	82	7	26	65	87	303	274	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.. .	....	.....	20,980 00
Nova Scotia	3	47	3	5	17	26	115	117	76	55	2	3	31	18	14	51	934	9,399 00
Ontario	318	2,867	439	142	109	497	2,644	2,252	167	156	101	1,184	3,428	1,860	679	1,627	46,119	488,103 30
Prince Edward Island	.....	6	4	.....	.....	1	6	13	.. .	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	233	1,045 00
Quebec	37	844	353	68	9	118	1,230	843	42	71	49	229	381	495	120	118	2,610	97,335 50
Saskatchewan	32	2,994	265	99	697	1,047	3,553	3,622	256	.... .	10	70	111	16	5	11	2,475	556,914 00
Total	1,043	23,962	6,777	819	1,351	4,595	17,487	18,875	1,225	1,751	269	2,196	7,308	2,424	1,262	3,171	72,871	2,587,841 80

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PERSONALTY OF INDIANS—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	General Effects.									Value of Household Effects.	Value of Real and Personal Property.
	Sail Boats.	Row Boats.	Canoes.	Rifles.	Shot Guns.	Nets.	Steel Traps.	Tents.	Value of		
									$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	....	41	101	403	402	294	4,814	1,011	26,753 00	39,207 00	9,790,071 00
British Columbia	805	499	3,820	5,179	2,742	1,571	29,875	3,520	372,615 00	396,010 00	7,747,276 00
Manitoba	53	386	169	292	582	1,466	11,326	790	84,334 00	42,285 00	1,885,221 00
New Brunswick	49	58	100	70	238	263	342	38	8,285 00	24,480 00	180,751 00
Northwest Territories	12	531	418	221	592	1,962	7,340	630	35,275 00	22,990 00	376,290 00
Nova Scotia	25	69	35	74	218	51	906	20	4,200 00	10,065 00	156,999 00
Ontario	357	421	2,143	1,241	2,288	4,097	30,882	1,480	115,520 00	414,888 90	6,050,852 55
Prince Edward Island	7	21	....	.....	19	46	61	.....	880 00	2,950 00	43,465 00
Quebec	73	149	702	528	1,107	347	13,765	592	83,767 50	155,550 00	1,971,572 00
Saskatchewan	....	34	717	891	1,265	1,084	18,025	1,677	70,686 00	100,968 00	9,074,523 00
Total	1,381	2,209	8,205	8,899	9,453	11,181	117,336	9,758	802,315 50	1,209,393 90	37,277,020 55

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1910—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder.															
	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Corn.		Pease.		Rye.		Buckwheat.		Beans.	
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.
Alberta	1,902	14,784	3,100	52,271	223	4,807	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Columbia	1,567	30,060	5,355	114,423	5	100	62	1,872	318	9,620	....	....	.....	.....	100	3,391
Manitoba	3,807	33,063	2,353	49,063	131	1,660	984	580	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	11	91	211	2,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	36	....	.....	27	515	$3\frac{3}{4}$	70
Northwest Territories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia	$\frac{1}{8}$	$27\frac{1}{2}$	74	1,110	$6\frac{1}{4}$	213	1	9	$3\frac{1}{8}$	33	1	25	$4\frac{1}{2}$	85	$10\frac{3}{4}$	84
Ontario	3,119	48,046	6,594	210,767	879	15,670	1,760	62,053	1,487	20,841	119	1,151	273	6,466	257	4,133
Prince Edward Island	5	101	46	1,030	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{16}$	4	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	222	3,110	2,405	43,195	111	2,025	548	9,016	145	1,754	15	250	245	7,570	28	631
Saskatchewan	7,354	107,854	6,722	162,085	194	4,449	9	8	.....	5	....	.....	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	3
Total	$17,987\frac{1}{8}$	$237,136\frac{1}{2}$	26,860	636,457	$1,549\frac{1}{4}$	28,924	$3,364\frac{1}{16}$	73,542	$1,954\frac{1}{8}$	32,289	135	1,426	$549\frac{1}{2}$	14,636	$459\frac{3}{4}$	8,312

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURE, SEASON 1910—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Grain, Roots and Fodder—*Continued.*										Other Fodder.	New Land Improvements.			
	Potatoes.		Carrots.		Turnips.		Other Roots.		Hay.						
	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Harvested.	Cultivated.	Wild.		Land Cleared.	Land Broken.	Land Cropped for the first time.	Land Fenced.
									Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Alberta	4	.....	1	5	4¾	510	31	82	.....	15,722	784	21	1,687	1,248	78,469
British Columbia	1,296	170,247	85	9,864	179	33,087	12	1,056	8,880	4,067	1,211	237	208	188	492
Manitoba	138	14,644	13	610	10	650	11	208	.....	12,738	1,093	15	559	271	980
New Brunswick	203	7,050	....	.....	....	.....	3	72	174	11	54	18	.....	5	.....
Northwest Territories	118	8,730	2	65	3	245	.....	.....	.....	2,509	.....	1	6	13	46
Nova Scotia	122	8,145	¼	2	6½	653	3½	340	546	316	49	84	17	14	39
Ontario	1,784	115,391	45	3,055	106	11,575	195	12,738	15,732	3,801	8,171	335	125	577	405
Prince Edward Island	9⅓	1,210	.....	.....	¾	150	.....	.....	58	17½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	963	29,992	10	540	32	3,750	16	1,616	3,805	596	1,320	91	25	28	103
Saskatchewan	184	17,836	53	1,978	32	4,475	12¾	1,158	55	27,425	14,063	35	4,522	2,231	6,751
Total	4,821½	373,245	209¼	16,119	374	55,095	284¼	17,270	29,250	67,202½	26,745	837	7,149	4,575	87,285

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR 1911—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Buildings Erected.														Increase in Value.		
	Dwellings, Stone	Dwellings Brick.	Dwellings, Frame.	Dwellings, Log.	Shanties.	Barns.	Horse Stables.	Driving Sheds.	Cattle Stables.	Pig Sties.	Store Houses	Root Houses.	Milk Houses.	Corn Cribs.	Value of New Land Improvements.	Value of Buildings Erected.	Total Value of New Land Improvements and Buildings.
															$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	....	....	7	47	7	2	30	1	3	....	4	1	1	1	18,578 00	5,740 00	24,318 00
British Columbia	....	....	84	19	24	5	17	....	7	....	16	11	....	....	15,380 00	42,550 00	57,930 00
Manitoba	....	....	1	32	2	....	24	....	25	1	9	....	....	....	2,351 00	5,285 00	7,636 00
New Brunswick	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	140 00	650 00	790 00
Northwest Territories	....	....	2	25	10	....	1	....	16	....	7	....	2	....	945 00	4,955 00	5,940 00
Nova Scotia	....	1	27	1	11	3	3	....	1	1	....	2	....	....	590 00	4,440 00	5,030 00
Ontario	1	2	59	38	11	15	19	7	14	3	4	3	2	2	17,626 50	50,263 50	67,890 00
Prince Edward Island	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	150 00	150 00
Quebec	....	7	16	1	2	4	9	2	3	1	2	1	....	1	1,640 00	10,545 00	12,185 00
Saskatchewan	....	....	3	100	37	2	40	....	52	3	26	1	1	8	34,500 00	19,683 00	54,183 00
Total	1	10	205	263	104	31	143	10	121	9	68	19	6	12	91,750 50	144,301 50	236,052 00

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS—*Continued.*

SOURCES AND VALUE OF INCOME—STATEMENT FOR QUINQUENNIAL TERM ENDED MARCH 31, 1911.

Agency.	Value of Farm Products, including Hay.	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food.	Wages Earned.	Received from Land Rentals.	The Estimated Value of Fish and Meat used for Food is included in these columns.		Earned by other Industries.	Total Income of Indians.
					Earned by Fishing.	Earned by Hunting and Trapping.		
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alberta	162,105 00	57,675 48	38,217 00	1,854 00	3,240 00	25,226 50	234,055 18	522,373 16
British Columbia	350,654 00	38,160 00	477,655 00	1,500 00	424,515 00	169,600 00	206,414 00	1,668,498 00
Manitoba	94,917 55	15,839 68	49,390 00	30 00	24,355 00	39,299 00	18,613 50	242,444 73
New Brunswick	6,222 00	1,530 00	51,850 00	.....	9,390 00	3,295 00	22,250 00	94,537 00
Northwest Territories	17,210 00	1,270 00	27,070 00	.....	36,050 00	90,300 00	7,650 00	179,550 00
Nova Scotia	15,020 00	1,781 00	45,280 00	8 00	5,715 00	10,475 00	37,973 00	116,252 00
Ontario	434,698 86	25,303 20	605,058 10	42,168 90	106,628 60	154,228 75	142,504 95	1,510,591 36
Prince Edward Island	1,500 00	34 00	50 00	.....	1,410 00	35 00	14,480 00	17,509 00
Quebec	124,241 65	27,035 00	184,757 00	5,887 22	5,250 00	141,075 00	89,055 00	577,300 87
Saskatchewan	253,893 40	68,125 00	60,694 00	14,624 00	75,076 00	185,890 00	79,949 00	738,251 40
Total	1,459,962 46	236,753 36	1,540,021 10	66,072 12	691,629 60	819,424 25	852,944 63	5,666,807 52

Commutations of Annuity, 1910-11.

Clandeboye Agency.

Sophia Cochrane, No. 1024—St. Peter's Band.
Georgina Jones, No. 1020— " "
Elizabeth Seymour No. 1045— " "
Mary Ann Mowatt, No. 618— " "
Mrs. Roger St. Pierre, No. 111— " "
Ellen Massey, No. 1025— " "

Norway House Agency.

Margaret E. McKay, No. 304, Berens River Band.

Kenora Agency.

Mrs. Frank Laplont, No. 198, Frenchman's Head Band.

Edmonton Agency.

Mrs. Joe Anderson, No. 101, Enoch's Band.

Saddle Lake Agency.

Mrs. Wm. Akanais, No. 71, Beaver Lake Band.
" Theresa Cardinal, No. 22, " "

Treaty 8.

Caroline Le Maigre, No. 40, Fort McMurray Band.
Christine Deltesse, " 52, " "
Delphine Janvier, " 10, " "
Angèle Janvier, " 11, " "

Return A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1911.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
			$		
Hon. Frank Oliver	.....	Superintendent General	.....	Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Frank Pedley	.....	Deputy Supt. General	5,000	Nov. 21, 1902	Sept. 1, 1897

SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

John D. McLean	1 A.	Asst. Deputy Supt. General and Secretary of the Department	3,150	Sept. 1, 1908 / July 1, 1897	Oct. 1, 1876
Hon. David Laird	"	Indian Commissioner	3,600	April 1, 1909	Oct. 4, 1898
Samuel Stewart	1 B.	Asst. Secretary	2,600	Dec. 30, 1898	July 1, 1879
Henry A. Conroy	"	Inspector	2,550	Sept. 1, 1908	April 1, 1902
Angus S. Williams	"	Law Clerk	2,200	June 16, 1909	June 16, 1909
John McGirr	2 A.	Clerk of Supply	2,100	Oct. 14, 1891	July 1, 1883
*James A. Macrae	"	Supervisor of Statistics	2,050	Feb. 9, 1910	June 14, 1881
Joseph G. Ramsden	"	Inspector	2,200	Sept. 1, 1908	April 20, 1908
†James J. Campbell	"	Clerk of Indian Sociology	1,850	May 10, 1906	Dec. 30, 1886
Henry C. Ross	"	Clerk of Printing and Translation	1,850	Aug. 1, 1906	Jan. 10, 1883
Robert B. E. Moffat	"	Privy Council Clerk	1,700	April 1, 1909	Feb. 7, 1891
Helen M. O'Donahoe	3 A.	Secretary to Deputy Supt. General	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Margaret H. Brennan	"	Clerk	1,200	July 1, 1905	July 1, 1905
Gertrude A. Gorrell	"	"	1,150	May 10, 1906	May 10, 1906
Beatrice Phelan	3 B.	"	800	Sept 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Annie Doyle	"	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Martha J. Back	"	"	750	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Benjamin Hayter	.....	Packer	800	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
Frederick Munro	.....	Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
John Bradley	.....	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

Duncan C. Scott	1 A.	Chief Accountant and Superintendent of Indian Education	3,100	July 1, 1893 / April 1, 1909	Oct. 8, 1880
Frederick H. Paget	1 B.	Accountant	2,450	Sept. 1, 1908	June 5, 1885
Hiram McKay	2 A.	Asst. Accountant	1,900	Sept. 1, 1908	July 9, 1880
John W. Shore	"	Clerk	1,700	April 1, 1909	March 24, 1884
Emile Jean	"	"	1,700	April 1, 1909	Nov. 10, 1886
Sidney W. Hobart	"	"	1,700	April 1, 1909	Dec. 12, 1903
Robert M. Ogilvie	"	Architect	1,700	April 1, 1909	Aug. 25, 1905
Mary D. Maxwell	2 B.	Clerk	1,550	Aug. 1, 1906	May 31, 1890
Herbert N. Awrey	"	"	1,200	April 1, 1911	Jan. 21, 1902
Geo. A. Conley	"	"	1,200	April 1, 1911	Jan. 30, 1903
Sarah M. O'Gready	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
David Morin	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1904	July 1, 1904
Robert Pringle	"	"	1,150	April 20, 1906	April 20, 1906
Effie K. McLatchie	"	"	1,150	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Maud M. McIntosh	"	"	1,100	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907
Ellen I. Findlay	"	"	1,050	April 29, 1908	April 29, 1908
†Gertrude C. Neelin	3 B.	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Lillie M. Whitten	"	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
§Marianne T. Macgillis	"	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Georgiana C. Caddy	"	"	750	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Mary H. Coghlan	"	"	500	Sept. 28, 1909	Sept. 28, 1909
Anita B. Bailey	"	"	500	July 20, 1910	July 20, 1910
Joseph M. McAllister	.....	Messenger	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
Wm. A. Downing	.....	"	550	May 29, 1909	May 29, 1909

* Superannuated July 1. † Superannuated Oct. 1. ‡ Resigned June 1. § Resigned Sept 13.

RETURN A (1) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1911.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE—*Concluded.*

Name.	Division.	Rank.	Annual salary.	Date of Present Rank.	Date of First Permanent Appointment.
LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.					
William A Orr	1 B.	Clerk of Lands and Timber and Registrar of Land Patents	2,450	Feb. 6, 1906	Nov. 24, 1883
Alfred E. Kemp	2 A.	Asst. Clerk of Lands and Timber	2,000	Aug. 2, 1902	Feb. 1, 1884
Geo. L. Chitty	"	Timber Inspector	1,700	April 1, 1909	June 21, 1893
Peter J. O'Connor	"	Clerk	1,700	April 1, 1909	July 1, 1901
Helen G. Ogilvy	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	June 30, 1890
Frederick R. Byshe	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	Mar. 26, 1891
Emma S. Martin	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	Sept. 11, 1894
Helen G. Russell	3 B.	"	800	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
SURVEY BRANCH.					
Samuel Bray	1 B.	Chief Surveyor	2,400	July 1, 1905	June 14, 1884
*John Lestock Reid	"	Surveyor	2,450	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
James K. McLean	"	"	2,450	Sept. 1, 1908	Aug. 19, 1904
Walter Russel White	2 A.	"	1,600	April 1, 1911	April 1, 1911
Henry Fabien	2 B.	Chief Draughtsman	1,600	Sept. 1, 1908	Sept. 1, 1908
†Eva A. Lord.	3 A.	Clerk	1,100	July 1, 1907	July 1, 1907
Rowland G. Orr	"	Draughtsman	1,000	April 1, 1909	Sept. 1, 1908
RECORD BRANCH.					
Geo. M. Matheson	2 A.	Registrar	1,700	April 1, 1909	June 21, 1888
Joseph de Lisle	2 B.	Clerk	1,600	Feb. 1, 1905	June 23, 1880
Thos. P. Moffatt	"	"	1,550	Aug. 1, 1906	Oct. 14, 1891
Philip N. L. Phelan	"	"	850	July 5, 1909	July 5, 1909
Fannie Yeilding	3 A.	"	1,200	July 1, 1900	April 3, 1882
Chas. A. Cooke	"	"	1,200	July 1, 1901	July 1, 1901
Wm. Edwin Allan	"	"	1,200	July 15, 1901	July 15, 1901
Selwyn E. Sangster	"	"	1,200	April 1, 1903	April 1, 1903
John Ackland	"	"	1,200	June 23, 1905	June 23, 1905
Henry Hooper	"	"	1,150	Aug. 1, 1906	Aug. 1, 1906
Hugh M. Graham	"	"	1,100	Jan. 1, 1908	Jan. 1, 1908
William Seale	.....	Messenger	800	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893
SCHOOL BRANCH.					
Martin Benson	2 A.	Clerk of Schools	1,800	May 28, 1907	April 1, 1876
John D. Sutherland	"	Clerk	1,600	April 1, 1911	Jan. 11, 1899
Alex. F. MaKenzie	2 B.	"	1,200	April 1, 1911	Nov. 13, 1902
Nora E. Darby	3 B.	"	550	Sept. 29, 1909	Sept. 29, 1909

* Died in June. † Resigned June 22.

Return A (2) of Officers and Employees or the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1911.

Outside Service.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Cockburn, G. P.	Indian Agent	1,800 00	Sturgeon Falls	Nipissing, Dokis, French River, Timagami, and Matachawan.
Ferguson, W. J. C.	Indian Land Agent	200 00—Commission of 5 per cent on collections	Wiarton	Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker.
Wigg, T. G.	Timber Inspector	1,200 00—Paid from vote	Gore Bay	
Gibson, J. A.	Guardian of Islands	25 00	Mallorytown	Thousand Islands.
Hagan, Samuel	Indian Agent	650 00—$60 office rent	Thessalon	Thessalon, Mississagi River, Spanish River and Serpent River.
Horrigan, Geo.	"	800 00	Port Arthur	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, Western Division.
Hill, H. M.	Clerk, Indian Office	700 00	Brantford	
Hill, E. P.	" "	400 00	"	
Jamieson, A.	Inspector of Works	400 00	"	
Macdonald, D. F	Indian Supt	900 00—Commission of 5 per cent on collections ; $60 office rent	Parry Island	Parry Sound, Henvey Inlet, Shawanaga and Watha (or Gibson).
McDonald, Alex. R.	Indian Agent	500 00	Duart	Moravians of the Thames.
McDougall, J. B.	"	500 00	Walpole Island	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island
McFarlane, William	"	325 00	Keene	Mississaguas of Mud and Rice Lakes.
McKenzie, M.	"	400 00	Rathburn	Chippewas of Rama.
Mullin, Martin	"	60 00	Killaloe	Algonquins of Golden Lake.
Neilson, R. W.	Clerk, Indian Office	720 00	Manitowaning	
		500 00	Sarnia	Chippewas of Sarnia, Aux Sables and Kettle Point
		500 00	Wiarton	" Nawash, Cape Croker.
		600 00	Chippawa Hill	" Saugeen
Palmer, Reuben B.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Manitowaning	Sucker Creek, Sucker Lake, Sheguiandah, South Bay, Maganatawan, Point Grondin, Tahgaiwinini, Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake and unceded portion of Manitoulin Island.
Parke, C. E. E.	"			
Scoffield, John	"			
Sims, C. L. D.	"			
Smith, G. J.	Indian Supt	1,800 00—$140 for travelling expenses and $200 for rent	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1911.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Smith, W.	Clerk	500 00	Brantford	Six Nations of Grand River
Stainton, J. R.	Indian Agent	700 00	Deseronto	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte, Tyendinaga.
Sutherland, S.	"	600 00—also $200 allowance for clerk	Delaware	Chippewas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames.
Thackeray, John	"	325 00	Roseneath	Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Thorburn, R.	"	800 00	Gore Bay	Chippewas of Cockburn Island, Sheshegwaning, Obidgewong and West Bay.
Todd, H.	"	500 00	Christian Island	Chippewas of Beausoleil or Christian Island.
Van Loon, W. C.	"	600 00	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
West, H. A.	"	500 00	Chapleau	Treaty No. 9 Indians.
Williams, Albert W.	"	100 00	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Yates, John	"	350 00	Sutton West	Chippewas of Snake and1Georgina Islands.
Arthur, R. H., M.D.	Medical Officer	350 00—Paid by band	Sudbury	Whitefish Lake Indians.
Aylesworth, F. A., M.D.	"	300 00		Mississaguas of Alnwick.
Berry, J. D., M.D.	"	2 50 per head (35 Inds.) $87.50 paid by band	Port Perry	Mississaguas of Scugog.
Baxter, J., M.D.	"	350 00	Thessalon	Thessalon River and Mississagi River:
Carruthers, John, M.D.	"	600 00	Little Current	Sheguiandah, Sucker Creek, West Bay and Whitefish River.
Dewar, R. D., M.D.	"	260 00		Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames.
Flaherty, F. F., M.D.	"	300 00—Voted by Parliament	Massey	Spanish River and Serpent River Indians.
Hay, W. W., M.D.	"	500 00—Paid by band	Wallaceburg	Indians on Walpole Island.
Henderson, W. A., M.D.	"	450 00	Sarnia	Sarnia Reserve Indians.
Holmes, C. N., M.D.	"	2,850 00—$300 for drugs	Ohsweken	Six Nations.
Hough, H. A., M.D.	"	500 00 "	Wiarton	Chippewas of Nawash.
James, M., M.D.	"	200 00—Voted by Parliament	Mattawa	Algonquin Indians.
Johnston, J., M.D.	"	250 00—Paid by band	Gore Bay	Indians of Manitoulin Island, Cockburn Island, Obidgewong and Sheshegwaning.
Moore, John, M.D.	"	250 00 "	Shannonville	Western portion Tyendinaga Reserve.
McCaig, A. S., M.D.	"	500 00 "	Sault Ste. Marie	Garden River. Paid for attending Batchawana Band.
McDonald, R., M.D.	"	350 00	Hagersville	Mississaguas of the Credit.
McGrady, J., M.D.	"	125 00—Paid by band, ($75, vote)	Fort William	Fort William, Pic, Pays Plat and Red Rock Bands.

McLean, John, M.D	"	300 00 " ($50 Vote).	Orillia	Chippewas of Rama.
McPhail, D. P., M.D	"	300 00 "	Highgate	Moravians of the Thames.
McWilliams, V. H., M. D	"	185 00—Paid by Band		Mississaguas of Rice Lake.
Mitchell, F. H., M. D	"	300 00—Voted by Parliament	Delaware	Oneidas of the Thames.
Pringle, H. H., M. D	"	150 00—Paid by Band	Sutton West	Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island.
Patterson, C. A., M. D	"	250 00	Forest	Kettle Point and Stony Point Reserve Indians.
Reeves, James, M. D	"	200 00—Voted by Parliament	Eganville	Golden Lake Band.
Sheahan, J. J. M. D	"	300 00 "	Chapleau	Indians from Pogamissing to White River.
Shaw, R. W., M. D	"	1,000 00—Paid by Band and Vote.	Hespeler	Indians on Manitoulin Island.
Vandervoost, S. D., M. D	"	250 00 " "	Deseronto	Eastern portion Tyendinaga Reserve.
Williams, H. A., M. D	"	300 00—Paid by Band	Allenford	Chippewas of Saugeen.
Creggan, Rev. A. H	Missionary (C. E.)	500 00 "	Deseronto	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte.
Sims, H. S	Constable	168 00 "	Massey	Serpeant River and Spanish River.

QUEBEC.

Bastien, Antoine O	Indian Agent	425 00	Jeune Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
Beaulieu, Edouard	"	150 00—Commission of 5 p.c.	Cacouna	Amalecites of Cacouna.
Blain, Jean	"	600 00—$60 for office rent	Montreal	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Comiré, A. O., M. D	"	400 00	St. Francois du Lac	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Gagnon, Adolphe	"	500 00	Bersimis	Bersimis.
Landry, V. P., M. D	"	100 00	Becancour	Abenakis of Becancour.
Letourneau, L	Asst. Indian Agent	400 00	St. Constant	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
McCaffrey, Wm. J	Indian Agent	600 00—$50 office rent	River Desert	River Desert Band, Maniwaki reserve.
Morin, Rev. J. D	"	200 00	Grand Cascapedia	Micmacs of Maria.
Perillard, Joseph	"	200 00	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Pitre, Jeremie	"	500 00	Restigouche	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Renaud, J. A	"	425 00	North Timiskaming	Lake Timiskaming and Abitibi Indians.
Tessier, A	"	500 00	Pointe Bleue	Montagnais of Lake St. John.
Taillon, F. E	"	50 00—Commission of 10 p.c. on land rent and 2½ p.c. on distribution	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
Allard, E., M. D	Medical Officer	100 00	St. Urbain	St. Urbain.
LeClerc, L. N., M. D	"	400 00	Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.
McCartney, F. W., M. D	"	80 00—Voted by Parliament	Gaspe	Micmacs of Gaspe.
McDougall, C. A., M. D	"	250 00	Seven Islands	Seven Islands.
McDuff, S., M. D	"	200 00	"	"
Mulligan, E. A., M. D	"	200 00— Paid by Band	River Desert	River Desert band, Maniwaki reserve.
Constantin, J., M. D	"	500 00	Pointe Bleue	Pointe Bleue reserve.
Claveau, E. A., M. D	"	200 00	Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi and vicinity.
Pinault, L. G., M. D	"	200 00	Restigouche	Micmacs of Restigouche.
Ouimet, W., M. D	"	100 00	Oka	Lake of Two Mountains.
Arnaud, Rev. C	Missionary (R.C.)	500 00	Quebec	Montagnais Indians, North Shore of the St. Lawrence.
Bourget, Rev. P	"	125 00—also $25 for fuel	St. Regis	Iroquois of St. Regis.
DeGonzague, Rev. Jos	"	235 00	Pierreville	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Granger, Rev. L. S	"	100 00	Caughnawaga	Iroquois of Caughnawaga.
Giroux, Rev. J. C	"	425 00	Lorette	Hurons of Lorette.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1911.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Baxter, George E.	Indian Agent	350 00 " "	Andover	Tobique, Victoria Co.; Edmundston, Madawaska County.
Irving, R. A.	"	800 00	Buctouche	Eel River, Restigouche Co.; Bathurst, St. Peter's Island and Pockmouche, Gloucester Co.; Tabusintac, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Red Bank, Indian Point, Big Hole and Renous, Northumberland Co.; Big Cove, Indian Island and Buctouche, Kent Co.; Shediac and Fort Folly, Westmorland Co.
White, James	Indian Agent	450 00—allowed $50 for office rent	Centreville	Kingsclear, St. Mary's, York Co.; Woodstock, Carleton Co.; Oromocto, Sunbury County.
Ryan, Rev. J. J.	Superintendent of Indian Schools	400 00	St. Mary's	
Desmond, J. F., M. D.	Medical Officer	200 00	Newcastle	Northumberland Co., Red Bank and Eel Ground reserves.
Michaud, J. N., M. D.	"	100 00	Bathurst Village	Gloucester Co., Bathurst reserve.
Ferguson, A. G., M. D.	"	50 00	Dalhousie	Restigouche Co., Eel River reserve.
King, W. G., M. D.	"	40 00	Buctouche	Buctouche reserve, Kent Co.
Leger, J. A., M. D.	"	200 00	Shediac	Westmorland Co.
Earle, R. W. L., M. D.	"	400 00	Perth Centre	Tobique reserve.
McKenzie, J. B., M. D.	"	150 00	Chatham	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.
McGrath, R. H.	"	150 00	Fredericton	St. Mary's, York Co..
Doherty, I. W., M. D.	"	300 00	Rexton	Kent Co., Big Cove and Indian Island reserves.
Peake, James, M. D.	"	125 00	Oromocto	
Ross, J. D., M. D.	"	200 00	Moncton	Westmorland Co.
Sprague, T. F., M. D.	"	150 00	Woodstock	
Teed, J. F., M. D.	"	150 00	Dorchester	Fort Folly Indians.
Weaver, W. J., M. D.	"	150 00	Fredericton	Kingsclear, York Co.
Bannon, Rev. E. J.	Missionary (R.C.)	100 00	Richibucto	Kent Co., Big Cove reserve.
Ryan, Rev. F. C.	"	350 00	Tobique	
Clare, A.	Constable	20 00	Rexton	" "
Ellis, Joseph	"	180 00	Andover	Tobique reserve.
Nicholas, Frank	"	12 00	Church Point	Northumberland Co., Burnt Church reserve.

Ginish, Peter	"	50 00	Newcastle	"	Eel Ground reserve.
Tenas, James	"	12 00	Burnt Church	"	Burnt Church reserve.
Perley, Joseph	Caretaker of Church	50 00	Tobique		

NOVA SCOTIA.

Boyd, A. J	Inspector	1,600 00	River Bourgeois	Inspector of Agencies, Maritime Provinces
Beckwith, Chas. E	Indian Agent	50 00	Steam Mills	Micmacs of Kings County.
Chisholm, Daniel	"	100 00	Sheet Harbour	" Halifax County.
Harlow, Charles	"	100 00	Caledonia	" Lunenburg and Queens Counties; Bridgewater, New Germany, Chester, Mahone Bay and Lunenburg.
Hipson, John	"	50 00	Shelburne	" Shelburne County.
Lacy, John	"	50 00	Annapolis	" Annapolis County.
Macdonald, Arch. J	"	100 00	Baddeck	" Victoria County.
McDonald, John R	"	100 00	Heatherton	" Antigonish and Guysborough Counties; Afton, Pomquette Forks and Summerside reserves.
McIntyre, D. K., M.D	"	100 00	Sydney, C.B	Cape Breton County Cariboo : Marsh, Sydney reserve and North Sydney.
McDonald, Rev. A.R	"	100 00	Christmas Island	Micmacs of Cape Breton Co., Eskasoni reserve.o
McLeod, Rev. John D	"	100 00	New Glasgow	" Pictou County; Indian Cove reserve.
McMillan, Murdoch D	"	100 00	Johnstown	" Richmond Co., Chapel Island reserve.
MacPherson, Rev. Donald	"	100 00	Glendale	" Inverness County: Malagawatch and Whycocomagh reserves.
Purdy, J. H	"	100 00	Bear River	" Digby County: Indian Hill reserve.
Rand, Fred. A., M.D	"	50 00	Parrsboro	" Cumberland County: Franklin Manor reserve (Halfway river).
Smith, R. H	"	50 00	Truro	" Colchester County: Millbrook reserve
Wallace, Alonzo	"	50 00	Shubenacadie	" Hants County: Indian Brook reserve.
Whalen, W. H	"	50 00	Yarmouth	" Yarmouth County.
Bissett, C. P., M.D	Medical officer	250 00	St. Peters	Richmond County: Salmon River reserve.
Jacques, H., M.D	"	50 00	Canning	Kings County.
Dymond, W. A., M.D	"	50 00	Chester	Lunenburg County, East.
Macauley, J. A., M.D	"	75 00	Marble Mountain	Inverness County: Malagawatch reserve.
McDonald, Daniel, M.D	"	100 00	Whycocomagh	" Whycocomagh reserve.
McDonald, D. M., M.D	"	325 00	Baddeck	Victoria County.
McIntyre, D. K., M.D	"	350 00	Sydney	Cape Breton County.
McDonald, W. H., M.D	"	250 00	Antigonish	Antigonish County.
McLean, E. D., M.D	"	150 00	Shubenacadie	Hants County: Indian Brook reserve.
McKenzie, J., M.D	"	200 00	Pictou	Pictou County.
Churchill, J.L., M.D	"	60 00	Bridgewater	Lunenburg County, West.
Miller, S. N. M.D	"	50 00	Middleton	Annapolis County.
Rand, F. A., M.D	"	200 00	Parrsboro	Cumberland County.
Withers, Russell, M.D	"	50 00	Annapolis	Annapolis County.
Yorston, F. S., M.D	"	150 00	Truro	Colchester County: Millbrook reserve.
Morris, C. H., M.D	"	75 00	Windsor	Hants County.
Smith, J. W., M.D	"	100 00	Liverpool	Queens County.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1911.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NOVA SCOTIA---Concluded.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
Lovitt, L. J., M.D.	Medical Officer	250 00	Bear River	Digby County.
Elderkin, E. J., M.D.	"	100 00	Weymouth	" County.
Donovan, O. G., M.D.	"	50 00	New Germany	Lunenburg.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Arsenault, John O.	Indian Superintendent	400 00	Higgins Road	Lennox Island reserve, Richmond Bay; Morel reserve, Kings County.
Champion, J. B., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	Tyne Valley	Lennox Island Indians and adjacent districts.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Southeastern Inspectorate.			
MacDonald, K. C., M.D.	Inspector	2,200 00	Vernon, B.C.	
Galbraith, R. L. T.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fort Steele	Kootenay Agency.
Hannington, D. P., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Windermere	" "
Watt, Hugh, M.D.	"	600 00	Fort Steele	" "
Brown, J. R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Vernon	Okanagan Agency.
Keller, H. L. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Kilowna	" "
Offerhaus, E. J., M.D.	"	210 00	Spallumcheen	" "
Williams, G. H., M.D.	"	300 00	Vernon	" "
White, R. B., M.D.	"	420 00	Fairview	" "
Sanson, G., M.D.	Medical Officer	420 00	Ashcroft	Kamloops Agency.
Wade, M. S., M.D.	"	780 00	Kamloops	" "
Ogden, Isaac	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Lac la Hache	Williams Lake Agency.
Boyd, C. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,000 00	150 Mile House	" "
Beech, Alan, M.D.	"	300 00	Quesnel	" "

McAllen, W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Fraser Lake	Stuart Lake Agency.
Wilson, T. A., M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	Fort George	" "
	Southwestern Inspectorate.			
Ditchburn, W. E	Inspector	2,200 00	Victoria.	
Green, A. E.	Inspector of Schools	1,500 00	Vancouver.	
Byrne, Peter	Indian Agent	1,200 00	New Westminster	New Westminster Agency.
Bryden-Jack, W. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,200 00	Vancouver	" "
Henderson, J. C., M.D.	"	400 00	Chilliwack	" "
Drs. Hall & Drew	"	1,200 00	New Westminster	" "
Hepworth, W. G., M.D.	"	500 00	Stevenston	" "
King, A. A., M.D.	"	300 00	Ladner	" "
Stuart, A. J., M.D.	"	500 00	Mission City	" "
Robertson, W. R.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Duncan	Cowichan Agency.
Cumming, W. G., M.D.	Medical Officer	300 00	Saanich	" "
Dykes, W., M.D.	"	600 00	Cowichan	" "
Drysdale, W. F., M.D.	"	500 00	Nanaimo	" "
Jones, O. M., M.D.	"	500 00	Victoria	" "
Millard, H. P., M.D.	"	240 00	Comox	" "
Rogers, H. B., M.D.	"	300 00	Chemainus	" "
O'Connell, T.,	Constable	1,000 00	Nanaimo	" "
Tom, Indian	"	240 00	Duncan	" "
Cooper, M., Indian	"	240 00	Nanaimo	" "
Halliday, W. M.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Alert Bay	Kwawkewlth Agency.
Columbia Coast Mission	Medical Officer	400 00	Alert Bay	" "
Fieddler, E. S. M.D.	"	240 00	Quatsino	" "
Drummond, E. B.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Lytton	Lytton Agency.
Elliott, R., M.D.	Medical Officer	750 00	Harrison	" "
Tutill, G. H., M.D.	"	480 00	Nicola	" "
Neill, Alan W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Alberni	West Coast Agency.
Morgan, A. D., M.D.	Medical Officer	420 00	"	" "
McLean, C., M.D.	"	1,020 00	Ucluelet	" "
	Northern Inspectorate.			
Tyson, A. M.	Inspector	2,200 00	Vancouver	
Deasy, T.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Massett	Queen Charlotte Agency.
Fraser, A. R., M.D.	Medical Officer	500 00	"	" "
Spencer, J. C., M.D.	"	400 00	Skidegate	" "
Fougner, Iver	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Bella Coola	Bella Coola Agency.
Schlichter, C. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	600 00	Bella Bella	" "
Perry, C. C.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Metlakahtla	Nass Agency.
Large, R. W., M.D.	Medical Officer	1,080 00	"	" "
McDonald, D. J., M.D.	"	720 00	Kincolith	" "
Cox, G. D.	Indian Agent	800 00	Telegraph Creek	Stikine Agency.
Inglis, F., M.D.	Medical Officer	720 00	"	" "
Loring, R. E.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Hazelton	Babine Agency.
Wrinch, H. C., M.D.	Medical Officer	660 00	"	" "

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1911—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
	Winnipeg Office.			
McKenna, J. A. J.	Inspector of R. C. Schools	2,600 00	Winnipeg, Man.	Manitoba, Keewatin, Saskatchewan and Alberta
Swinford, S.	Inspector of Indian Agency Accounts	2,200 00	" "	Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Betournay, Geo. A., M.A.	Clerk	1,400 00	" "	
Richardson, H.	Clerk in charge of Stores	1,400 00	" "	
Fewtrell, E. L.	Caretaker	144 00	" "	
	Lake Winnipeg Inspectorate.			
Semmens, Rev. John	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Winnipeg, Man.	Norway House, Clandeboye, Kenora, Savanne and Fort Frances Agencies.
	Norway House Agency.			
Calverley, C. C.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Norway House, Kee.	Black River, Hollowwater River, Bloodvein River, Fisher River, Jackhead River, Berens River, Poplar River, Norway House, Cross Lake, Nelson House, Split Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake, Island Lake, Little Grand Rapids and Pekangekum bands.
Crate, A.	Interpreter	480 00	" "	
Bolster, Miss E. G.	Hospital Nurse	480 00	" "	
	Clandeboye Agency.			
Watson, John.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Selkirk, Man.	St. Peter's, Brokenhead River, Fort Alexander and Peguis reserves.
Sinclair, John.	Foreman, Peguis Reserve	900 00	Fisher River, Man.	
Harper, Peter	Farmer, Peguis Res've	720 00	" "	

	Kenora and Savanne Agencies.			
McKenzie, R. S.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Kenora, Ont.	Rat Portage, Dalles, Shoal Lake, Nos. 39 and 40, North West Angle, Nos. 33, 34 and 37, Buffalo Bay, Big Island, Assabasca, Whitefish Bay, Islington, Eagle Lake, Wabigoon, Lac des Mille Lacs, Lac Seul, Frenchman's Head, Wabuskang and Grassy Narrows bands.
Valentine, D. B.	Interpreter and Constable	840 00	" "	
	Fort Frances Agency.			
Wright, J. P.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Fort Frances, Ont.	Hungry Hall, Nos. 1 and 2, Long Sault, Nos. 1 and 2, Manitou Rapids, Nos. 1 and 2, Little Forks, Couchiching, Stangecoming, Niacatchewenin, Nickickousemenecaning, Seine River, Lac la Croix, and Sturgeon Lake bands.
Lyons, J. H.	Interpreter	600 00	" "	
Fourdain, P.	Constable	120 00	" "	
	Lake Manitoba Inspectorate.			
Jackson, S. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,200 00	Stonewall, Man.	Birtle, Portage la Prairie, Manitowapah, Griswold and the Pas agencies.
	Birtle Agency.			
Wheatley, G. H.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Birtle, Man.	Bird Tail Sioux, Keeseekoowenin, Waywayseecappo, Gambler's and Rolling River bands.
Heighet, J.	Hospital Nurse	600 00	"	
Indian	Groom	180 00	"	
	Portage la Prairie and Manitowapah Agencies.			
Logan, Robert	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Portage la Prairie, Man.	Roseau River, Long Plain, Swan Lake, Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba, Ebb and Flow Lake, Crane River, Fairford, Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan, Waterhen River, Pine Creek and Shoal River bands.
Hendry, W. A.	Clerk	1,000 00	" "	
Campbell, M.	Farmer	520 00	Swan Lake, Man.	
Ginn, J. C.	"	300 00	Dominion City, Man.	
Coupland, Fred.	Issuer	60 00	Indian Ford, Man.	
Telfer, J. S.	Caretaker	60 00	Portage la Prairie, Man.	
	Griswold Agency.			
Hollies, J. H.	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Griswold, Man.	Oak Lake and Oak River.
Indian	Constable	60 00	"	
McKay, Angus	Interpreter	480 00	"	Sioux reserves.
Indian	Constable	60 00	"	"
	The Pas Agency.			
Fischer, Fred	Indian Agent	1,200 00	The Pas, N.W.T.	Chemawa win, Moose Lake, The Pas, Shoal Lake Red Earth and Cumberland bands.
Cochrane, Louis	Interpreter	480 00	" "	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1911.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	South Saskatchewan. Inspectorate.	$ cts.		
Graham, W. M.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,400 00	Balcarres, Sask.	Pelly, Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Qu'Appelle and Touchwood Hills agencies.
	Pelley Agency.			
Blewett, W. G.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Kamsack, Sask.	Cote, Key's, Keeseekouse and Valley River bands
Crawford, A. A.	Clerk	720 00	"	
Chard, J. G.	Farmer	600 00	Valley River, Man.	
Watson, H.	"	480 00	Kamsack, Sask.	
Indian	Labourer	420 00	"	
Dean, O.	Farmer	480 00	"	
	Moose Mountain Agency.			
Cory, Thos.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Carlyle, Sask.	White Bear's reserve.
Williams, E. O.	Farmer	540 00	"	
	Crooked Lake Agency.			
Millar, M.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Broadview, Sask.	Ochapowace's, Kakewistahaw's, Cowessess, Sakimay's and Little Bone's bands.
Boyer, A.	Clerk	600 00	"	
Sutherland, J. A.	Farmer	660 00	"	
McKay, Jos.	"	600 00	"	
Hillhouse, R. F.	"	600 00	"	
Cameron, Henry	Interpreter	480 00	"	
	Assiniboine Agency.			
Grant, W. S.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Sintaluta, Sask.	Assinboine reserve.

Hassen, Jas.	Farmer	720 00	"	
Grant, L.	Clerk	480 00	"	
	File Hills Agency.			
Tye, A. W.	Clerk	780 00	Balcarres, Sask	Little Black Bear's, Star Blanket's, Okanase and Peepeekeesis' bands.
Miles, A. H.	Farmer	900 00	"	
Langdon, G. E.	"	600 00	"	
Pearson, R.	"	540 00	"	
Brass, A.	Interpreter	420 00	"	
	Qu'Appelle Agency.			
Nichol, H.	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Avonhurst, Sask	Piapot's, Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo bands.
Indian	Interpreter	420 00	"	
Summerfield, W.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Fraser, P.	"	600 00	"	
	Touchwood Hills Agency.			
Murison, W.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Kutawa, Sask	Moscowequan's, George Gordon's, Day Star's, Poor Man's, and Fishing Lake.
Stanley, E.	Clerk	840 00	"	
Robinson, W. B. H.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Anderson, A. W.	Teamster	420 00	"	
Monck, W. A.	Farmer	600 00	"	
Anderson, W. J.	"	600 00	"	
Field, Se;	"	600 00	"	
	North Saskatchewan Inspectorate.			
Chisholm, W. J.	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,000 00	Prince Albert, Sask	Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake Agencies and White Cap Sioux reserve.
	Duck Lake Agency.			
Macarthur, Jas.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Duck Lake, Sask	One Arrow, Okemassis, Beardy's, Kinistino, John Smith's, James Smith's and Nut Lake reserves.
Campbell, A. J.	Clerk	780 00	"	
Marion, Louis	Farmer	300 00	"	
Gardapie, H.	Interpreter	420 00	"	
McCloy, J.	Farmer	780 00	"	
Hamilton, P. J.	"	800 00	Nut Lake, Sask	
Lepine, Maxime	"	600 00	Duck Lake, Sask	
Stevens, P.	Labourer	420 00	"	
Guinn, A. E.	Farmer	480 00	Chagoness, Sask	
Gordon, J. H.	"	600 00	Duck Lake, Sask	

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1911.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Carlton Agency.	$ cts.		
Borthwick, T.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	Wm. Twatt's, Petequakey's, Mistawasis, Ahtakakoop's Kapahawekenum's, Keneemotayo's, Pelican Lake and Wahspaton Sioux and Montreal Lake reserves.
Jackson, T. E.	Clerk	900 00	"	
McKenzie, John	Miller	720 00	"	
Campbell, Rod	Farmer	600 00	"	
Dreaver, Jno.	Interpreter	480 00	"	
Settee, J. R.	Overseer	60 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	
Madsen, H.	Labourer	360 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	
Anderson, P.	Farmer	540 00	"	
Beverley, J.	"	300 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	
Howrie, R. E.	Asst. Clerk	480 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	
MacLeod, J. C.	Farmer	600 00	"	
	Battleford Agency.			
Day, J. P. G.	Indian Agent	$1,200 00	Battleford, Sask.	Red Pheasant, Stony, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker's Little Pine's, Moosomin's, Thunderchild's and Meadow Lake reserves.
Johnson, C. J.	Clerk	840 00	"	
Vilbrun, D.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Coture, H.	"	600 00	"	
Suffern, A.	"	540 00	"	
Jefferson, R.	"	600 00	"	
Pritchard, John	Teamster and Interpreter	420 00	"	
Kissack, J.	Blacksmith	600 00	"	
Young, G. M.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Paquet, J.	Overseer	240 00	"	
Nault, E.	Stockman	420 00	"	
	Onion Lake Agency.			
Sibbald, W.	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	Seekaskootch, Chipewyan No. 124, Wemisteecooseahwasis, Ooneepowhayo, Puskeeahkeawein, Keeheewin and Island Lake bands.
Slater, T. J.	Farmer	480 00	"	
Taylor, Joseph	Engineer	600 00	"	
Turner, L. E.	Clerk	840 00	"	

Bangs, John	Interpreter	360 00	"	
Pratt, R	Asst. Interpreter	360 00	"	
Lefebvre, Z. A	Farmer	480 00	"	
	White Cap Sioux.			
Eagle, Chs. R	Overseer	120 00	Dundurn, Sask	White Cap Sioux reserve.
	Alberta Inspectorate.			
Markle, J. A	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves	2,400 00	Red Deer, Alta	Saddle Lake, Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony, Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies.
	Saddle Lake Agency.			
Batty, J	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Saddle Lake, Alta	Saddle Lake, Wahsatanow, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche, Chipewyan No. 130 and Beaver Lake reserves.
Whitford, S	Farmer	600 00	"	
Steinhauer, J	Interpreter	480 00	"	
Carroll, J. W	Clerk	420 00	"	
Gordon, M. S	Nurse	720 00	"	
Indian	Asst. Nurse	120 00	"	
Indian	Hospital Asst	180 00	"	
	Edmonton Agency.			
Verreau, Urbain	Indian Agent	1,100 00	Edmonton, Alta	Enoch's, Alexander's, Joseph, White Whale Lake and Paul's reserves.
Race, G. H	Clerk	840 00	"	
Hope, H	Farmer	540 00	"	
Foley, John	Interpreter	600 00	"	
Pattison, A. E	Farmer	540 00	"	
	Hobbema Agency.			
Mann, G. G	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Ponoka, Alta	Samson's, Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's bands.
Mann, B. E	Clerk	600 00	"	
Lucas, T. W	Farmer	720 00	"	
White, A	Teamster and Interpreter	420 00	"	
Indian	Labourer	240 00	"	
"	"	120 00	"	
Ferguson, George P	Blacksmith	720 00	"	
	Stony Agency.			
Fleetham, T. J	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Morley, Alta	Stony reserve.
Apow, J	Interpreter	420 00	"	"
Christianson, S	Blacksmith	540 00	"	"
McKenzie, John	Stockman	480 00	"	"
Stocken, P	Clerk	600 00	"	"

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1911.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

MANITOBA, KEEWATIN, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
		$ cts.		
	Sarcee Agency.			
McNeill, Alex. J.	Indian Agent	1,300 00	Calgary, Alta	Sarcee reserve.
Gordon, W.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Hodgson, George	Interpreter	600 00	"	
Indian	Scout	120 00	"	
Onespot, John	Stockman	540 00	"	
Starlight, Jim	Asst. Stockman	360 00	"	
Big Plume, Jos.	Herder	240 00	"	
Left Hand, Bob	"	240 00	"	
	Blackfoot Agency.			
Gooderham, J. H.	Indian Agent	1,500 00	Gleichen, Alta	Blackfoot Indians.
Dickinson, S. M.	Clerk and Issuer	900 00	"	
Brereton, D. L.	Stockman	720 00	"	
Jowett, J. W.	Accountant	1,000 00	"	
Jones, A. E.	Stockman	720 00	"	
Bad Boy, Dick	Interpreter	360 00	"	
Erasmus, Peter	Labourer	420 00	"	
	Blood Agency.			
Wilson, R. N.	Indian Agent	1,500 00	Macleod, Alta	Blood Indians.
Bourne, L. E.	Clerk	900 00	"	
Wither, W. A.	Asst. clerk and Stenographer	600 00	"	
Clark, C. H.	Stockman and Farmer	780 00	"	
Graham, Thos.	" "	600 00	"	
Hillier, E. G.	" "	720 00	"	
Russell, Tom	Mail Carrier	300 00	"	
Webb, J. A.	Issuer	600 00	"	
Scott, Tom	Interpreter	420 00	"	

Mills, D.	Asst. Interpreter	180 00	"	
Sister M. de la Presentation	Hospital Matron	180 00	"	
" St. Antoine	" Nurse	120 00	"	
" Leblanc	" "	120 00	"	
" L'Ange Gardien	Cook	120 00	"	
	Peigan Agency.			
Yeomans, E. H	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Macleod, Alta	Peigan Indians.
Black, Wm	Clerk and Issuer	900 00	"	
Indian	Stockman	360 00	"	
"	Interpreter	360 00	"	
Parker, F	Farmer	720 00	"	
Cox, John	Blacksmith	660 00	"	
	TREATY No. 8.			
	Lesser Slave Lake Agency.			
Donald, W. L. B., M.D	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Grouard, Alta	Lesser Slave Lake, Sturgeon Lake, Fort St. John Dunvegan, Peace River Landing, Little Red River, Fort Vermilion, Wabiskaw and Whitefish Lake bands. Dr. Donald is also the Medical Officer for these bands, for which he receives $500.00 additional.
Laird, Harold	Clerk and Asst. Agent	1,200 00	"	
Lamothe, Lucien A	Clerk to Inspector Conroy	1,100 00	Ottawa, Ont	H. A. Conroy, Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves, with headquarters at Ottawa, has general supervision of the whole of Treaty No. 8, but the following bands are under his direct management, viz.:—Fort McMurray, Fond du Lac, Fort Chipewyan, Smith's Landing, Hay River and Fort Resolution.
	Fort Smith Agency.			
Bell, A. J	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Smith, N.W.T.	
Salmon, R. S	Farmer	720 00	" "	
Branch, Ed	Engineer	1,200 00	" "	
	Fort Simpson Agency.			
Card, Rev. Gerald	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Fort Simpson, N.W.T.	
Pearce, E. J	Farmer	720 00	" "	
	Medical Officers.			
Pilcher, J. W., M.D	Medical Officer	1,500 00	Norway House, Kee	Norway House.
Hanson, Thos., M.D	"	1,000 00	Kenora, Ont	Kenora agency.
Moore, Robert, M.D	"	450 00	Fort Frances, Ont	Fort Frances agency.
Steep, J. R., M.D	"	900 00	Winnipeg, Man	Clandeboye agency.
Grant, C. C., M.D	"	480 00	Red Deer, Alta	Red Deer industrial school.

RETURN A (2) of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs on April 1, 1911.—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ALBERTA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary, &c.	Address.	Bands or Reserves in Agency.
	Medical Officers—Con.	$ cts.		
Edwards, O. C., M.D.	Medical officer	1,500 00	Macleod, Alta.	Blood reserve, hospital and boarding schools.
Fraser, M. S., M.D.	"	480 00	Brandon, Man.	Brandon industrial school.
Wotherspoon, C. G., M.D.	"	800 00	Birtle, Man.	Birtle boarding school, hospital and Bird Tail
Goodwin, R., M.D.	"	350 00	Elkhorn, Man.	Elkhorn industrial school. [Sioux reserve.
Lafferty, J. D., M.D.	"	1,800 00	Calgary, Alta.	Blackfoot, Sarcee and Stony agencies, and High River industrial school.
Macadam, S. T., M.D.	"	900 00	Battleford, Sask.	Battleford agency and industrial school.
Monteith, R. E., M.D.	"	600 00	Lebret, Sask.	Qu'Appelle industrial school.
Bird, James R., M.D.	"	600 00	Whitewood, Sask.	Crooked Lake agency.
Matheson, E., M.D.	"	300 00	Onion Lake, Sask.	Onion Lake agency.
Duncan, Jas. D., M.D.	"	900 00	Mistawasis, Sask.	Carlton agency.
Reid, J. L., M.D.	"	300 00	Prince Albert, Sask.	John Smith's reserve.
Beer, F. L., M.D.	"	300 00	Carlyle, Sask.	Moose Mountain agency.
Larose, A., M.D.	"	900 00	The Pas, N.W.T.	Pas agency reserves.
Giroux, A., M.D.	"	200 00	St. Albert, Alta.	St. Albert boarding school, Edmonton agency.
Drs. Turnbull & McCulloch	"	250 00	Moosejaw, Sask.	Moosejaw Sioux.
Donald, W. B. L., M.D.	"	500 00	Grouard, Alta.	Lesser Slave Lake agency.
Wallace, J. J., M.D.	"	600 00	Kamsack, Sask.	Pelly agency.
Touchette, N. H., M.D.	"	500 00	Duck Lake, Sask.	One Arrow's, Okemassis and Beardy's reserves and Duck Lake boarding school.
Aylen, P., M.D.	"	1,500 00	Fort Saskatchewan	Saddle Lake hospital and reserves.
Rymer, J. F., M.D.	"	500 00	Fort Resolution.	Indians of Fort Resolution and district.
Armstrong, J. W., M.D.	"	500 00	Gladstone, Man.	Sandy Bay, Lake Manitoba and Ebb and Flow Lake reserves, and Sandy Bay boarding school.
Clark, J. S., M.D.	"	500 00	Fairford, Man.	Fairford, Little Saskatchewan, Lake St. Martin and Crane River reserves.
Marcellus, Thos. N., M.D.	"	300 00	Fort Churchill, N.W.T.	Indians and Eskimos at Fort Churchill and district.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS.

1910-1911.

Votes.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Relief, medical attendance and medicines, Quebec	10,525 00	10,519 08	5 92	
" " " Ontario	6,525 00	6,498 14	26 86	
Salaries Chiefs at Cape Croker and Gibson and agent, St. Regis	150 00	87 50	62 50	
Robinson treaty annuities	12,450 00	12,450 00		
Surveys	10,000 00	5,734 83	4,265 17	
Indian Land Management Fund and Province of Quebec Fund	10,000 00	10,000 00		
Grant for Agricultural Society, Munsees of Thames	90 00	90 00		
General legal expenses	13,500 00	8,705 11	4,794 89	
Annuity and administration, Treaty 9	21,200 00	14,490 13	6,709 87	
To terminate land dispute between Chippewas and Munsees of Thames by payment to former for 602 acres of land	10,000 00	10,000 00		
	94,440 00	78,574 79	15,865 21	
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Salaries	1,545 00	1,415 70	129 30	
Relief and seed grain	7,635 24	7,635 24		
Medical attendance and medicines	5,264 76	5,915 14		650 38
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	1,900 00	1,666 01	233.99	
Repairs to roads and dyking	750 00	449 89	300 11	
	17,095 00	17,681 98	663 40	650 38
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Salaries	1,958 00	1,771 71	186 29	
Relief and seed grain	4,500 00	4,834 81		334 81
Medical attendance and medicines	4,000 00	3,308 55	691 45	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen	1,050 00	1,578 49		528 49
	11,508 00	11,493 56	877 74	863 30
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Salaries	300 00	300 00		
Relief and seed grain	1,125 00	782 20	342 80	
Medical attendance and medicines	650 00	851 00		201 00
Miscellaneous	75 00	19 78	55 22	
Wharf Lennox Island	2,500 00		2,500 00	
	4,650 00	1,952 98	2,898 02	201 00
MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.				
Annuities	172,000 00	171,981 65	18 35	
Implements	8,432 00	8,435 59		3 59
Field and garden seeds	2,177 00	2,152 34	24 66	
Live stock	6,960 00	6,959 43	0 57	
Supplies for destitute Indians, medical attendance and medicinee	121,105 00	115,525 33	5,579 67	
Hospitals and asylums	62,231 00	66,135 42		3,904 42
Triennial clothing	2,700 00	2,671 43	28 57	
Surveys	15,000 00	14,965 61	34 39	
Sioux	4,498 00	5,059 17		561 17
Grist and saw mills	4,637 00	3,907 34	729 66	
General expenses	235,710 00	237,647 43		1,937 43
	635,450 00	635,440 74	6,415 87	6,406 61

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS—*Concluded.*

1910-1911.

Votes.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Salaries	35,120 00	34,432 29	687 71	
Relief of destitute	9,000 00	13,831 18		4,831 18
Seed and implements	1,000 00	755 71	244 29	
Hospitals, medical attendance and medicines	40,200 00	33,659 46	6,540 54	
Travelling expenses	11,000 00	9,564 36	1,435 64	
Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen	16,343 25	17,730 32		1,387 07
Surveys and reserve commission	2,500 00	1,336 85	1,163 15	
Cleansing Indian orchards	1,500 00	1,525 79		25 79
	116,663 25	112,835 96	10,071 33	6,244 04
YUKON.				
Supplies for destitute Indians	8,000 00	6,700 68	1,299 32	
GENERAL.				
A. J. Boyd, inspector of Maritime Provinces	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Timber inspector, valuator, etc	1,200 00	1,325 00		125 00
Travelling expenses and clerical service for above officers	2,700 00	1,582 45	1,117 55	
Payment to Indians surrendering their lands	50,000 00	15,892 93	34,107 07	
Relief to destitute Indians in remote districts	10,000 00	9,985 82	14 18	
To prevent spread of tuberculosis	5,000 00	4,730 01	269 99	
Printing, stationery, etc	8,000 00	7,781 45	218 55	
Grant to assist Indian Trust Fund Account $310 for suppression of liquor traffic	4,000 00	4,000 00		
	82,400 00	46,797 66	35,727 34	125 00
INDIAN EDUCATION.				
Indian Education	622,790 00	539,145 53	83,644 47	

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

SHOWING transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended March 31, 1911.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance, March 31, 1910		6,283,441 26
Collections on land sales; timber and stone dues; rents, fines and fees		601,325 76
Interest for year ended March 31, 1910, on above balance		233,606 57
Legislative grants to supplement the funds		37,960 83
Outstanding cheques for 1908-9		305 34
Expenditure during the year 1910-11	548,350 77	
Transfers to casual revenue	15,300 00	
Balance, March 31, 1911	6,592,988 99	
	7,156,639 76	7,156,639 76

For further details of the above expenditure from the Indian Trust Fund and Consolidated Fund, see Part H of the Auditor General's Report.

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1911

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1911

[No. 28—1912.]

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1911.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. BORDEN,
President of the Council.

NOVEMBER 10, 1911.

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ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
REGINA, October 31, 1911.

To the Honourable
R. L. BORDEN, M.P., K.C., &c.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, for your information, my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1911, together with the reports of officers commanding districts, and certain special reports which may be of public interest.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

On September 30, the strength of the force was: 50 officers, 576 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 566 horses. Compared with last year, there is a decrease of 23 men, and an increase of 21 horses.

The following table gives the distribution in the provinces and territories:—

—	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Alberta	....	....	5	13	1	....	13	22	33	156	33	276	257	11
Saskatchewan	1	1	6	16	1	1	18	19	38	151	30	282	277	4
Northwest Territories	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	6	3	13	3	27	....	77
Yukon Territory	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	4	5	22	4	41	32	13
Grand total	1	1	12	33	2	1	34	51	79	342	70	626	566	105

The force is distributed as follows in the provinces and territories:—

	Divisional posts.	Detachments.
Alberta	5	73
Saskatchewan	4	83
N. W. Territories	1	6
Yukon Territory	1	8

A total of 11 divisional posts and 170 deatchments. The strength at the divisional posts varies with the requirements; none have a sufficient reserve of strength to meet emergencies, but only enough to carry on the regular routine duties. The larger proportion of the detachments consist of a single constable. They are scattered over the settled area of the provinces at salient points, many miles apart, and along the main routes of travel in the far north.

To illustrate the work and responsibilities of the average constable on detached duty, I quote from a report of one of them:—

> 'My district covers an area of about 2,000 square miles. It is well patrolled and the settlers are kept in touch. They are composed of all nationalities, but chiefly English and Americans, the remainder are French, Germans, Swedes, Icelanders, Russians, Hungarians, Galicians and Negroes. The majority of these foreigners seem to band together, hence there are Swede settlements, Russian settlements, &c. They are all good workers and making a home for themselves, though many of them cannot speak English. During my patrols I have come across a number of settlers who had not seen a policeman. In one place I was asked if I could speak English, and in another the lady of the house asked if I was an agent for sewing machines.'

There is a constant and insistent demand for more of these detached posts from all parts of the provinces. I cannot comply with these reasonable demands, which are for the benefit of the isolated communities and the country at large.

The population has increased five times; the area of settlement has extended tenfold. The force stands at the strength of ten years ago.

I have in previous reports expressed my opinion as to the importance of keeping in touch with the new settlers, and impressing them with the fact that we are a protective force, ready to aid and assist; but at the same time a repressive force with the power and will to enforce the law. The multifarious daily duties pressing upon us and occupying so much time, prevent us from carrying on an effective patrol system.

In the Northwest Territories our service ought to be extended to several points down the Mackenzie river, and made more effective.

The present strength in the Yukon territory is sufficient; but may require an increase at any time because of discovery of new gold fields.

I recognize that the duty of maintaining law and order in the provinces rests with the respective local governments, and that the arrangement, whereby the services of this force were continued, is and could only be, of tentative character.

Therefore an increase of strength is unusually difficult; but without a substantial increase the force will not be able to render the service expected of it.

In considering the effectiveness of the force to perform its duties, the personnel is of the highest importance. I respectfully submit, that the present rates of pay are not sufficient to attract enough suitable men, nor to hold them after they have joined. Forty-eight purchased their discharge this year, and there are forty-three applicants for discharge on the waiting list. I can well understand the desire of so many to better their condition. The opportunities are great. The pay of all classes of labour is high, and the force cannot compete.

It is true that the force, as a whole, is composed of intelligent men of high character. These men I would urge be rewarded by a substantial increase of pay, and that men of the same class be encouraged to join in larger number, by the better pay offered.

CRIME.

The following statistics include all indictable offences where the accused have been committed for trial; all summary convictions dealt with by the force; but not those in the cities and towns, having their own police.

During the twelve months 9,418 cases were entered; 7,875 resulted in convictions; and 179 cases were awaiting trial on September 30.

There is a decrease of 1,167 convictions compared with last year.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered into and convictions made from October 1, 1910 to September 30, 1911.

—	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				YUKON.				N. W. T.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	
Offences against the person—																	
Murder	9	1	4	4	11	4	4	3									20
" attempted	4	3	1		9	3	2	4									13
Manslaughter	1		1		4		3	1									5
Threatening to kill	1	1															1
Shooting with intent	4	3		1	2	1		1									6
Wounding	1	1			1	1											2
Threatening to do bodily harm	13	11	2		2	2											15
Assault, common	565	457	107	1	471	360	111		22	15	7		1		1		1,059
" aggravated	13	11	2		7	6	1		1	1							21
" causing bodily harm	35	25	6	4	24	14	7	3	2	2			1	1			62
" with intent to do bodily harm	1	1			2	2											3
" indecent	15	11	4		10	2	7	1									25
Rape and attempted	27	5	20	2	15	5	7	3									42
Attempted suicide	5	4	1		6	2	4		1		1						12
Blackmail	2	1	1														2
Abortion					1	1											1
" attempted	2		1	1													2
" supply drugs to procure	1		1		2			2									3
Bigamy	4	3		1	2	2											6
Abduction and aiding	9	5	2	2	2	1	1										11
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	9	5	3	1	3	1	2										12
Carnal knowledge					2	1	1										2
Non-support of wife and family	8	6	2		6	3	3										14
Wife desertion					1	1											1
Child desertion	3	3															3
Criminal neglect	2		1	1	5		2	3									7
Intimidation and threatening	13	10	3		7	2	4	1	2	2			1		1		23
Defamatory libel	2	1		1	3		1	2									5
Leaving excavation unguarded	10	7	3		1	1											11
Extortion					2		1	1									2
Miscellaneous	11	8	2	1	1	1											12
	770	583	167	20	602	416	161	25	28	20	8		3	1	2		1,403

Theft	567	431	133	3	471	328	115	28	16	11	5		4	3	1		1,058
" from person	1		1		1	1											2
" from H.M. mails	4	2	2						1		1						5
" by juvenile	1	1			2	2			1	1							4
Horse stealing	26	8	14	4	54	28	13	13									80
Cattle stealing	24	6	15	3	21	6	10	5									45
" killing	1		1		16	8	6	2									17
" shooting or wounding	15	9	5	1	13	6	6	1									28
Fraudulently in possession of cattle or horses					1	1											1
Cruelty to animals	62	47	15		68	57	11		1	1							131
House and shop breaking	19	13	4	2	30	27	3										49
Having house breaking tools in possession					1	1											1
Burglary	6	6			4	1		3									10
Fraud	9	2	7		10	4	2	4									19
Intent to defraud					1	1											1
Forgery and uttering	41	29	9	3	37	31	4	2									78
False pretenses	111	57	49	5	63	30	25	8	1	1			3	2	1		178
Embezzlement	2	1	1														2
Robbery	2	1	1		7	5		2									9
Robbery with violence	4	1	3														4
Receiving stolen property	7	1	6		15	6	6	3									22
Having stolen property in possession	2	2															2
Wilfully damaging property	18	16	1	1	37	30	7		2	2							57
Arson and attempted	2		1	1	5	1	2	2									7
Mischief	29	20	8	1	38	23	15										67
Breach of contract					12	11	1										12
Trespass	5	5			2	2											7
Killing or wounding dogs	10	7	3		4	4			1		1						15
Criminal breach of trust					1			1									1
Miscellaneous	4	4			8	3	5										12
	1,742	1,252	446	44	1,524	1,033	392	99	51	36	15		10	6	4		3,327

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered into and convictions made, &c., from October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911.—*Continued.*

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				YUKON.				N. W. T.				Total case entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	
Offences against public order—																	
Carrying concealed weapons	25	23	2		32	29	3										57
Pointing firearms	8	8			7	5	2		1	1							16
Discharging firearms	1	1			4	4											5
Having firearms on person when arrested	5	5			2	1	1										7
Preservation of peace in vicinity of public works					37	26	10	1									37
	1,781	1,289	448	44	1,606	1,098	408	100	52	37	15		10	6	4		3,449
Offences against religion and morals—																	
Vagrancy	342	333	6	3	576	547	29		2	2							920
Drunk and disorderly	519	509	7	3	537	520	17		51	51			1	1			1,108
Causing disturbance	48	42	5	1	159	143	16		3	2	1						210
Swearing and obscene language	20	18	2		18	18			2	2							40
Indecent acts	8	4	4		9	8	1		1	1							18
Indecent exposure	1	1			8	8											9
Buggery and attempted	2	2			5			5									7
Incest	5	2	3		2	2											7
Seduction	3	1	2		10	7	3										13
Seduction under promise of marriage	3	2	1														3
Keeping house of ill fame	27	27			24	23	1		1	1							52
Inmates " "	53	53			22	22											75
Frequenters house of ill fame	15	15			26	24	2										41
Prostitution	5	5			7	6	1										12
Procuring					4	2		2									4

Living off avails of prostitution					2	2											2
Keeping gaming house	1	1			23	14	8	* 1	8	8							32
Frequenters	1	1			37	34	3		18	11	7						56
Gambling	15	15			16	15	1										31
Selling lottery tickets					1	1											1
Nuisance	11	9	2		17	13	3	1									28
Sending indec. post card through the mails	2	2															2
Miscellaneous	7	7			3	2	1										10
	2,869	2,338	480	51	3,112	2,509	494	109	138	115	23		11	7	4		6,130
Misleading justice—																	
Perjury	19	14	5		10	4	6		3	1	1	1					32
	2,888	2,352	485	51	3,122	2,513	500	109	141	116	24	1	11	7	4		6,162
Corruption and disobedience—																	
Disobeying summons	1	1															1
Contempt of court	6	6			3	3			2	2							11
Escaping from custody	7	5	2		11	9	2										18
Assisting to escape					1	1											1
Obstructing peace officer	22	17	5		14	13	1										36
Assaulting peace officer	14	12	2		15	11	4										29
Bribery and attempted	1	1			8	3	5										9
Resisting arrest	2	2			2	2			2	1		1					6
	2,941	2,396	494	51	3,176	2,555	512	109	145	119	24	2	11	7	4		6,273
Offences against Railway Act—																	
Stealing rides	37	35	2		88	88											125
Trespass	15	14	1		6	6											21
Railway employees drunk on duty					2	2											2
Supplying liquor to operator on duty					1	1											1
Breaking into cars	2			2													2
Destroying property	1	1															1
Mischief on railway	1	1															1
Miscellaneous	3	3															3
	3,000	2,450	497	53	3,273	2,652	512	109	145	119	24	2	11	7	4		6,429
Offences against Customs Act—																	
Smuggling	5	4	1		10	9	1										15
	3,005	2,454	498	53	3,283	2,661	513	109	145	119	24	2	11	7	4		6,444

* Judgment reserved.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered into and convictions made from October 1, 1910 to September 30, 1911—*Concluded.*

—	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				YUKON.				N. W. T.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	
Offences against the Indian Act—																	
Supplying liquor to Indians	75	68	7		56	49	7		9	6	3						140
Indians intoxicated	16	16			151	146	5		18	15	2	1	1	1			186
Intoxicated on reserve	37	36	1		36	35	1						1	1			74
Trespassing on reserve	4	4															4
Liquor in possession	12	10	2		12	11	1		4	4							28
" " on reserve	4	3	1		1	1											5
Truant school children					7	6	1										7
Miscellaneous	1	1															1
	3,154	2,592	509	53	3,546	2,909	528	109	176	144	29	3	13	9	4		6,889
Offences against—																	
Animals contagious Disease Act	4	4			3	3											7
The Lord's Day Act	4	4			4	4											8
Fisheries Act					6	6											6
Mining Act					10	9	1										10
Dominion Lands Act	2	2			12	12											14
Elections Act	2		2														2
Militia Act	6	5	1		10	10											16
Rocky Mountain park regulations					64	62	2										64
Immigration Act					16	16											16
	3,172	2,607	512	53	3,671	3,031	531	109	176	144	29	3	13	9	4		7,032
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—																	
Masters and servants	466	419	47		290	197	86	7									756
Game	95	90	5		59	50	7	2									154
Hide and brand	3	2	1		6	6											9
Prairie and forest fire	180	162	18		49	46	3										229
Liquor license	173	165	8		192	167	22	3	15	15			13	13			393
Insanity	120	109	11		129	107	20	2	11	8	3		1	1			261
Horsebreeders	37	37															37
Estray animals	30	35	5		34	27	7										64
Pound	57	91	6		8	4	4										65

Herd	4	1	3		1	1											5
Fence	7	6	1		8	7	1										15
Village ordinance	11	10	1														11
Livery stable	35	35			4	4											39
Public works	14	14			13	8	5										27
Medical profession	17	17			1	1											18
Veterinary surgeons	5	4	1		1	1											6
Druggist	13	13			1	1											14
Engineers	4	4			1	1											5
Public health	18	16	2		27	27											45
School	5	5															5
Hawkers and pedlars	4	4			12	11	1										16
Noxious weeds	8	8			14	12	2										22
Pollution of streams					2	2											2
Steam boilers	27	26	1		11	11											38
Motor and vehicle	89	88	1		16	12	4										105
Neglected children	7	7			1	1											8
Vital statistics					4	4											4
Entire animals					2	1	1										2
City By-laws (Dawson)									9	2	7						9
Miscellaneous	4	4			18	14	4										22
	4,605	3,929	623	53	4,575	3,754	698	123	211	169	39	3	27	23	4	.....	9,418

RECAPITULATION of summary cases entered and convictions made in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, from October 1, 1910 to September 30, 1911.

Cases entered in	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Province of Saskatchewan	4,605	3,929	623	53
Province of Alberta	4,575	3,754	698	123
Yukon Territories	211	169	39	3
Northwest Territories	27	23	4	.....
Grand total	9,418	7,875	1,364	179

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of convictions between years 1900 and 1911, under general headings.

Offences against	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
The Person	1,019	1,103	804	882	729	590	478	386	317	189	144	109
The Property	1,302	1,348	1,063	1,090	877	632	630	605	367	248	132	96
Public Order	103	113	57	53	66	61	42	27	32	31	11	9
Religion and Morals	2,538	3,039	1,909	2,212	2,208	1,533	1,379	1,312	923	494	500	350
Misleading Justice	19	16	5	6	3	6	3	4	7	.....	...	3
Corruption and Disobedience	89	76	60	47	44	56	26	27	33	17	13	16
Railway Act	151	118	83	169	60	34	69	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act	13	9	18	18	4	17	11	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Indian Act	411	447	273	265	336	259	229	228	296	236	180	143
Animals Contagious Diseases Act	7	4	9	3	6	28	24	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisheries Act	6	12	21	28	11	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Lands Act	14	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Election Act	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain Parks Regulations	62	98	34	10	20	25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Militia Act	15	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inland Revenue Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penitentiary Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lord's Day Act	8	24	18	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mining Act	9	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation Act	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba Grain Act	.....	.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trades Unions Act	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Immigration Act	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provincial Statutes and Ordinances	2,068	2,583	1,470	1,569	1,308	1,000	865	777	606	298	219	165
Convictions made in Northw't Territories.	23	18	11	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Convictions made under city by-laws, Dawson, Y.T.	2	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7,875	9,042	5,849	6,377	5,685	4,256	3,767	3,465	2,613	1,520	1,250	936

The foregoing crime statistics show twenty capital charges dealt with during the past twelve months. Thirteen new cases were entered, and seven remained over awaiting trial from the year preceding (1910). The latter were finally disposed of by the courts as follows:—

One convicted and executed.
Two convicted of manslaughter.
Three acquitted by jury.
One stay of proceedings ordered by Crown.

And of the thirteen new cases which came to our notice this year:—

Seven are at present awaiting trial.
Two convicted (one executed, one commuted to life imprisonment).
One acquitted by jury.
One dismissed at preliminary hearing.
One discharged (held for extradition).
One not yet brought to justice.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. Rex. *vs.* McBride.—Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to life imprisonment.

Case of patricide.—The tragedy occurred near Gull lake, Sask., being the outcome of a drunken brawl in which Luther McBride, jr., shot and killed his father Wm. Jas. McBride, both being intoxicated at the time.

2. Rex *vs.* Muskak (Saulteaux Indian).—Stay of proceedings ordered by the Crown.

One Rudolph Emsel, a sheepherder in the employ of the Richmond Ranching Company, was found dead on the prairie some seven miles from Macklin, Sask., with a bullet hole in his head. Muskak was at first thought to be responsible, but latterly it was established that Emsel's death was due to misadventure. Therefore a stay of proceedings was ordered by the Crown.

3. Rex *vs.* Mandl (Austrian).—Jury acquitted. Was indicted with the murder of one of his countrymen, one Herman Steiner, a settler, proving up a homestead near St. Walburg, Sask., and where his body was found stabbed through the right lung. The whole of the evidence available was entirely of a circumstantial nature.

4. Rex *vs.* Davies (Negro).—Jury acquitted. Case of uxoricide. The defendant was here charged with having wilfully shot and killed his wife at Saskatoon, Sask.

Davies while testifying on the stand in his own behalf, admitted that his wife came to her death at his hands; but proved to the satisfaction of the court that he shot her purely accidentally, in mistake for a burglar.

5. Rex *vs.* Chobotar (Slav).—Convicted and executed.

He paid the full penalty of the law for having wilfully murdered one of his compatriots, one Alex. Lazaruk, whom he shot at the coal mines near Lethbridge, Alta. Jealousy seems to have been the motive, as Chobotar claimed that he committed the murder at the instigation of a woman, with whom he appears to have had intimate relations.

6. Rex *vs.* Amend.—Jury acquitted. He was charged with the murder of one Lewis Goldman. The tragedy occurred near Sedgwick, Alta., resulting out of a fight between them, which finally ended in the shooting and killing of Goldman at the hands of Amend.

Amend pleaded self-defence, and proved that the deceased being the much more powerful of the two, had constantly bullied him and threatened to brain him on the first favourable opportunity.

7. Rex *vs.* Woods.—Jury found verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Clarke Woods, the defendant in this case, assaulted near Alix, Alta., one Hector Murray, a railway contractor, by hitting him on the temple with a partially filled bottle of whiskey, fracturing his skull, and from the injuries of which he died on the same day.

They had a dispute over arrears of wages, five dollars being the amount which Woods claimed were due him, and of which payment had been refused by the deceased.

New cases entered during the current year.

8. Rex *vs.* Wilson.—Awaiting trial. Jessie Wilson, the wife of William Wilson, a settler near Adanac, Sask., stands here charged with having caused the death of her brother-in-law Thomas Elmer Wilson, by means of strychnine poison.

It appears that the deceased was passionately fond of tobacco, and Mrs. Wilson decided that she would cure him of the pernicious habit. With this end in view, and in order to make him a little indisposed, she placed strychnine under his beefsteak at dinner. After having partaken of the meal, the unfortunate man took violently sick and expired before medical aid could be brought to his assistance.

9. Rex *vs.* Doner.—Awaiting trial. The defendant in this case was employed as night porter at the King George hotel at Battleford, Sask., and, it is alleged, fractured the skull of one Francois Belack, by kicking him on the head, death ensuing as a result of the injuries a couple of days later.

It appears that Belack was very much the worse for liquor at the time, and was roughly ejected from the hotel by Doner.

10. Rex *vs.* Sansebear (half-breed).—Acquitted. This was a Calgary police case, and our connection only commenced after the accused had been committed to our guard room, pending trial before a higher court.

Sansebear was charged with having killed at near Calgary, Alta., one Constantine Godin by hitting him on the head with a stone.

The agent of the attorney general, during the course of the trial of case before the Supreme Court, applied to the judge for permission to reduce the charge to one of manslaughter, and on that charge the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

11-12. Rex *vs.* Fisk and Robertson.—Convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

Fisk was duly executed. Robertson turned King's evidence, and his sentence was ultimately commuted to life imprisonment.

They were separately convicted of the murder of one A. J. Tucker-Peach, a rancher of near Gladys, Alta. It was a premeditated and particularly cold blooded murder, actuated by a motive of gain. Fisk being the leading perpetrating spirit, and Robertson, a weakminded young man, his tool.

13. Rex *vs.* Hoo Sam (Chinaman).—Awaiting trial. A Prince Albert city police case. He is indicted with the murder of one of his compatriots and business partners, Mark Yin.

The accused owns in conjunction with the deceased and Mark Yuen, a restaurant at Prince Albert. During the course of some business dispute, he produced a revolver and chased Mark Yin out of the restaurant into the yard and shot him, death being instantaneous. He then returned to the restaurant and pursued Yuen through the streets, repeatedly firing at him, and wounding him in several places of the body.

14. Rex *vs.* Alak. (Hungarian).—Awaiting trial. A ghastly triple murder. The tragedy occurred at the defendant's homestead near Vanscay, Sask. He shot and killed his wife, his father-in-law Luke Bugyik, and mortally wounded his mother-in-law Mrs. Luke Bugyik, who died in hospital a few days later. Outcome of a family quarrel. The parents of Mrs. Alak persuaded her to separate from her husband, and make her home with them.

15. Rex *vs.* Soderberg.—Dismissed at preliminary hearing. Was charged with having shot and killed one William Lennox, a rancher of near Buffalo lake, Alta.

16. Rex *vs.* Carlson.—Awaiting trial. Indicted with the murder of Norman Merritt, a homesteader of near Hamilton lake, some forty miles southeast of Castor, Alta.

It appears that Carlson resented a slurring remark which Merritt made about a woman friend of the former, picked up an axe and crushed in the deceased's skull, as well as cutting his throat.

17. Rex *vs.* Atkinson (half-breed).—Awaiting trial, charged with having shot and killed one Milo Bankes, a settler of near Moose Mountain, Alta.

The accused and Bankes engaged in a friendly wrestling bout, as a result of which they came to blows. Bankes knocked Atkinson down, and the latter becoming enraged went to his house, obtained a rifle and shot and killed Bankes.

18. Rex *vs.* Ushymia (Japanese).—Not yet arrested. Is wanted for the double murder of Ernest Erskine and Louise Marquise, *alias* Babe Adams, *alias* Babe Wilson (wife of the accused) an unfortunate woman of the demi-monde. The murder occurred at a resort near Taber, Alta.; Erskine being a frequenter, and Louise Marquise, keeper of a house of ill-fame.

19. Rex *vs.* Whitford (Negro).—Awaiting trial. He is charged with having wilfully murdered at near Lethbridge, Alta., a half-breed by name of Victor Thomas.

20. Rex *vs.* Peugnet (old country Frenchman).—Discharged.

Emile Oscar Peugnet, the defendant in this case, a youth of seventeen years of age, was arrested by us at near Willow Bunch, Sask., on the requisition of the Government of France. His extradition was sought for a brutal murder of a woman, committed at St. Leger, France.

The evidence produced in support of the charge failed, however, to establish a *prima facie* case to the satisfaction of the court, and his discharge from custody was therefore ordered.

Attempted murder.—Thirteen cases were entered, including 3 awaiting trial from last year; the latter resulting in three convictions (one on a reduced charge of assault causing bodily harm).

Of the 10 new cases, 4 are at present awaiting trial; 3 convicted (1 of assault causing actual bodily harm ; and 2 of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm); 1 acquitted by jury; and 2 dismissed at preliminary hearing.

Awaiting trial cases from last year :—

1. Rex *vs.* Adams.—Convicted and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Adams was convicted of having attempted to murder by administering poison to one A. Hunter, foreman of Mr. Dyment, a rancher near Nanton, Alta. His motive was one of revenge. He had been in the employ of the Dyment ranch and on being discharged by the foreman for misconduct, threatened to get even with him.

2. Rex *vs.* 'Sun Calf' (Blackfoot Indian).—Convicted. Was charged with having caused grievous bodily harm with intent to murder Indian 'Old Bull' on the Blackfoot Indian reservation.

'Sun Calf' managed to escape from custody on September 14, 1909, and was not recaptured until July 22, 1910. He was then charged, in addition to the original indictment, with horse stealing and escaping from lawful custody. He was tried at the fall sessions of the Supreme Court at Calgary, convicted on all three counts and sentenced on October 26, 1910 by the Honourable Mr. Justice Beck, as follows:—

1. Assault, causing grevious bodily harm, with intent to murder, 9 months imprisonment in Calgary guard room.

2. Horse stealing: 3 months imprisonment in the Calgary guard room.

3. Escaping from lawful custody: 10 days imprisonment in the Calgary guard room.

Sentences to run concurrently.

3. Rex *vs.* Ramsdell.—Convicted of assault causing bodily harm; fined $75 or in default of payment forthwith, six months imprisonment with hard labour. The fine was paid.

The defendant was charged with having shot and wounded with intent to kill his nephew Henry Ramsdell. He and his uncle Aaron John Ramsdell, living at Limerick, Sask., where the crime was committed, had a quarrel over family matters, and on leaving the house was shot by his uncle in the head. Fortunately the wounds inflicted proved not very serious.

New cases entered during the current year:—

4. Rex *vs.* Carson.—Jury returned a verdict of assault causing actual bodily harm. Sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

He maliciously stabbed a settler by name of Aitken with a pitchfork, while the latter was sleeping in his bed in his shack at Oxville, Alta., inflicting serious wounds. No apparent motive could be assigned for the crime, other than a personal dislike between the two men.

5. Rex *vs.* Kelly.—Awaiting trial. He deliberately shot one George Bell, chief of the Red Deer town police, through the body at short range.

Chief Bell caught Kelly in the act of robbing a couple of citizens in the streets of Red Deer, Alta., and attempted to arrest him, whereupon Kelly shot and seriously wounded Bell.

6. Rex *vs.* Rossbach (German).—Jury convicted of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Sentenced to 2 years in penitentiary.

He was charged with having shot at Richard Ternieden with intent to kill, and caused him grievous bodily harm, inflicting injuries which necessitated his being confined to bed for a period of five to six weeks.

The crime occurred at near Luseland, Sask., where the two men in question own homesteads. It appears that Ternieden planted potatoes on shares with Rossbach, on the latter's land. After the harvest they had a dispute over the division of the potatoes, terminating into a fight among them, and finally in the shooting and wounding of Ternieden at the hands of Rossbach.

7. Rex *vs.* Nicoletti (Italian).—Jury acquitted. He intentionally aimed and fired a revolver at one Hewitson at Passburg, Alta., but fortunately missed him.

8. Rex *vs.* Morrow.—Jury found verdict of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

The accused, a farmer, living near Innisfree, Alta., wilfully discharged a loaded shotgun at one J. Berger, but without wounding the latter. It appears that they had been on bad terms for quite a while, and that Morrow at the time of the shooting blamed Berger with having wounded one of his pigs with a pitchfork.

9. Rex *vs.* Sadwoski (Austrian).—Awaiting trial. Mike Sadwoski, the defendant, and Mike Powlka, the injured man, are homesteading near Chipman, Alta. They had a quarrel over certain lands on which Powlka was cutting hay, and to which the defendant claimed a prior right. During the course of the dispute Sadwoski picked up a pitchfork and stabbed Powlka several times in the body.

10. Rex *vs.* Imbery (German).—Dismissed at preliminary hearing.

The complainant in this case appears to have been trespassing on the land of Imbery, when the latter ordered him to desist. Davidson refused to do so, and as a result, came to blows. Imbery finally picked up an axe-handle and pretty severely injured Davidson.

After the dismissal of the original complaint, a prosecution on a charge of assault causing bodily harm was entered successfully against Imbery; he pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs of court.

11-12. Rex *vs.* Tupeczko and Kuzniuk (Russians).—Awaiting trial.

They, it is alleged, assaulted one J. J. Dobbin of Vegreville, while the latter was attending a wedding at a Russian settlement near Hairy Hill, Alta. Kuzniuk struck Dobbin on the head with a stone, and Tupeczko kicked the injured man after collapsing on the ground. The assault appears to have been a pre-arranged affair.

13. Rex *vs.* Gochuck (Austrian).—Dismissed at preliminary hearing.

The information in the case was laid by Danelo Gochuck, a homesteader near Vegreville, who complained that his wife Dodosijoi Gochuck had attempted to murder him by means of strychnine poison. The evidence produced at the hearing did not substantiate the charge.

Manslaughter.—Five cases are shown under this heading; two awaiting trial from last year, and three new indictments entered during the current year.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. Rex *vs.* Allander.—Jury acquitted. The defendant, an employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was charged with having through negligence caused the death of one Jos. Small, at Nanton, Alta., by running over him with a train.

2. Rex *vs.* Hobbs.—Jury acquitted. This was a shooting tragedy with the proverbial 'Didn't know it was loaded.' The accused pointed a revolver at one Walker Turner, of Medicine Hat, Alta., thinking the weapon unloaded ; but, on pulling the trigger shot and fatally wounded Turner, who died as a result of injuries a day or two later in hospital.

An inquest was held, and the coroner's jury found Hobbs responsible, an opinion which apparently could not have been shared by the jury empanelled at the trial before the Supreme Court.

New cases entered during the current year:—

3. Rex *vs.* Pigott.—Charge withdrawn. It was alleged that he had caused through negligence the death of the infant male child of Mr. McLeod Brown, of Paynton, Sask.

The evidence available in support of the charge was anything but convincing, and a stay of proceedings was ordered by the Crown.

4. Rex *vs.* Yourko (Russian).—*Nolle prosequi* entered. He was charged with having caused through culpable neglect the death of his son Stephen Yourko, in not providing necessary medical treatment, medicines and other necessaries.

5. Rex *vs.* Van Cammeyet (Belgian).—Awaiting trial. This man was acting as deputy returning officer at the recent Dominion election at poll 164, three miles south of MacKay, Alta. After the closing of the poll some trouble appears to have arisen within the building, where a number of Belgians had congregated, some of whom are said to have been under the influence of liquor. In order to quell the disturbance Van Cammeyt brandished a revolver, and claims he was pushed, whereupon the revolver was accidentally discharged, killing a man named Edmund Brahevelt.

The number of murder cases is the same as last year. I have given the above short summary of each case of murder, attempted, and manslaughter, so that you may see that the causes are the same as in murders the world over, jealousy, drunkenness, desire of gain, quarrels and revenge. They are in no sense the result of lawlessness.

There is a decrease of 20 in the number of offences against women and children of tender ages. 90 cases were entered, and convictions made in 22 cases.

Among the offences against property, safe blowing is becoming too frequent; 5 occurred in Saskatchewan, and 2 in Alberta. This crime occurs every autumn when

the grain crop is being marketed. At that time large sums of money are sent to the many shipping points where grain is purchased. The same method is pursued: a safe is selected which is in a building unoccupied at night. A section house is broken into and a heavy hammer or crowbar secured, the knob is broken off the safe, nitro-glycerine inserted and the door blown out. The robbers leave no trace, and are experts in the crime. In spite of all our efforts we have not succeeded in detecting the gang.

Horse stealing is not as prevalent as it was; but still gives a great deal of trouble along the boundary in both provinces, and in the isolated settlements. There were 36 convictions for this crime.

Cattle stealing and killing are not so common as formerly, because in only certain sections cattle now range in the open, where the crime was easily committed with little chance of detection.

There is a marked decrease in the number of prairie fires, partly due to the wet season, and partly to larger areas coming under cultivation.

There were 413 convictions under the Indian Act. The enforcement of this act receives our constant attention. The difficulties are increasing. The Indians earn more money, and the places where liquor can be purchased are increasing.

In Saskatchewan 109 persons were adjudged insane; in Alberta, 107; in Yukon, 11; in Northwest Territories, 1; a total of 228.

An asylum has been opened at Ponoka, Alberta, which has lessened the trying work in that province of escorting lunatics, who formerly were sent to Brandon.

The insane from Saskatchewan are taken to Brandon, but the provincial government is now building an asylum at Battleford.

The insane from the Yukon are sent to New Westminster.

In carrying on the criminal work in the provinces, the force acts on the advice of the Attorneys General; and in the Territories, under the instructions of the Minister of Justice. We have received the most cordial support and assistance.

COMMON JAILS.

This important work employs a considerable portion of our strength. During the year we received 2,710 prisoners, 273 more than last year, and 1,951 more than ten years ago. On September 30, there were 171 prisoners in our custody.

Our guard rooms are used as common jails at Regina, Yorkton, Battleford and Maple Creek in Saskatchewan; Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary, Fort Saskatchewan and Lesser Slave Lake in Alberta; Dawson and Whitehorse in Yukon Territory.

At Regina the old Industrial School has been fitted up as a jail. The force supplies the staff.

The provincial jail at Lethbridge has been opened, and all prisoners with over 30 days or less than 2 years sentence—except in the extreme north of the province, are sent there. This has relieved the overcrowding somewhat; but our guard rooms at Calgary and Fort Saskatchewan are still full.

The prison duties are the most onerous and trying our men have to perform.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SCHEDULE of Prisoners committed to, and released from, Mounted Police Guard-rooms between October 1, 1910, and September 30, 1911.

—	SASKATCHEWAN.						ALBERTA.						YUKON.			Grand Total.
	Regina Barracks.	Regina Industrial School.	Yorkton.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Total.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Lethbridge.	Athabaska Landing and detachmt.	Total.	Dawson.	Whitehorse.	Total.	
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on October 1910.....	33	....	6	5	9	53	13	53	50	40	3	159	2	3	5	217
Total number of prisoners received during the year.....	401	43	122	101	126	793	228	808	332	429	17	1,814	100	3	103	2,710
Total number of prisoners discharged during the year.....	409	26	121	99	122	777	230	*827	348	*454	20	1,879	94	6	100	2,756
Total number of prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial on 30th September 1911.	25	17	7	7	13	69	11	34	34	15	....	94	8	....	8	171

* 1 executed.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Prisoners received in Mounted Police Guard Rooms between Years 1900 and 1911.

—	1911.	1910.	*1909.	1908.	1907.	*1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Total number of prisoners received.....	2,710	2,437	1,940	2,105	1,676	1,515	1,467	1,505	1,039	779	759	541

* Eleven months.

The foregoing statistics of crime indicate that there has been much to do; but they do not really convey any adequate idea of the work required to investigate, apprehend and bring to trial offenders in districts remote from the railway. Long rides in all kinds of weather, indifferent accommodation, and sleepless nights guarding prisoners before they reach a safe place of confinement, make very trying duty.

As an instance, I give an extract from a report submitted by Corporal Handcock, on patrol made to Isle a la Crosse and Portage la Loche, starting from Green Lake on December 19, 1910, and returning January 16, 1911, for the purpose of serving subpœnas on Crown witnesses to appear at a trial before the Supreme Court. Distance travelled being 577 miles by dog train:—

> I travelled with guide 577 miles (December 19 to January 16). The weather was intensely cold for a time; both the guide and myself freezing our faces badly. Travelling throughout this trip was bad, there being practically no trails and deep snow.'

But there is another phase of our duties which appeals very strongly to the new comer, who has taken up land on the open prairie, and is trying to make a home for

himself. For the first few years he has many difficulties to overcome. Life is not cheerful, especially for the women folk, and lacks many of the ordinary comforts. Should there be a failure of crop in the first years, he is in a bad way. This occurred last year in the south eastern portion of Alberta, and south western corner of Saskatchewan; and much suffering for want of food and fuel would have resulted, had not the Department of Immigration supplied what was required. This force co-operated with that department, and undertook to visit all settlers over that large area, inquire into their wants and to supply them.

I quote the following extracts from letters of officers of that department:—

THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

The department pursued a constant and vigilant inquiry amongst the new settlers with a view of discovering any and every case of suffering, and of affording immediate relief. This difficult work was done with marked success, and I take this opportunity of expressing to Commissioner Perry and the officers and men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, my cordial thanks for the prompt and effective assistance given us at all stages of our work in this important undertaking, and I feel that I ought to say that a great measure of the success of our efforts to ameliorate the condition of the new settler through the winter months, was due to the loyal co-operation of the officers and men of this very valuable force.

Inspector of Immigration, Lethbridge:

> Now that the relief of destitute families has drawn to a close, I beg leave to bring to your attention the valuable services of the Royal Northwest Mounted Policemen, who so diligently and successfully carried out the patrol work by which so many cases of distress were ascertained and relieved. You are aware, of course, that these investigations were carried on during the bitterest weather of a bitter winter, involving long hours spent in the saddle, and much suffering from exposure. Indeed one of the mounted policemen had his lips so severely frost-bitten that the skin came off, and in fact, as I have said, all of them suffered in the performance of work additional to their customary duties. Two of the men, in addition to their patrol work, had to take the liens for, and distribute the government provisions, and take applications for seed grain as well.

Many gruesome tasks fall to the lot of our men; as an instance Constable Thorne, stationed at Jasper Park, Rocky Mountains, was sent to bring in to Prairie Creek the body of a trapper frozen to death, 55 miles distant, in the extreme cold of last February. He reports:—

> I had a pack outfit and a man named Hill, and we brought the body to Prairie Creek on a pack pony. It took me longer to bring the body in, owing to the awkward position in which it was frozen, and it had to be repacked several times a day. Corporal Handcock journeyed 65 miles last February from his station at Green Lake, to bring the body of another trapper to Prince Albert, a distance of 150 miles.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

Outposts were established at Fort MacPherson on the Peel river and at Herschel Island, in the Arctic ocean, in 1903, and have been maintained since that date. Up and until last winter, no disaster of any kind occurred, although many extended difficult patrols were made in mid-winter.

In 1904-5, a patrol, carrying mail, was sent from Dawson to Fort MacPherson and return. This patrol was made without mishap year after year until last winter, and, although one of the most arduous, it had been made so frequently and with such certainty, that it became one of the ordinary duties of the Force. It was maintained for the purpose of taking mail to members of the Force, and all others in that region, and to receive reports and requisitions for supplies, required for the coming season. It was looked upon as a great boon by our men, and was absolutely necessary, in order to keep in touch with these lonely outposts.

In May, 1910, the late Inspector Fitzgerald, who had recently been promoted, was selected to take over the command. He had had many years experience in the far north, so that he was familiar with the conditions and dangers of winter travel. Because of his special fitness for the work, and on his own desire, as he had a particular liking for that service, he was selected.

Before leaving headquarters he suggested to me, that instead of the patrol coming from Dawson to Fort MacPherson, he should go from Fort MacPherson to Dawson, where he could get in direct communication with headquarters by wire. He also looked forward to a pleasant break in the monotony of a long winter. I acquiesed and issued instructions accordingly, reporting that I had done so to the Comptroller.

To carry out these instructions, he left Herschel Island the end of November, and arrived at Fort MacPherson on December 3. He remained there for 19 days, resting his dogs and making preparations for his journey to Dawson. He selected Contables Kinney, Taylor and ex-Constable Carter, as guide, to accompany him.

On the morning of December 21, 1910, he left Fort MacPherson with three dog trains of five dogs each, on his ill-fated journey.

On February 20, 1911, Superintendent Snyder, commanding at Dawson, who was aware that Inspector Fitzgerald was to make the patrol to Dawson, telegraphed me as follows:—

> Fort MacPherson Indian arrived here to-day; one of party with Fitzgerald to the head of the mountain, where he was discharged on New Year's day. Indians state Mountain Creek twenty days from Dawson, easy travelling. Another band from Hart River divide, where patrol should pass, saw nothing of them. Latter Indians nine days from that point to Dawson.

And to which I replied on February 21:—

> Why was Indian discharged? Was Fitzgerald at that time on way to Dawson? Make full inquiry view sending patrol in search.

Not having received an answer by February 24, I despatched on that date the following message to Superintendent Snyder:—

> What action are you taking *re* Inspector Fitzgerald?

And to which he replied on February 27:—

> Indian apparently discharged because did not require him; Fitzgerald was on way to Dawson. Have patrol party all ready, can start at once. Have been awaiting your instructions. Wires been down both ways. Indians report their dogs in poor condition.

I instructed Superintendent Snyder by wire on February 28, as follows:—

> Send well outfitted party search of Fitzgerald. Go through McPherson if necessary. If possible try and get news before winter trails break up

And on the same day he replied:—

> Patrol leaves for MacPherson to-day.

On April 17, Sergeant Dempster, who was in charge of the searching party, returned to Dawson and reported the loss of the whole of Inspector Fitzgerald's party.

Full particulars relating to this patrol will be found in part V.

Inspector Beyts was directed to hold an inquiry into the causes of the disaster. His report I attach *(see Part V.)*

I think it is clearly established that the members of the party lost their lives from want of a competent guide. Ex-Constable Carter had made the journey only once from Dawson. Inspector Fitzgerald had also travelled from Dawson, but by a partly different route. I am unable to say why he selected Carter, when competent Indian guides were available. Nothing that we have learned throws any light on this point. I assume that Carter wished to come out, and Inspector Fitzgerald, because Carter had been so long a member of the Force, was anxious to aid him. He had made so many winter trips without mishap, that he had no misgivings.

I venture to refer to some criticisms which have been made in the Press, to the useless sacrifice of the lives of these men. I have stated the objects of the patrol,and the frequency with which it has been made. All over the north land, members of this Force are carrying out these difficult journeys. You will find attached to this report, many reports of equally dangerous journeys: Sergeant Hayter, 700 miles return journey from Fullerton along the west coast of Hudson Bay to Rankin Inlet, to meet Sergeant Borden, who went up from Fort Churchill to meet him, carrying mail and taking census of the Esquimaux. Sergeant Walker from Fort Churchill to York Factory and return; Sergeant Nicholls from Norway House to Fort Churchill and return to Gimli. Sergeant Edgenton from Split Lake to Fort Churchill, arriving with dogs abandoned by the way, and three days without food. Sergeant Munday from 'The Pas' to Lac du Brochet and return, 900 miles in 51 days. Sergeant Macleod from Fort Vermilion across the Caribou Mountains to Great Slave Lake. All carrying out definite duties, or visiting Indian camps, and maintaining law and order in the far regions. This is dangerous work in our rigorous winter climate, and in spite of every precaution, a tragedy may occur at any time. It does not deter our men from seeking service there, and it is to the north many would like to go.

The members of the Force have subscribed $622.58, for the purpose of erecting a tablet to commemorate the heroic death of Fitzgerald and his party, who tried to do their duty as they saw it.

To provide against a like disaster overtaking the Dawson-MacPherson patrol, instructions were issued in May last year for the erection of a shelter cabin at Big Hart River, ten days travel from Dawson. The cabin is stocked with emergency supplies for men and dogs.

Similar provision is being made on Trail Creek on the MacPherson side, so that the patrol will have points of refuge.

Four rest cabins, stocked with supplies, were to be erected this past summer between Fort MacPherson and Herschel Island.

Inspector Beyts, who was sent up to take over the command, is an officer of long experience. He has been instructed to see that all patrols, over unknown routes, are provided with experienced guides.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

HUDSON'S BAY DISTRICT.

The small division, under command of Superintendent Starnes, stationed at Fort Churchill, Hudson's Bay, endures with those on the arctic coast, the loneliness, discomforts and dangers of the northern service.

The schooner *Jeanie* was chartered to take our supplies to Fort Churchill, where she arrived on August 13, 1910.

On August 19, with Superintendent Starnes, Dr. Marcellus and several constables, she sailed for Cape Fullerton with stores for that point, and to land at different points shelter huts and stores for the winter patrols.

Cape Esquimaux was selected as site for the first, Rankin Inlet for the second, and buildings at these points and stores placed therein.

A third station was to have been established at Chesterfield Inlet; but the weather was so boisterous that the schooner proceeded to Cape Fullerton, and landed men and stores for that place. Superintendent Starnes remained here, and the schooner went on to Wager Inlet to erect another building; but this was not accomplished, as the vessel was wrecked in the inlet. The stores were landed, and the crew returned in open boat to Cape Fullerton. Very fortunately Superintendent Starnes was able to charter the schooner *Gifford*, a trading vessel wintering at Fullerton, to take the whole party to Fort Churchill.

The wrecked crew was made comfortable at Fort Churchill, and, as soon as the winter travel was possible, Superintendent Starnes sent Captain Bartlett and his crew to Gimli, on Lake Winnipeg, from whence they took rail to Winnipeg.

The census of the west shore of Hudson's Bay to Cape Fullerton, was taken by the police last winter. It entailed many long trying journeys.

The Indian Department requested that the Indian treaty money should be paid by the police, to the different Indians at Fort Churchill and York Factory. The money was sent in by one of our winter patrols, and payment made during the summer months by Superintendent Starnes.

The department was good enough to express their approval of the way in which this work was done.

Superintendent Starnes has been in command of the Hudson's Bay district for two years. I desire to bring to your favourable notice the eminently satisfactory manner in which he has carried out his duties. His reports are accurate and concise, and in all emergencies he has acted with sound judgment.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Our outposts at Wood Mountain, Willow Creek, Pendant d'Oreille and Twin Lakes, are still ports of entry, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the force in charge at these points, act as sub-collector of customs.

Smuggling has not been prevalent along the boundary. Several seizures were made; but none of great importance.

I am of the opinion that regular officers of the Customs should be appointed to take over these ports of entry, and relieve us of the duties.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

As already stated, the Indian treaty payments were made by the police at Fort Churchill and York Factory.

Inspector Field accompanied the Indian treaty party on the Mackenzie River district.

Escorts were furnished at all treaty payments.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, &c.

Engagements, &c.—	
Engaged constables	128
Engaged special constables	128
Re-engaged after leaving	14
Surrendered from desertion	1
Arrested after desertion	1
Total increase	272
Re-engaged without leaving	49
Discharges, died, &c.—	
Time expired	23
Purchased	48
Invalided	4
Pensioned	9
Died (including 1 officer)	9
Deserted	18
Dismissed for bad conduct	48
Dismissed for inefficiency	4
Special constables discharged	126
Dismissed as unsuitable	1
Total decrease	290
Total decrease for the year 1911—	
N.C.O.'s and constables	23

Died—

Inspector F. J. Fitzgerald.

Reg. No. 2821 Staff Sergt. Sexton, F.

" 2914 Sergeant Smith, E.

" 3948 Sergeant Selig, S. E. A.

" 4346 Constable Taylor, R. O'H.

" 4582 Constable Kinney, G. F.

" 4888 Constable Vincent, A. R.

" 4939 Constable Stuart, R. G.

" 4951 Constable Furley, H. H.

Pensioned—

Reg. No. 1239 Sergeant Major Flintoff, J.T.
" 2018 Sergeant Major McClelland, W.
" 1649 Staff Sergeant Haslett, W.
" 1709 Staff Sergeant Nicholson, J. D.
" 2412 Staff Sergeant Butler, G. D.
" 1714 Sergeant Smith, D. B.
" 1118 Constable Thompson, H. J.
" 1513 Constable Aylesworth, J. E.
" 2127 Constable Carter, S.

Retired—

Inspector W. M. Walke.

Retired to pension—

Assistant Commissioner J. H. McIllree, I.S.O.
Surgeon L. A. Paré.
Inspector E. J. Camies.
Inspector A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G.

Promoted Inspectors—

Reg. No. 2561 Sergeant Major Shoebotham, T.M.
" 2691 Sergeant Major Telford, E.
" 4496 Sergeant Major Newson, H. M.
" 2866 Sergeant Beyts, W. J.
" 3167 Sergeant Field, R.
" 4355 Sergeant French, F. H.

128 recruits were taken on the strength during the year, and 14 men re-engaged after having taken their discharge, making a total of 142.

The preventable wastage was very large, amounting to 114. It is this waste that so disastrously cuts into our strength. With a view of obviating it to a large extent, I urge a substantial increase of pay, to which I have already referred in this report.

I also beg to endorse my previous recommendation, that the first term of engagement be reduced from five years to three years.

Our loss by death has been greater than in previous years. I have elsewhere referred to the death of Inspector Fitzgerald and his party.

Sergeant Selig died at Herschel Island. He was an efficient and able member of the Force, and in the prime of life.

Sergeant Smith died at Dawson; he was also a distinct loss.

The other young constables, whose death are recorded, were excellent men, and a credit to any force.

Our pension list grows larger every year. This year we have lost 4 officers, and 9 non-commissioned officers and constables.

Assistant Commissioner McIllree, I.S.O., joined the force when it was first organized, and after 37 years faithful, honourable and distinguished service, retired with the best wishes of all his comrades. It was a source of gratification to us all, that His Majesty the King graciously conferred upon him the distinction of the Imperial Service Order, shortly before his retirement.

Of the other officers and members of the force, who retired during the year, I desire to record my appreciation of their long and faithful services to the force, and to the people of Canada.

The reputation of the force was made by no one single person, no matter what his rank; but on the individual effort of every member, each in his own sphere, doing his work to the best of his ability.

HORSES.

Seventy-six remounts were purchased, and 37 horses cast and sold at an average price of $81.

There is no improvement in the supply of suitable remounts. I have been obliged to accept horses, which would have been rejected some years ago. I see no prospect of any change, except by active encouragement being given to horse breeders by the government.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The instruction of recruits has been carried out as thoroughly as possible; but I am bound to say more or less intermittently. It is more difficult each year to train recruits thoroughly. The urgent request for men from all district commanding officers, have to be met by sending men only partially trained, and not fully instructed in their duties. I see no hope for improvement in this respect without an increase in strength.

TARGET PRACTICE.

As far as practicable the force performed the annual practice with the revolver, as required by the regulations.

There was no rifle practice, as the range at Regina has been closed for two years. However, a suitable site has been obtained from the Department of Interior, two miles from barracks, and a modern range will be ready for next year. This will be available for use by the local Militia, and rifle club.

HARNESS, SADDLERY AND TRANSPORT.

All have been kept in good repair, and necessary renewals have been supplied.

Fifty new saddles will be required this coming year, and some harness and transport to replace that worn out.

UNIFORM.

The uniform is of good quality, and an ample supply has been furnished.

RATIONS, &c.

Provisions, fuel, light and forage are purchased under contract. The contracts have been faithfully carried out.

BUILDINGS.

A new officers quarters has been completed at Regina. No other new buildings were erected.

The different posts have been maintained in thorough repair.

We require this year:

NEW BUILDINGS.

Barracks and stables at Edmonton, and officers quarters, suitable for a married and single officer at Calgary.

New detachment buildings at Banff.

New guard room, sergeant's mess and quarters, and one stable at Regina.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Water and sewerage connection at Prince Albert with the city system, and painting of the post.

Sewerage connection at Macleod with the city system.

Brick veneer barrack buildings at Regina and Assistant Commissioner's quarters, and sewerage connection from hospital.

GENERAL.

A detachment, consisting of 7 officers, 75 non-commissioned officers and men, and 80 horses, were selected to represent the force at the coronation of His Majesty.

The officers and men were selected from every division, in numbers according to the strength of each. Some were from the Hudson's Bay, and some from the Yukon Territory. Had not disaster overtaken the patrol from MacPherson, some of the members of that ill-fated party would have been included.

The behaviour of all ranks was excellent. I feel, I am justified in saying that the detachment upheld the reputation of the force.

The arrangements made by the Imperial Authorities for our comfort and entertainment, could not have been better, and I desire to express through you, the deep appreciation of the kindness, courtesy and thoughtfulness for our comfort, shown by every imperial officer with whom we came in contact.

Before closing this report, I desire to acknowledge the efficient work of the headquarter staff, and the officers commanding districts, and the zeal and energy displayed by all ranks in the performance of their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING 'E' DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, October 1, 1911.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the Annual Report of 'E' Division for the year ended September 30, 1911:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Settlers from all quarters are coming into the country in great numbers.

We have had a very extraordinary season, such as I have never seen during my 28 summers in the Northwest.

The unprecedented rainfall has had the effect of stocking our Barrack garden so plentifully that we have more produce than we know what to do with.

THE CORONATION.

The squad contributed by 'E' Division to the Coronation Contingent consisted of Inspector Duffus, Sergeant Ryan, Corporals Johnson and McLarty, and Constables Frodsham and Irvine, with six horses.

The latter were the pick of the Division, and the former could withstand comparison with representatives from any force in the world.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the preceding twelve months:—

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawn.	Forfeited Bail.	For Trial.
Against the person—						
Assault, common	77	58	11	8		
" causing bodily harm	4	1		1		2
" aggravated	1	1				
Attempted suicide	1		1			
" murder	2	1				1
Murder	3	2	1			
Carnal knowledge	1	1				
Rape and attempted rape	1	1				
Criminal libel	1					1
Administering noxious drugs	2					2
Against the property—						
Cattle stealing	2		1			1
Cruelty to animals	7	7				
Horse-stealing	17	12	2			3
Burglary	2					2
Shopbreaking	6	6				
Housebreaking	4	4				
Theft	114	101	6		1	6
False pretenses	14	8	5			1
Mischief	11	5	6			
Breach of contract	12	11	1			
Forgery	7	6				1
Fraud	7	3				4
Robbery	3	1				2
Theft of timber	1	1				
Damage to property	7	6	1			
Against Law and Justice—						
Assaulting Peace Officer	4	4				
Perjury	1		1			
Escaping lawful custody	1	1				
Against public order—						
Carrying concealed weapons	4	3	1			
Against religion and morals—						
Vagrancy	194	190	4			
Drunk	122	121	1			
Gambling	12	11	1			
Keeper, house of ill-fame	6	5	1			
Inmate " "	3	3				
Frequenter " "	7	5	2			
Prostitution	4	4				
Procuring	2					2
Indecent act	2	2				
Against Railway Act—						
Stealing ride	49	49				
Operator, drunk	1	1				
Against Indian Act—						
Indians drunk	87	84	3			
Supplying liquor to Indians	24	22	2			
In possession of liquor	3	2	1			
Against any other Act—						
Rocky Mountaius Park regulations	64	62	1	1		
Against Northwest Ordinances—						
Prairie fire	8	8				
Liquor license	36	30	5	1		
Insanity	41	41				
Game	4	4				
Steam boilers	2	2				
Estray animals	5	5				
Noxious weeds	1	1				
Pound	1		1			
Master and Servants Ord	39	30	9			
Fence	2	2				
Entire Animals Ord	1		1			
Public Health	1	1				
Miscellaneous	13	11	2			
Total	1,051	940	71	11	1	28

The following statement shows the number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of sentences to jail, number of suspended sentences, and number sent to penitentiary:—

Number of convictions	940
Number of fines imposed	391
Sentences to jail	469
Suspended sentences	61
Sentences to penitentiary	18
(Hanged)	1

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme or District Court, number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of imprisonments in jail, number sent to the penitentiary, suspended sentences, and number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1911:—

Number of cases before Supreme or District Court	75
Number of convictions	40
Number of fines imposed	1
Sentences to jail	11
Sentences to penitentiary	18
Acquitted	7
Suspended sentences	9
(Hanged)	1
Number of cases awaiting trial on September 30, 1911	28

The total number of cases entered being 1,051, the number of convictions thereout stands at 940, with 28 cases still awaiting the decision of the Courts. Roughly speaking, that is about 90 per cent of convictions. The percentage of convictions before the Supreme or District Court is a little better than 85.

There have been no less than 3 charges of murder and 2 of attempted murder within my district during the year.

Of these one was a charge against Peter Sansebear, a halfbreed, who was alleged to have killed Constantine Godin on the night of November 4, 1910, by hitting him on the head with a stone.

In the course of the hearing before Mr. Justice Stuart on March 3, last, the Crown Prosecutor applied for permission to reduce the charge to one of manslaughter, and, on that charge, after a very brief consultation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. This was a Calgary City Police case with which we had no connection.

By Mr. Justice Simmons, at Red Deer, on May 9, last, John Russell was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, for assault with intent to do bodily harm.

This was a Red Deer Town Police case with which we were not concerned.

Another Red Deer case, which will shortly be tried, is that of A. Kelly who, at about 11.30 p.m. on June 1 last, deliberately shot George Bell, the Chief of the Red Deer Town Police, through the body at short range.

The circumstances briefly were as follows:—

> Messrs. H. G. Munroe and W. Grant were walking home together and heard someone shout from behind. They turned around and were confronted by a masked man who pointed a gun in their faces and said 'Throw up your hands!'

They complied forthwith and the stranger relieved Mr. Munroe of what money he had, somewhere about $2, and was in process of searching Mr. Grant when Chief of Police Bell came along. The assailant deliberately fired two shots into Bell's body and ran away. A man named Kelly had been living in a tent in the neighbouring bush, and near it was found a leather mask and another piece of leather from which the mask had been cut. In the tent itself were found parings of the leather where it had been reduced to make it pliable, and on the morning of June 2 Kelly was located in the bush by some boy scouts and was arrested and committed for trial.

Feeling was so high against Kelly at one time that there was talk of lynching him.

Bell cannot positively identify Kelly as the man who shot him, but Kelly is said to have made some admissions which he subsequently denied.

It is rather doubtful if the court will admit this evidence, and, strange to relate, Bell seems to have recovered from his injuries.

The Tucker Peach Murder.

This was a case which taxed our resources to the utmost. I have never been connected with a case in which it was so difficult to procure evidence, as the sequel will show.

The murdered man himself wrapped up his business in impenetrable mystery. He was known to have a large sum of money—how much no one knew, but it consisted of a large roll of bills. He was scrupulously honest in his dealings and was well liked by his neighbours, who, however, knew very little about him. He was the personification of eccentricity. He would not entrust his money to a Bank, and no one knew where he kept it. I was able to find only one man who ever saw him with a roll of bills in his hand, and that on one occasion in the Dunbow Industrial School where he was making some small payment to the accountant. He was known to have at least one sister in England, but, after weeks of correspondence with English Authorities, I failed to find her. He himself led his neighbours to believe that he was in process of selling his ranch and it's belongings to a young Scotchman, and when he disappeared without having gone to bid his old-time neighbours good-bye, they thought it strange and unneighbourly, but put the omission down to eccentricity, and nothing was ever said to the Police about it.

His real name was A. J. Tucker Peach, but he was generally known as 'Old Tucker' and comparatively few people knew that his name was Peach at all. The Postmaster at Gladys and John Fisk were two of the few.

On June 29, 1910, the headless trunk of a man was found in the Bow river where it had been washed by the current against a fallen tree. Part of the body which was out of the water was very much discoloured, and the whole of it was decomposed. a shirt and undershirt were on it, but these gave no clue to its identity. No one was known to be missing and Dr. Nyblett, Coroner, of Macleod, who was called to the spot issued his order for burial. The remains were buried on the river bank by two settlers.

In the month of November following a skull was found under the fallen tree previously mentioned, and near it, half buried in the sand and frozen stiff were a blanket, a cowhide and a piece of rope. The skull had a small clean hole in the centre of the forehead; a few iron grey hairs attached to it; a piece of cotton batting

in one of the ears, and a slight dent, apparently the mark of an injury received many years previously during life time, which extended both ways across the forehead from the centre; some few teeth were also missing.

A few of the settlers in that neighbourhood, on being shown the skull, said from the first that it 'looked like Old Tucker.'

One settler remembered that some 25 years previously 'Old Tucker' had been kicked in the forehead by a horse, and he had bound up his head for him. Another recalled that 'Old Tucker' always wore cotton batting in one or both ears. A third judged from the shape of the skull and the iron grey hairs that it was 'Old Tucker's' cranium that was presented to him.

The skull was sent for examination to Dr. Revell, Provincial Bacteriologist, at Edmonton, an inquest was called for November 29, at Okotoks, and the previously buried body was exhumed.

In the interim we searched high and low for Tucker Peach, of whose disappearance we now learnt for the first time.

A young man was then living on his ranch as caretaker for the young Scotchman who was said to have bought it, Thomas Mitchell Robertson. This latter young man was working as a brakesman on the C.P.R. between Medicine Hat and Calgary.

Robertson had left word with the Postmaster at Gladys to forward any mail matter for Tucker Peach to his Calgary address. On being served with a summons to attend the inquest at Okotoks, Robertson told us that he had bought the Peach ranch of 160 acres for $26 per acre—half down—half payable in 12 months. He told us also that Peach went first to Carstairs and from there to England, whence he had written about his money. We had Robertson interviewed at various times and places, and on each occasion he told a somewhat different story to what he had previously told. We investigated each story as we received it, to find that it was founded on fiction, but we never said a word to let him think that we regarded him with suspicion.

On the day before the inquest Robertson left Calgary for the South, having stolen $90 from a fellow boarder, but, instead of leaving the train at Okotoks, he went on to Macleod, where he spent the afternoon is dissipation at a house of ill-fame. Towards evening he became the worse for liquor and said that he had stolen $75,000 in Alaska, that the police were after him, and that he wanted to catch the Spokane flier that night. The woman of the house communicated with the officer commanding the Mounted Police, and Robertson was taken into custody. The summons to the inquest being found upon him, the Coroner was appealed to, and he issued a warrant under which Robertson was conducted to Okotoks next day.

The first witnesses called established the identity of the dead man to the satisfaction of the jury, and Dr. Revell, who had made a masterly examination of the skull, showed clearly the course which the bullet must have taken after entering the forehead to find an exit at the inner corner of the left eye. Dr. Revell repeated his story to two other juries, who unreservedly accepted his able exposition.

In the afternoon Robertson underwent a lengthly examination, and his story then differed from any of his previous stories. He swore that he had bought two quarter sections from Tucker Peach, being 320 acres at $26 per acre, which price included 21 horses on the place. The purchase money to the extent of $5,000, had come to him

by Bank draft from Scotland to the Bank of Montreal at Calgary, where he cashed it for notes and gold. He did not remember the respective amounts of each, and so the silly story went on until at last he was informed that Bank of Montreal officials could, and would, be called to contradict his statements in detail, and he was then asked by Inspector Duffus if he had any explanation to offer as to the conflict of evidence between himself and them. His reply was 'Well I guess this isn't the place to say it. I do not wish to say anything further.'

Inspector Duffus who was watching the case for the Mounted Police, and who did it very judgmatically, saw that the psychological moment had arrived—obtained the Coroner's permission to speak to the witness—asked Robertson if he had anything he would like to say to him privately, and, on an affirmative gesture, took him to another part of the house. There, in the presence of witnesses, having given the witness the full caution laid down in the Criminal Code, he wrote down Robertson's confession and asked him to sign it, which he did. The confession briefly set forth that, on the morning of King Edward's funeral, Robertson and one John Fisk had murdered Tucker Peach in his own shack; that they had wrapped the body in the dead man's blanket and cowhide, and, with his own horses and wagon, had driven it into the middle of the Bow river, and there dumped it into the stream.

It was after 10 o'clock that evening before I heard and digested the reports made by Inspector Duffus, and there was no time to lose. John Fisk had recently left the Gladys district and gone to Carbon to the north-east of Calgary, where he had bought a livery stable. We had a detachment at Carbon, but for some reason or other the wires were down and we could not communicate with them quickly enough.

Soon after midnight on November 29, therefore, the most powerful motor that I could hire in Calgary, containing two non-commissioned officers, crept quietly out of the city on it's 75 mile run to Carbon.

The men had positive orders to wait for the opening up of the stable in the morning, and to take Fisk while he was engaged in his daily routine, for he was well known to be a desperate man. The arrest was effected without difficulty, and the motor discharged it's three passengers into Calgary Barracks by 1 p.m. of November 30. Five dollars per hour for thirteen hours paid the motorman's account.

Now that the two perpetrators of the murder were secured, there was obviously only one course to pursue to convict both men, namely: to use Robertson's evidence against Fisk, and Robertson's confession against himself.

Robertson never weakened in the stand he had taken—It was such a relief to him to have disburdened his guilty conscience that he became cheerful, and was not only willing but anxious to give us every assistance in his power.

Inspector Duffus, having been the recipient of his first confidence, was the only person allowed to talk to him, and any conversations were reduced to writing, and taken in the presence of the Provost, for my information.

After I had heard by wire from Sergt. Tucker at Irricana that Fisk was in custody on November 30, Inspector Duffus had an interview with Robertson and the following is what he said—I give it in extenso in order to show how completely a man of weak mind may be dominated by a stronger will.

Thomas Mitchell Robertson states as follows:—'The latter end of January, 1910. I was working down at Bob Begg's at the corner of the Bow and High rivers. One

day—I don't remember the date or month—I think it was February last, Jack Fish drove down with a team and box sleigh to Begg's place.

Mrs. Begg, the two children and I were the only ones there, he sold her a washing machine and a couple of patent fasteners for horse collars he had with him, this was the first time I met Jack Fisk.

About two or three weeks after this Old Man Tucker came down to the river at Mrs. Begg's for water, he said that Jack Fisk's pigs disturbed the water on the top of the hill and he could'nt drink it, he took a barrel of water with him with a team and wagon he had with him.

I rode the range for Begg for about a month looking after his cattle and one day I rode over to Begg's gate at the north-east corner of his place, where I met Jack Fisk chasing his milk cows into Begg's place, I had some conversation with him about some horses, it was then that he told me that Old Man Tucker was getting after him about some horses he (Tucker) had lost, he said Tucker was going to have him run in for stealing them. He said 'I'm scared the old man will get me into trouble' and as he (Tucker) had no friends and no relations and no one to take care of him, he thought it would be a good thing to get him out of the way. I said, 'if you have got his horses the old man is right and you should get into trouble.' He then said to me 'if you will help me get Peach out of the way you can have his land and I will take the horses as I want em.' I didn't say anything to this as I was scared. He then threatened me and said 'if you say anything about this I will put a shot into you.' I said nothing to nobody and rode home to Begg's, and he went on rolling his Fall wheat. I used to meet him nearly every morning after this when I was riding, he would ask me what I thought of it, and if I had said anything to anyone. We discussed the thing on and off for about two months, until the last Saturday in April, 1910. I think it was Saturday when I came to Calgary about my job on the C.P.R. I stayed at the King Edward while at Calgary. Begg was in town and stopped at the Dominion I think. The two of us went home on Monday—this would be the beginning of May.

That afternoon the team I was working got up in a bunch and got away from me, Mrs. Begg sent me on the top to look for them, while I was up on the hill I met Fisk when he began talking about getting rid of old Peach, and said then if I helped I could have the land and he would take the horses, he was to take them at any time he wanted them. I then agreed to help him.

Two weeks after this I went into Calgary and started working on the C.P.R as brakesman, I made a couple of trips and went out to Fisk's place the following Wednesday. Before going out to Fisk's I hired a rig from Frank Pashak, who runs a store at DeWinton. I told Pashak that I was going to drive to Tucker Peach's. When I got to Fisk's place he sent me to Tucker's shack about three or four hundred yards away. This was Thursday afternoon. I helped to clean his grain that afternoon and talked to him about selling his place and horses, he made out a memorandum on a sheet of paper, which is now at Medicine Hat in my box, the memorandum showed what he wanted for the horses, land, &c. I went back to Fisk's that night and slept there. Fisk and I agreed that night that we would kill Tucker Peach the next morning, he was to fire the first shot and I was to fire the second.

He wanted me to fire the first one but I wouldn't.

The next morning, Friday, the day of King Edward's funeral, about 6 o'clock, Fisk and I went to Peach's shack and tried to look in the window. We could'nt see anything as it was covered over with a tent. I knocked at his door and the old man called 'who is there' I said I was there, telling him my name. He opened the door, he had his drawers and shirt on, he sat down on his bed, which was on the floor and started to put on his trousers. Fisk then fired a shot at Peach with a revolver, blood started to trickle down his face, at the same time he fell back. Fisk handed the revolver to me and told me to do the same. I took the revolver, pointed it at Peach and fired. I don't know whether I hit him or not, I was so excited, but I guess I did, Peach never spoke, he was dead after the shots. We both came out of the shack and looked around to see if anyone was there. There was no one in sight. We then hitched up Tucker's team and drove up to the door, rolled the body in some blankets and drove it down to the Bow river to Tucker's lower place. We drove into the river along the west fence or west side of his property and dumped the body into it. The blankets and cow robe which we rolled him into were tied around him. The river at this point runs east.

From what I heard the body was found about a quarter of a mile from where we dumped it.

After this I came into town but stayed at the Dunbow School Saturday night, I told some of them there that I had bought the place. The team I took in were Peach's, I sold them to the Alberta barn for $200 and put the money in the savings Bank of Montreal, I was to give Fisk any money that he needed. I gave him two payments, one of $50 and one of $30, the amounts show in my pass book in Medicine Hat.

I went back to the ranch in about two weeks. I saw Earny Adams there and he told me that Fisk had been looking after the horses, and that four two year old horses were missing. Adams told me he thought Fisk had stolen them. I didn't say anything. Shortly after this the body was found—Fisk I think was living on his place, but shortly after this left for Carbon. Shortly before the body was found I brought one of Peach's horses to town and traded it for one belonging to Mr. Gilmore, the plumber, of 827, 5th Avenue, west. I sold the horse I got from him to a grocer, who has a store east of the post office, for $18; the grocer is just east of the Queen's Hotel. I gave him a bill of sale. I sold a stud about two weeks ago. My cousin sold it for me. My cousin is E. Davis and is looking after the place for me, he knows nothing about this affair.

Fisk threw the revolver we shot Peach with into the middle of the river. When I speak of Tucker I mean Tucker Peach.

(Sgd.) THOMAS M. ROBERTSON.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR W. DUFFUS, INSP.

WITNESS:—

(Sgd.) F. J. BASSON, Cpl.

Calgary, November 30, 1910.

Our next steps were to obtain some corroboration of Robertson's story.

I sent him with Inspector Duffus and others in a motor to try to find the revolver with which the murder had been committed. The days were short, and the distance

from here was about 25 miles, and nothing but a motor could cover the ground. Slush ice was found to be running down the river, the water was up to a man's middle and cold, Robertson could not tell within a hundred yards where the pistol had been thrown into the river, and the party returned to Calgary, without having accomplished anything in the way of corroboration.

It was, of course, incumbent upon us to corroborate Robertson's story, as the story of an accomplice so far as we could, but for the information of my confrères, who may be confronted with similar cases, I think it worth while to reproduce for their benefit the dictum of the Lord Chief Justice of England upon this matter. It formed the subject of a conversation between the President of the Parnell Commission and Sir Henry James on November 13, 1889, and I quote the conversation as reported in the 'Weekly Times' of November 15, 1889; I cut out this extract at the time it appeared and pasted it in my Text book. It read as follows:—

> Sir HENRY JAMES:—'I submit to you that even if there were no corroboration of Manion's testimony his evidence should not be struck out on the ground that this principle of law which requires corroboration of the evidence of an accomplice does not apply in this case.'
>
> The PRESIDENT:—'I rather regard it as a doctrine of expediency and prudence than a principle of law. Juries are strongly recommended not to act upon the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, but it has never been a rule of law. I may add that the corroboration required is only of the surrounding circumstances so as to lead up to a general presumption as to the truth of the evidence. *It would be an absurdity* to say (the italics are mine) that no evidence of an accomplice can be received unless corroborated by other independent testimony, because then there would be no need of an accomplice's evidence.'

In order to test the accuracy of Robertson's statement the services of Dr. Revell were again called in.

He spent several hours with the evil-smelling corpse and the thoroughness of his examination was manifested when he reported:—'In the left side of the body about midway between the front and the back, and just over the 8th rib, there was a 32 calibre bullet embedded. In the shirts that were on the body when found there are holes corresponding in situation to the situation of the bullet.' Adhering to the bullet he found minute particles of the underclothing through which it had passed, and a single red fibre from the blanket where it had passed through a stripe. From the position of the bullet the doctor was inclined to think that it was a ricoche, and a visit was paid to the Tucker Peach shack for further examination. We had already examined this shack once and found that it had been thoroughly ransacked, evidently in search for the money (variously estimated at from $1,200 to $1,500), which the dead man was known to have possessed. On this second visit, Dr. Revell and his associate non-commissioned officer found an indentation in the floor close under the bed which accounted for the upward turn of the bullet. The bed itself consisted of nothing more than a few gunny sacks filled with hay. We tried in vain to account for the dead man's money—the person who could have told us about it rigidly held his peace until after John Fisk had been convicted. He then permitted himself to say that on August 25, 1910, he had met Fisk at DeWinton, and had had supper with him at the Minto House. He saw Fisk pay for a twenty-five cent supper with a ten dollar bill, which he drew from a large roll of bills which he had in his hand. He

was surprised to see so much money as Fisk was generally impecunious. This information did not come to my knowledge until last April, and was given in evidence against Robertson, as it was advisable that the Department of Justice should know it.

That incident is a fair sample of the difficulty we experienced in collecting evidence. John Fisk seemed to have terrorized the entire neighbourhood. It was no uncommon thing to hear a witness say 'If Fisk gets off I shall have to quit the country.'

It was some time before I could obtain corroboration of Robertson's story as to the conveying of the body to the river, but it presently transpired that a settler named Robert Jones, who lived between Tucker Peach and the river, with an Indian boy, was working at a fence on his quarter section when the funeral procession passed. Both he and the boy recognized the Tucker Peach team and wagon, saw John Fisk, in a Khaki coloured shirt, driving on the front seat, with a person whom they took to be Robertson in the rear part of the wagon.

A bitter controversy raged over this testimony and desperate attempts were made by the defence to shake it. One witness went the length of deposing on oath that, on a particular Sunday after Church service, he had a conversation with Robert Jones who told him that he had not seen the team and wagon on the road to the river.

This evidence was offset by Constable Crane who swore that on the Sunday in question he spent the forenoon with Robert Jones and that Jones did not go to church at all. It came out later, after Fisk had been hanged, that another settler and his daughter saw the team and wagon as prescribed by Jones and the Indian boy but refrained from saying a word about it for fear of Fisk's vengeance. Both father and daughter had given valuable testimony but suppressed this important little item. After sentence of death had been carried out, as I have said, the father met a juryman at High River and said 'Your conscience may be quite clear about the verdict you gave—John Fisk was guilty all right.' He then in the roundabout way affected by the denizens of the Western States intimated that he and his daughter had seen the outfit, and what Jones and the boy had said was true.

Robertson was mistaken in telling us that the murder was committed on the day of the late King's funeral.

It doubtless would have taken place on that day but for the circumstance that, when Fisk looked round in the morning, he saw Ernest Adams, Tucker Peach's nearest neighbour, moving about on a hill which commanded a view of Peach's house, and his attention would doubtless have been attracted by any shots fired then.

That afternoon Robertson spent with Tucker Peach, at Fisk's suggestion. He helped him fan some barley which he had contracted to sell for seed, and to fan which the old man had borrowed Adam's fanning mill. In the course of the afternoon a hired man arrived with team and wagon to fetch the barley for the purchaser, and waited while the fanning was completed by Peach and Robertson. Adams had deposed that his fanning mill was returned to him by Peach at dinner time, (mid-day), whereas Robertson had said that it was not returned until the evening. The advent of the teamster in the afternoon settled this question in Robertson's favour. He also learnt from Tucker Peach himself that he was making arrangements to sell his place to the young man who was then helping him.

The trial of John Fisk beginning on February 21, lasted for 10 days, and 41 witnesses were examined.

The verdict was 'Guilty—with a recommendation to mercy.' This was to solve the susceptibilities of a juryman who was not in favour of Capital punishment, and who required that concession. Fisk was executed in the prison yard here on June 27 last.

Robertson's trial began on May 16 and continued for 4 days—43 witnesses being examined for the Crown and 6 for the defence. He was found guilty with a strong recommendation to mercy, and personally I was glad when his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. He is certainly not a desirable young man to have at large.

The prosecutions of the horse thieving fraternity have been fairly successful during the past year.

Out of 17 cases, there have been 12 convictions, with three cases to be heard at the forthcoming court.

I frequently have occasion to tell my clients that the country is so large and our numbers are so few that we are expected to do a great deal more than it is possible for us to do. The following is a case in point:—

Gleichen is about 55 miles from Calgary, and we have a detachment there consisting of 2 men with 2 saddle and 2 team horses.

On the morning of October 14, 1910, I received a telegram as follows:—

> 'Stolen from my barn last night, October 13, 1910, 2 mares, bay and grey, also 2 saddles, kindly inform your stations.
>
> (Sgd.) J. ROUECHE.

About the same time a telephone message was received giving descriptions of the supposed thieves, and saying that the horses had been tracked east for 2½ miles and that the trail was then lost. Telegrams were at once despatched to the divisional detachments at Bassano, Strathmore, Berry Creek, Okotoks and High River, and to the officers commanding at Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod and Battleford.

It happened that at that date Corporal Tabuteau, who was in charge of the detachment at Gleichen, was absent on a few days leave, and the constable was busy serving a large sheaf of criminal subpœnas in the neighbouring district for the then approaching session of the Supreme Court. There was thus no member of the Mounted Police available to follow the thieves. I had neither men nor horses to send from here, and if I had had them, they would, on reaching Gleichen, have been at least 36 hours behind the thieves.

It transpired that Mr. Roueche, an immigrant Mormon from the United States, had given permission to two men named William Watson and Arthur Bolt to sleep in his stable on the nights of October 11 and 12. They had been doing some work for him, and on the 13th went into Gleichen to get their cheques cashed. That evening they returned to the stable and stole the two mares with two saddles. They had thus a long night's start before ever the theft was known. Watson is a 'hard-looking citizen,' whereas the other is a good-looking boy, then about 17 years of age, as he told me.

He feared that Watson had designs upon him, as he would not let him out of his sight, and had on several occasions threatened him with his revolver.

Mr. Roueche had himself and some grown up sons, and any two of them could have started in pursuit of the thieves. They followed the trail eastward for about 2½ miles and then contented themselves with wishing that Tabuteau would come back! It is a very simple matter for a man who knows the country to make his way from point to point, avoiding police detachments and posts. That is exactly what Watson did. He and his companion rode to Columbia Falls in Montana and sold the stolen horses for $250. We next heard of them when Corporal Tatubeau received a letter from Grand Forks, North Dakota, viz:—

November 5, 1910.

Chief of Detectives,
Alberta, Canada.

We have arrested two men last night or rather this morning for a gun play, and we put the younger one who is 18 years old in the sweat box—and he told us they stole a team of horses, seven miles from Gleichen from a farmer who they helped to thresh for. They were a team of mares, one grey and one dark bay, about October 15, and rode them to Columbia Falls, Mont., and sold them for $250. I can tell you later who to. Answer by wire. We are holding the parties here.

Sgd. J. W. LAW, *Chief*
by JOHN SULLIVAN, *Captain.*

Extradition proceedings were initiated at once and the men were brought here for trial.

The boy was admitted as King's evidence and the charge against him was withdrawn with the Attorney General's consent. Watson was on December 7, 1910, sentenced by Mr. Justice Stuart to three years hard labour in the penitentiary.

Mr. Roueche of course could only recover his horses by arranging with the man who had bought them in Montana, and because he had to do that he thought he was very badly treated by the police, notwithstanding his own contributory negligence.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been only eight cases of prairie fire reported during the year, and they were all disposed of by the courts, the originator in each case being convicted and fined. Insufficient fireguards when clearing land were mostly the cause of the fires, which in no instance did any particular damage.

The wet season is undoubtedly to be thanked for the lack of fires during the past autumn.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL,
CALGARY, October 1, 1911.

The Officer Commanding, 'E' Division,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Calgary, Alberta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Guard Room for the year ending September 30, 1911.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard room and female jail during the past year has been very good, with the exception of the ordinary trivial complaints.

A female lunatic, Sarah M. Murray, died in the female jail on March 27, 1911. where she was under observation. Dr. Sanson, Coroner, ordered a post-mortem examination to ascertain the cause of death, which was found to be general peritonitis. No inquest was held.

The guard room, female jail and outbuildings are in first class repair; the female jail and the whole of the guard room, except the new wing, was painted and kalsomined during the summer.

The new wing of the guard room, which was in course of construction at the time last year's annual report was rendered, was completed last fall, and gave us an additional 20 cells, making a total of 40 cells in the guard room and 8 in the female jail, besides the hospital ward. An electric fan was also installed in the new wing, and also one in the female jail. These fans are a great boon as ventilators, especially during the winter months when it becomes necessary to keep everything closed.

The Provincial jail, at Lethbridge, which was opened this summer, now receives all prisoners from this province who are sentenced to terms for more than one month and less than two years. Twelve prisoners who were undergoing sentences here were transferred there at the end of July last by an Order in Council, and others have been sent there on several occasions since. This greatly reduced our number of sentenced prisoners.

At present we have ample accommodation, but during the summer we were very much over-crowded, at one time as many as 96 prisoners being confined in the 48 cells in the guard room and female jail.

The number of lunatics admitted during the year was 74, this being an increase of 18 from the previous year.

Prisoner Albert T. Allen who was undergoing a sentence of six months imprisonment for supplying liquor to Indians became violently insane and was taken to Ponoka Asylum on July 4, 1911.

Two prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave, Arthur C. Pontifex on August 1, 1911, and Edward B. Keegan on April 7, 1911.

Prisoner Christopher Haake, who was serving six month's sentence here for theft, was taken back to the Manitoba penitentiary to complete his sentence there, he having been out on ticket-of-leave, which was forfeited.

Prisoner John Fisk who was sentenced to death for the murder of one Tucker Peach on March 3, 1911, was hanged in the guard room yard on June 27, 1911.

Prisoner Thomas M. Robertson, who was also sentenced to death on the same charge on May 20, 1911, and afterwards commuted to life imprisonment, was taken to Edmonton penitentiary on July 15, 1911.

Boy, Norman McPherson was sentenced to two years at Portage la Prairie Industrial School by Judge Carpenter on January 27, 1911, for housebreaking and theft.

Boy, George M. Dodd, who escaped from the Children's Shelter at Edmonton was taken to the Portage la Prairie Industrial School on February 27, 1911, by order of R. B. Chadwick, superintendent of neglected children.

Boy, Redvers Tomlinson, who escaped from the Children's Aid Society's Home in Calgary, was taken to Portage la Prairie Industrial School by order of R. B. Chadwick, superintendent of neglected children.

Boy, Leonard Cartwright, was sent to Portage la Prairie Industrial School for an indefinite term by R. B. Chadwick, superintendent of neglected children.

Boy, Earl Marshall, was taken to Portage la Prairie industrial school on August 3, 1911, having been sentenced to three years by Judge Winter at Calgary.

A new automatic fire alarm was installed, which connects the guard room with all the seven fire stations in the city.

Attached are guard-room statistics for the division for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) F. J. BASSON, *Sergt.*

Provost.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

Males—		Females—	
Whites	558	Whites	45
Halfbreeds	34	Halfbreeds	13
Indians	47	Indians	10
Negroes	12	Negress	7
Japanese	2	Lunatics	20
Boys	6		
Lunatics	54		
Total	713	Total	95

Number of prisoners in guard-room October 1, 1910	53
Number of prisoners in guard-room September 30, 1911	34
Daily average	64
Maximum number, June 15, 16 and 17, 1911	96
Minimum number, September 22, 1911	33
Serving sentence	15
Awaiting trial	16
Under observation, awaiting order of Attorney General	3

LUNATICS.

Number received in guard-room	74
Males	54
Females	20

Disposal of Lunatics.

Males—		Females—	
To Brandon Asylum	15	To Brandon Asylum	10
To Ponoka Asylum	12	To Ponoka Asylum	2
Discharged as sane	20	Died in Female Gaol	1
Discharged to relatives	2	Deported	1
To Medicine Hat Hospital	1	Discharged as sane	3
Deported	2	Discharged to relatives	2
Under observation	2	Under observation	1
Total	54	Total	20

LIST of Prisoners who have Undergone, or are Undergoing, Sentences from October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911.

Charges.	Number of Sentences.	Average Terms.	
		Months.	Days.
Males—			
Drunk	65		$27\frac{14}{65}$
Vagrancy	105		$26\frac{56}{91}$
Stealing railway ride	40	1	$10\frac{3}{10}$
Theft	82	2	$24\frac{17}{41}$
Assault	17	2	$4\frac{15}{17}$
Fighting	4	3	$25\frac{1}{2}$
False pretenses	5	2	$10\frac{1}{5}$
Uttering worthless cheques	4	5	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Pointing firearms	1		28
Attempt to have carnal knowledge	1	12	
Liquor to interdicted person	1	2	
Drunk while interdicted	3	1	
Assault on peace officer	5	1	7
Indecent assault	1	2	
Breach of contract	14		$23\frac{1}{7}$
Attempted murder	2	6	
Burglary	1	4	
Murder	2	1 hanged, 1 life imp.	
Keeper of disorderly house	1	12	
Damage to property	1	1	
Housebreaking	1	6	
Carrying concealed weapons	1	2	
Selling liquor without a license	1	9	
Obscene language	1	2	
Trespass	1		7
Robbery with violence	1	6	
Females—			
Drunk	8		$15\frac{1}{8}$
Vagrancy	11	1	$8\frac{3}{11}$
Keeper of disorderly house	3	2	
Prostitution	3	1	4
Forgery	1	3	
Causing disturbance	1	1	
Theft	2	2	15
Assault	1	1	
Indian Act.			
Males—			
Drunk	26	1	$18\frac{9}{126}$
Supplying intoxicants to Indians	9	2	
Counselling Indians to obtain intoxicants	1	1	
Females—			
Drunk	6	1	11
Supplying intoxicants to Indians	1	1	

The daily average of prisoners in our charge is 64, being 10 more than last year.

According to present arrangements any convicted prisoners sentenced to more than 30 days imprisonment are sent to the new provincial jail at Lethbridge.

STATE OF INDIANS.

We have had to deal with 87 drunken Indians—just ten more than last year, and twenty-two convictions have been obtained for supplying them with liquor.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Stations.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary	1	1	2	3	.....	14	3	24	17
Banff	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Bankhead	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Bassano	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	1	2	1
Berry Creek	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	5
Brooks	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Canmore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1
Carbon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Cochrane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Gleichen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	4
High River	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	..	1	2
Innisfail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Okotoks	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Olds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Red Deer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Strathmore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Trochu	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	4
Irricana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Total	1	1	2	7	3	30	6	50	46

It was found necessary to open a detachment at Brooks, and the people of Acme have been asking for a constable to be stationed there. The only way, under present conditions, in which this request can be complied with, would be by withdrawing the constable from Red Deer, where there are municipal police.

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

We have had no time for drill. The death watch on two condemned prisoners during several weeks kept us busy. Especially during the absence of the Coronation Contingent. Revolver practice has been carried out as usual.

HEALTH

The health of the division has been good.

HORSES.

On October 1, 1910, there were 49 horses in the division and since then we have received 2 remounts and one transferred from Regina.

Three horses were cast and sold, two more transferred to other divisions, and one, Reg. No. 396, died from blood poisoning, leaving a total of 46 at the present time.

I think we shall require 6 saddle and 4 team horses in the near future.

TRANSPORT.

Two platform spring wagons and one double buckboard have been recently received.

Two light lumber wagons are now required, one for Gleichen detachment and one to replace a wagon in use here.

HARNESS.

We are in want of one set of 4 horse light harness, to replace a set now in use, part of which has been condemned.

THE COAL INDUSTRY.

The mines at Bankhead and Canmore have been out of operation for several months owing to a strike of the miners, but there has been no disorder.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'E' Division, Calgary.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. E. SANDERS, D.S.O., COMMANDING 'N' DIVISION, ATHABASKA LANDING.

ATHABASKA LANDING, ALTA., October 1, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'N' division.

The district over which the division has supervision is a very large one, covering an area of some 620,000 square miles and extending north over 2,000 miles to the 70th parallel of latitude and 3½ degrees within the Arctic Circle. The southern portion, from the Athabaska river to Great Slave lake and west to the Rockies, is an agricultural country; north of this, except to a very limited extent, farming is out of the question, although potatoes and garden products have been grown at Fort Good Hope, 1,600 miles north of Athabaska Landing.

It will be my sad duty to record in this report the death of five members of my division (one an ex-constable a few months out of the force), all in the far north. Four occurred under circumstances which disclose one of the most trying episodes in the history of the R. N. W. M. Police, and the news of which sent a thrill of sorrow, mixed with pride, throughout the entire force.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The general state of the district from an agricultural and business point of view is one of great development and progress. The stream of settlement into the country round about Athabaska Landing and to the Upper Peace river and Grande Prairie has continued to a much larger extent during the year. With the influx of settlement traders have followed and a general air of prosperity prevails, with very optimistic hopes for the future. The homestead entries at Athabaska Landing for the first three months of this year exceeded the entire number for 1909, and for the past months the entries are upwards of 175 in excess of those received during the whole of 1910. The homestead entries at Lesser Slave lake and Grande Prairie have increased at an even greater rate, at the latter place, the first day the Land Office opened there. 75 entries were received.

As regards weather conditions the winter of 1910-11 was one of the coldest known, the thermometer at different times in January and February registering over 60 degrees below zero at Athabaska Landing, Lesser Slave lake and Fort Vermilion. In the far north the same months were cold, but the thermometer did not go as low, 58 degrees below being the severest at Fort Macpherson and 40 degrees at Herschell island. Forty below on the coast, however, would be much more trying than 60 degrees below inland. It is interesting to note that the Athabaska river and the Mackenzie river, 1,800 miles further north, froze over within 4 days of each other, the former on the 8th and the latter on the 4th of November. The ice left the Athabaska on the 22nd of April and the Mackenzie on May 13th. The past summer has been an unusually wet one which made travelling on the trails very difficult and prevented the crops in many instances from ripening. In

spite of these drawbacks, oats, which are the main crop at present, have turned out well and the loss due to the frost catching them is not great. On Grande Prairie and the Upper Peace river a half crop is reported, and at Peace River crossing and settlements about there they claim forty bushels to the acre of spring wheat, and a good average crop of oats. In the low-lying land about Lesser Slave lake the wet weather and early frosts have affected the yield much more than at other places. In marked contrast to the wet season of the southern part of my district, the country from Great Slave lake north has experienced a summer without practically a drop of rain, the consequence being that the gardens, which contribute so much to the otherwise strenuous diet of people living in these northern latitudes, have been a total failure.

It was generally expected that the railway would reach Athabaska Landing in November; but the contractors have met with so many set-backs, due to the weather, shortage of labour and lately, sickness amongst their horses, that it is extremely doubtful when the work will be completed.

As a consequence of the coming of the railway the town of Athabaska Landing has experienced quite a boom in real estate, and the prices for lots in the townsite and for land adjoining have become very high, lots that sold for $300 last year are now changing hands at $3,000, and land within a mile has been sold for $175 per acre. A great deal of building is going on and every one predicts an important future for the place on account of its many natural advantages, and its situation making it the distributing point for the vast country to the north. Like many other new towns in the west some speculators have taken advantage of the situation and put lots on the market which are a mile and a half from the town and never likely to be of any value. These lots are sold to parties in distant parts of Canada and elsewhere. Apparently such transactions, as long as only misleading and not absolutely false representations are made, are legal, yet undoubtedly people are cheated and deceived. I am strongly of opinion that some special legislation should be introduced to prevent this prevalent form of real estate dealing the result of which, in addition to causing loss to many who cannot afford it, must be detrimental to the whole country.

A good deal of hardship and loss of money has been caused to settlers going to Grande Prairie by the much advertised Edson-Grande Prairie trail. This road is practically impassable and it is doubtful if it ever can be made of any use. Many settlers after journeying all the way to Edson have had to turn back and come this way, complaining bitterly of the expense and time lost. In winter time it may be travelled, but lack of hay and stopping places will make it very difficult and will result in disaster unless those travelling it are thoroughly warned of what they have to expect. Without doubt the proper route both winter and summer for settlers bound for Grande Prairie and the Upper Peace river is via Athabaska Landing and Lesser Slave lake; it is about 100 miles longer, but has the advantage of being an old-travelled road along which forage and provisions can be obtained, at no time is one out of reach of assistance, and there are good stopping-places in winter.

Very little progress has been made over last year in the development of the mineral resources of the country. Three companies are boring for oil near Fort McMurray but I cannot ascertain that they have met with much success. No work is being done in connection with the tar sands although very favourable reports have been made as to their value for asphalt and street paving, probably the lack of transportation facilities is the reason of the delay.

From the Mackenzie river sub-district I have reports of a few prospectors in different parts, but of no success. A Mr. D. F. McRae, however, who went down the Mackenzie in 1910 and went out the same year, has returned again with a party and well equipped outfit, consisting of a powerful gasoline launch, three scows with provisions, two horses, &c. He and one of the other members, have their wives with

them, they are wintering near the mouth of the Herschell river. The fact of his having gone back in this manner would indicate that he has made a discovery of some kind, the nature of which has not been disclosed, as the whole party are very reticent. The fur trade, therefore still continues to be the only industry north of Fort Smith and unless a big mineral discovery is made will continue to be so; as mentioned further on the past year's fur catch has been good.

The whaling industry in the Arctic is entirely in the hands of American companies and has been very profitable. No ships were at Herschell island last winter but three were expected to arrive this summer.

Deaths of Inspector Fitzgerald and his party of three on the Dawson Patrol and of Sergeant Selig at Herschell Island:—

The sad occurrence which resulted in the deaths of Inspector F. J. Fitzgerald, Regt. No. 4346 Constable R. O'H. Taylor, Regt. No. 4582 Constable G. F. Kinney and Ex-Constable S. Carter (who had taken his discharge to pension a few weeks previous) has already been reported on, and a supplementary Blue Book on the subject published.

As they were members of 'N' division it is unnecessary to state that nowhere was their loss more keenly felt than it was by their comrades in this northern district. Knowing Inspector Fitzgerald as we did and those who accompanied him, it is still difficult for us to realize that such a terrible disaster could have overtaken them. Further information received from Inspector Beyts, who held an enquiry in July on his arrival at Fort Macpherson, leaves no doubt that the primary cause of the calamity was the lack of a competent guide and insufficient supplies. From Inspector Fitzgerald's diary and from preparations and plans that he made before starting we gather that he had the idea of making a fast trip, and with that object in view cut down his supply of provisions. He had lived and travelled in the north for so many years that the journey ahead of him had no unusual dangers, with a rough map drawn for him by Mr. H. Darrell, who had often travelled the trail, and Ex-Constable Carter, who had been over the route once, but a man who had much experience and served with him several years, he had absolute faith in his ability to make the trip, and in my opinion he had every reason for it. From the start, however, everything was against him, the weather was the worst experienced for years, his first entry in his diary states 'the going very heavy in some places,' and day after day we have such entries 'snowing, heavy going,' 'had to break through three feet of snow,' 'lots of trouble with open water,' 'had to camp at noon owing to intense cold,' &c., &c. Under these conditions we find that instead of making the fast trip he expected he took much longer than usual in reaching Little Wind river, and that when he finally decided to turn back they were all suffering from fatigue and frost-bites, and the dogs were nearly done for. On the terrible struggle to return ill-fortune still pursued them, on nearly all former trips Indians had been met, they saw none, and in addition to hunger and cold they were continually getting wet owing to the unusual amount of overflow and open water on the rivers in spite of the intense cold. It would appear that Inspector Fitzgerald and Carter were delayed by one or both of the other members of the party, but this cannot be attributed to their unfitness to undertake so strenuous a journey, but to accident or sickness which might occur to the hardiest under such conditions. The diary shows that on January 24, Constable Taylor got into the water up to his waist and the cold was intense, and on the 28th Taylor was sick but travelled all day, no mention whatever is made of Constable Kinney's health being different to the rest of the party.

Constable Taylor, though lately transferred to the Mackenzie river sub-district, had been on the force nearly six years, previous to this he had been at sea, was used to hardships and well fitted for the journey.

Constable Kinney had served over three and a half years practically all the time at Fort Macpherson and Herschell island and had an excellent reputation as a traveller in the north. Inspector Fitzgerald in his report of December 14, 1910, says of Cons-

table Kinney, 'he is a good hard worker and I could not wish for a better man on the trail,' again in his report of December 7, 1910, on the winter patrol from Herschell island to Fort Macpherson made just prior to his start for Dawson, he says 'Constable Kinney is all that can be desired on the trail, young, smart, handy and a willing worker.'

The failure to take a guide was, in the light of after events, a fatal mistake, but apart from that the whole party did all that man could do to carry out their duty and when they reluctantly had to turn back the most vivid imagination can only partially realize the desperate struggle that ensued. The simple diary which is all that is left to tell the tale makes no mention of despair or faintheartedness on the part of any. Inspector Fitzgerald has no complaint and at the end we have the mute evidence, found by Corporal Dempster, which shows that he was the last to succumb but before doing so he carefully drew his dead companion Carter 10 or 15 feet from the fire, crossed his hands on his breast and covered his face with a handkerchief. It was after this, probably, he wrote his brief will with a charred stick from the fire, and lay down to die. Thoughtful of others and attentive to duty to the last, let us hope that Inspector Fitzgerald died comforted with the thought that he had done all that was to be done, and mortal man could do no more.

The Mackenzie River sub-district, besides the loss of the Dawson patrol, has another death to record, that of Regt. No. 3948, Sergt. S. E. A. Selig, at Herschell island, on January 30, 1911. On March 10 Corporal Somers, at Fort Macpherson, received word through the Hudson's Bay Company at Arctic Red river that a native had come in and reported the death of Sergt. Selig, in January. This was followed a few days after by the news of the fate of Inspector Fitzgerald's party. Such an accumulation of news of death and disaster must have been a great shock to the three surviving members of the sub-district in their isolated and distant detachments. Corporal Somers, who was left in charge, and upon whom all responsibility devolved, acted with commendable precision. His conduct under the trying circumstances I wish to bring to your favourable notice. Immediately after the funeral and the departure of Corporal Dempster's relief party with his reports, Corporal Somers set out from Fort Macpherson for Herschell island, arriving there on the 13th April, taking ten days on the journey. He found from Constable Wissenden, the only one remaining in this detachment, that Sergt. Selig had commenced to complain of pains in the stomach about the middle of December, and from that time on getting worse. On January 18 he took to his bed and began to complain of pains in his chest and his left leg started to swell. Const. Wissenden did what he could, but without avail. On January 26 Sergt. Selig became delirious at times. On the night of January 29, Const. Wissenden reports, 'I went into Sergt. Selig's room, before going to bed, to see if he was alright; he did not need anything and said that he was feeling about the same, so I went to bed. When I got up in the morning I went in to see how Sergt. Selig was. From the position in which he was lying, I at first thought him asleep, but on looking closer I found that he was dead.' With the assistance of the natives he made a coffin and had the body placed in a vacant store-house to await the return, as he expected, of Inspector Fitzgerald. The funeral took place on April 16, the service being read by Mr. Fry, of the Church of England Mission, who had accompanied Corporal Somers from Escape reef for the purpose. Sergt. Selig was very much liked by the Esquimaux and every native on the island followed behind the dog sleigh bearing the coffin to the burial ground.

Sergt. Selig was one of the best N.C.O.'s in the Force; he had served upwards of eight years, three of which were in the north. His death is a distinct loss to the Force and is much regretted by all. Inspector Fitzgerald, in his report on the Mackenzie River sub-district, dated December 14, 1910, thus speaks of him: 'Sergt. Selig, S.E.A., is a most efficient N.C.O., and has done excellent work in the north.

Since he has been in this country he has been on every patrol, both summer and winter. He is a most capable man for any kind of work in the northern country. I beg to bring him to your favourable notice.

Const. Wissenden's position at Herschell island all winter was a peculiarly lonely and anxious one, no whalers wintered there as has been customary for many years past, and he reports he did not see a white man between the 20th November, 1910, and the 1st March, 1911.

CRIME.

Very little crime of a serious nature is recorded during the year. I make brief mention of those which could be so described further on. An increase was shown in 1910 over that of 1909, and from the following table a similar increase appears this year. That crime keeps pace with the settlement of the country is abundantly proved by the criminal records in the west for the past decade:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Cases entered	78	117	174
Convictions	57	97	145
Dismissals and withdrawals	19	19	29
Awaiting trial	2	1	0

CASE OF RAPE AT GRANDE PRAIRIE.

This was mentioned in my last report as awaiting trial. The accused was committed to the detachment at Lesser Slave lake on August 16, 1910, and was taken for trial at Edmonton on October 18, 1910, a time of year just before the freeze-up when travelling in this country is avoided as much as possible. The charge was not proven, and the accused acquitted. The expense of bringing witnesses from Grande Prairie to Edmonton was large and it is mainly on account of this and the great inconvenience caused to every one connected with the matter that I mention it. The time has now come when at least one sitting of the Supreme Court should be held in this northern part of Alberta and at some central point, such as Peace River crossing. The country is much farther advanced than was the Northwest Territories 25 years ago, when regular sittings were held in all parts and under conditions of travel and distances worse than pertain here.

Cattle killing.—At Grande Prairie in September, 1910, Corporal Clay arrested one A. G. Traux for killing one and wounding another of his neighbour's horses. He was committed for trial and admitted to bail, the trial not taking place until June 19, 1911, when the District Court Judge turned up and sentenced him to two months imprisonment. .....

Another case at Grande Prairie was that of Endore Germain for shooting a mare. He was committed on March 1, 1911, and remained in custody until June 19, when he was sentenced to two months imprisonment. In awarding sentence account was taken of the length of time he had been imprisoned before being brought to trial. Had not the two above elected for a speedy trial, the cases would have gone to Edmonton and I believe we would almost have found it impossible to get the witnesses to go there.

Theft of Registered Mail.—In January the P.O. Inspector at Edmonton reported the theft of two letters from the mail bag between Lac la Biche and Saddle lake. The mails are carried in this district by half-breeds and owing to the time which had elapsed and the careless manner in which the mail was carried we have been unable, up to the present, to fasten the offence on any one. I have had two special trips made

to Lac la Biche in connection with this and members of 'G' division have been engaged upon it in the district around Saddle lake. This case does not appear in the summary of crime.

Indecent assault.—Alfred Attilaw, an Indian, in May, 1911, near Port Vermilion assaulted an Indian woman in the bush, she reported the matter at once to her husband and the tribe, but they kept the matter quiet until June 20, when it was reported to Dr. Donald, Indian Agent. Attilaw was committed on June 23, and on the 26th he elected to be tried by the District Court Judge, who happened to be there and was sentenced to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Murder and suicide.—This is a tragedy due to the loneliness, and distance from assistance, in which trappers and prospectors often find themselves in the far north. W. S. Oliver and Pete Melland, two men well-known about Athabaska Landing, went down the Mackenzie in 1910 to hunt and prospect. They built a shack on Salt river, 100 miles from Fort Wrigley. Inspector Beyts in passing Wrigley in July en route to Fort Macpherson received word that Indians had found these men lying dead in their cabin. He had the steamer *Mackenzie River* stop there to permit an investigation which showed that Oliver had evidently shot Melland and then poisoned himself, as a result of a quarrel. The murder must have taken place about May 15, as a calendar on the wall was carefully marked off to that date. The bodies when found were very much decomposed and their burial by the police was a gruesome job. A funeral service was held by Bishop Holmes and Archdeacon Lucas. From the following confession left by Oliver one can form an idea of the feeling between the two men immediately preceding the tragedy:—

"W. S. Oliver. Cruel treatment drove me to kill Pete. Everything is wrong. He never paid one cent. Ship everything out. Pay George Walker $10. I have been sick a long time. I am not crazy but simply goaded to death. He thought I had more money than I had and tried to find it. I tried to get him to go after medicine but could not. He wanted me to die first so good-bye. W. S. Oliver."

"I have just killed this man that was killing me so good-bye and God bless you all. I am awful weak and have been down since the last of March, so there haint no but death for me."

This case is not included in the summary of crime.

A comparison of the summary of crime hereunder and that of the previous year shows:—

Offences against the person.—21 convictions to 6 last year.
These are mainly Common Assaults.

Offences against Property.—21 convictions to 12 in 1910.

Offences against Public Order.—1 conviction and 3 in 1910.

Offences against Religion and Morals.—64 convictions to 55 in 1910.

Offences against Indian Act.—8 convictions to 4 in 1910.

Offences against Provincial Statutes.—30 convictions to 17 in 1910, increase mainly due to offences under the Liquor License Act.

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crime from October 1, 1910 to September 30, 1911.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals or Withdrawals	Waiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault, common	25	20	5	
" indecent	1	1		
Rape	1		1	
Defamatory libel	1		1	
Offences against property—				
Theft	13	5	8	
Cattle, stealing	1		1	
" killing	3	3		
" maiming	1		1	
Cruelty to animals	3	3		
False pretenses	5	4	1	
Wilfully damaging property	4	3	1	
Killing dogs	1	1		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly	59	59		
Disorderly conduct	5	4	1	
Using obscene language	1	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	4	4		
Indians intoxicated	4	4		
Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and servants ordinance	9	4	5	
Prairie and forest fires	6	6		
Liquor license Act	19	17	2	
Hawkers and pedlars	1	1		
Dogging cattle	1	1		
Insanity	1	1		
Public Works Act	1		1	
Totals	171	143	28	
N. W. T.				
Theft	3	2	1	
Totals	174	145	29	

Summary of Cases before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial	6
No. of convictions	4
Fines	0
Sent to jail	3
Sent to penitentiary	1
Suspended sentence	0
Acquitted or charge withdrawn	2
Awaiting trial	0

Prairie and Forest Fires.

Grande Prairie is the only portion of my district in which prairie fires can cause trouble. Corpl. Clay during the year has prosecuted several cases there. A few bush fires occurred on the Upper Peace river, but apart from this we have been singularly free from forest fires during the year. Their absence may be attributed to the extremly wet summer. The Forestry Branch of the Interior Department now have a small steamer for the use of fire guardians on the upper portion of the Athabaska river.

Assistance to other Departments

Customs Department.—The officer in command of the Mackenzie River sub-district acts as collector of customs at Herschell island. The duty collected there is mainly on articles brought in for trade with the natives by the American whalers. Since my last report customs dues amounting to $1,324.64 have been collected.

Post Office Department.—In the north at Fort Macpherson the detachment looks after the mail and sees that it reaches the few and scattered population between there and Herschell island. At Fort Chipewyan the N. C. O. in charge acts as postmaster.

Indian Department.—Our work for this department in the southern portion of my district consists mainly in reporting cases of distress and administering relief under the direction of the Indian agents. At some points the detachments look after supplies kept on hand for this purpose. Where practical an escort is provided at treaty payments. This was done this year at Lesser Slave lake, Fond-du-lac and at different points between Smith's Landing and Hay river on the south shore of Great Slave lake. To these latter points Inspector Field accompanied Mr. Conroy, Inspector of Indian Agencies who was making the payments. In the Mackenzie River sub-district the police have full control of the native population and some interesting reports, of which I take notice further on, have been received of the Esquimaux and Indians.

Justice.—Naturally our work in connection with the administration of Justice under the Attorney General's Department of the Provincial Government is large and is increasing. As mentioned in my last report and elsewhere in this, the work could be better done and the Force and general public not be put to so much inconvenience if sittings of the Supreme Court could be held in the district.

Provincial Public Health Department.—During the winter serious outbreaks of measles occurred among the native population round Lesser Slave lake and the Upper Peace river, a great many deaths resulted. Our detachments hunted up all cases and upon our reports the Public Health Department took the necessary steps to quell it. We have had also to see that the quarantine regulations were observed in several isolated cases of infectious or contagious disease.

Provincial Department of Dependent and Deliquent Children.—The work of this department is increasing and during the year we have investigated or brought to the notice of the superintendent cases which required his attention.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

The division does not boast of a guard-room, but the majority of the detachments are supplied with one or two cells in which prisoners are kept, under conditions far from safe, especially as the detachments consist in most instances of two and sometimes only one man. With a prisoner in charge the detachment is practically prevented from doing any other work.

The following tables give particulars regarding the prisoners held in the district during the year:—

Prisoners in cells October 1, 1910	3
Received during the year	17
Discharged during the year	20
Remaining in cells September 30, 1911	0

Classification of prisoners:—

Males—	
Whites	4
Indians	2
Halfbreeds	13
Halfbreed (lunatic)	1
Females	0
Total	20

Monthly admittances—

October, 1910	1
November, 1910	0
December, 1910	1
January, 1911	3
February, 1911	0
March, 1911	4
April, 1911	0
May, 1911	1
June, 1911	3
July, 1911	3
August, 1911	0
September, 1911	1
Total	17

Disposal of prisoners discharged—

Time expired	16
To Edmonton penitentiary	1
To Fort Saskatchewan guard-room	2
To Edmonton to be deported (lunatic)	1
Total	20

Schedule showing crime under which prisoners were charged:—

Crime—

Assault	2
Assault (indecent)	1
Theft	11
Cattle killing	2
Drunk and disorderly	1
Drunk when interdicted	1
Lunatics—	
Male	1
Indian Act—	
Indian intoxicated	1
Total	20

DRILL AND TRAINING.

In a division such as this with detachments of one or two men at great distances apart and covering an area of about one-fifth of the whole of Canada, it is impossible to do very much in the way of drill. When detachments are inspected all are examined and given as much instruction as the situation will permit. The majority of the N.C.O.'s and constables in the division were well trained men before being transferred here.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

There is no available range, and we still have the old Winchester carbines; no rifle practice was performed.

The annual revolver practice was completed as far as possible, at some detachments only the preliminary was done as I had not an officer to attend the final practice. Regt. No. 3820, Constable C. H. C. Pearson, made the highest score, 340 out of a possible 420. I have made arrangements by which I hope to get every member of the division through his annual practice next year.

PATROLS.

Reports of all patrols have been forwarded to you as received. Hereunder I briefly refer to a few of the most important.

The following patrols were uncompleted, or the reports of same not received, when my report for last year was closed:—

Sergeant Darling, accompanied by Constables St. Laurent and Bowen, from Athabaska Landing to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. They left on May 4, 1910, and reached their destination on October 15. The patrol had eleven pack-horses, one of which was drowned near Telegraph creek and the rest transferred to 'B' division on completion of the trip. The found the trail made by the police in 1905, 1906 and 1907 much covered with fallen timber and bridges in some cases rotted and in others washed away. Only two white men, one half-breed and very few Indians were met between Fort St. John and Telegraph creek. Sergeant Darling cleared the trail as much as possible and gathered some useful information regarding the different routes in the northern part of British Columbia. The distance covered would be upwards of 1,700 miles, and over a very rugged and mountainous country.

Sergeant Field (now Inspector) made a trip, in company with Mr. Conroy of the Indian Department, from Fort Chipewyan to Fort Nelson, B.C., between June 30 and October 6, 1910. The route taken was down the Mackenzie river to Fort Simpson, thence up the Liard and Nelson rivers to Fort Nelson, returning by Fort St. John, and from thence down the Peace river to Fort Chipewyan, the total distance travelled by steamer, canoe and pack-horses being 2,150 miles. He reports about 250 Indians around Fort Liard who come into the Hudson Bay Company's post there to trade three times a year. The Sicannie Indians (a British Columbia tribe) refused to take a treaty at Fort Nelson and wanted to be independent of the white man. The country passed through was uninhabited, except by a few Indians. Six prospectors were met on their way to the Nahannie river, where coarse gold is found. Timber on the Nelson river is plentiful and large, spruce being seen measuring 9½ feet in circumference. Above Fort Nelson beds of bituminous coal of a good quality are exposed for miles along the river banks.

Sergeant Mellor with Constable W. A. Johnson made an extended patrol along the south shore of Great Slave lake, between August 1 and September 27, 1910. The object was to determine the northern boundary of the Buffalo range. They made several incursions inland, one up the Buffalo river to Buffalo lake, from which it

flows. In returning they wrecked their canoe in a rapid and lost everything they had, including $240 of wolf bounty money. Curiously enough, in July last, nearly a year after the mishap, Mr. Conroy, of the Indian Department, had to run his boat into the mouth of the Buffalo river for shelter and whilst there his cook, a man named Deschambault, saw an envelope under a log on the shore, it was marked R.N.W.M. Police wolf bounty, and inside was found $200 of the missing money in a perfect safe state of preservation. The patrol determined the fact that the Buffalo do not roam to within 30 miles of the south shore of Great Slave lake.

Of patrols begun and completed during the year I would mention the following:—

Inspector Fitzgerald, with Constable Kinney and Ex-Constable Carter, from Herschell island to Fort Macpherson, between November 18 and December 3, 1910, distance, 265 miles. The trip was more difficult than usual on account of the sea ice which he reported 'worse than I have ever seen it yet. There is water and snow on the ice, making slush about 5 inches deep.' Eighteen days after coming off this journey he started on the disastrous patrol to Dawson.

Sergeant McLeod, from Fort Vermilion across country to Hay river, on Great Slave lake, between December 2 and 24, 1910, distance, 500 miles. He took advantage of some Indians travelling through to make the trip, which was a very hard one, particularly on the dogs as the snow was deep. No white man is known to have made this journey, and it is twenty years since Indians have attempted it. The country is quite unexplored. The width of the Cariboo mountains is about 100 miles and the country is mainly moss-covered muskeg and lakes. The large lake he saw last year is called Fish lake by the Indians; it is as large as Lesser Slave lake and is in the Cariboo mountains. This, I believe, is the lake which a Mr. Radford, an American naturalist, has claimed he discovered and reported to the Department of the Interior as Lady Grey lake.

Between the 20th March and 6th April, Constable Johnson, W. A. accompanied by a half-breed and with a dog team, patrolled from Smith's Landing to Hay river on the south shore of Great Slave lake. He visited all the trading posts and missions. Distance 560 miles.

Corporal Somers patrolled from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island and return between the 3rd and 27th April. 530 miles were covered.

Corporal Somers between the 30th May and June 5th made a trip by canoe to Cariboo creek and return, he visited the last camping place of Inspector Fitzgerald's party but found nothing beyond some dogs bones, knives and forks and a leather belt.

At Grande Prairie Corporal Clay and Constable Blary have been continually on patrol on account of the large territory, fast filling with settlers, for the policing of which the Detachment is responsible.

WOLF BOUNTY.

We are paying wolf bounty of $20 per head for the Dominion Government at Smith's Landing and Fort Chipewyan. This bounty is paid for the protection of the buffalo, in addition to this the majority of our detachments issue the Provincial Government Bounty of $10. As far as my latest returns show Dominion Government wolf bounty has been paid on 46 wloves during the year at Fort Chipewyan and Smith's Landing.

WOOD BUFFALO.

During the summer the special supervision of the wood buffalo has been taken out of our hands and transferred to a government agent who is stationed at Smith's Landing. The two Indian hunters I had employed to keep down the wolves have been discharged.

In my report for last year I went fully into the evidence as to the number of these animals, and am still of opinion that 75 is a fair estimate, yet every one, who has been on the ground and actually seen them and their tracks, is convinced that there are from two to three hundred. No one has seen more than twenty-five at any time.

GAME AND FUR.

The fur catch during the past season has improved, lynx were plentiful in the far north, they have been very scarce for some years and are now reappearing with the rabbits. The value of the fur which passed through Athabaska Landing this year on its way out of the country, is estimated at $350,000. Moose were scarce in some parts where they are generally plentiful and appeared in large numbers at points where they are not usually seen, this is accounted for by the wolves moving them about. Wolves were reported thick in all directions and at Peace River Crossing a small pack chased a moose through the settlement.

Chicken and partridge are numerous in the southern portion of the district.

This year the chief game guardian of the provincial government has notified that the close season for beaver will remain in force, hitherto it has been the custom to open the season during the winter for a short time. The effort, to preserve the beaver by having a close season in this country, fails entirely, and I would repeat what I said last year in regard to this subject about which I made careful inquiries. 'I am strongly of opinion there should always be an open season for beaver. I found during my travels that Indians kill more beaver when there is no open season then when there is. When they do not kill for the fur, and there is no reason in their minds to preserve the animals, they exterminate whole families for food. Whereas if they have an open season, and the fur is thereby more valuable, they are careful not to destroy certain colonies, but leave some to breed. They only kill when the fur is prime. The majority of the hunters and trappers whom I consulted agreed that between October 15, and December 15, would be the most suitable time for an open season.'

INDIANS AND ESQUIMAUX.

The Indians in the southern portion of the district are mostly Crees, but their appearance is very different to their brothers on the plains, they look more like half-breeds and very few are pure Indians. North of the Peace river we find beavers and at McMurray and Chipewyan, Chipewyans with a few Cree. Further north are the Dog-Ribs and Yellow Knives, very few of whom have taken treaty. Hunting has been good and fewer cases than usual of destitution amongst the natives have been reported. The Sicannies, a British Columbia tribe, near Fort Nelson, and on the borders of my district, are reported truculent and averse to the advent of the white man. As mentioned by Inspector Field in his trip there last year they refused to take treaty and the old Sicannie chief, in voicing this refusal made the following speech:—'God made the game and fur bearing animals for the Indians and money for the white people, my forefathers made their living in the country without white man's money and I and my people can do the same.' Should discoveries of minerals be made in the country in which these Indians hunt, and prospectors go in, it is highly probable they would cause a lot of trouble.

As regards the Esquimaux and their superiority to the Indians it is interesting to read the late Inspector Fitzgerald's last report on the Mackenzie river sub-district and Corporal Somer's of July 7, 1911. Inspector Fitzgerald says 'it was a pleasure to see their pleasant faces after the sulky looks of the Indians, all had good clean clothes on and looked far superior to the Indians in their dirty rags.' Great praise is given to the Rev. C. E. Whittaker and the Church of England Mission for the wonderful improvement they have effected in these people and he points out that what Bishop

Bompas said some years ago does not at all apply now. The Union Jacks sent down for presentation to the Esquimaux were very much appreciated and all who have them fly them with much pride on their boats. Inspector Fitzgerald asks that 24 more be sent in.

A report has been received that a new tribe of Esquimaux have been found who had never seen a white man or an Indian. The report emanates, I believe, from a Mr. Steffanson who has been exploring in the Artic for two or three years for some scientific society in the United States. I have received no confirmation of the story from our men in the north, they simply state Mr. Steffanson was on the Dease river, Great Bear lake in November, 1910, and that he was leaving there to join Dr. Anderson another explorer, on the Horton river. The letter in the papers describing the new tribe was written in October, 1910.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The strength of the division at the present time is not up to the requirements and at Athabaska Landing and other points I have had the greatest difficulty to keep things going. That I have not found myself at some time during the year in an impotent position is due to the greatest of good luck. It has been a case of attending to the most important and allowing matters of less importance to wait or be neglected altogether.

As will be seen by the following distribution state, the division is short of 2 N.C.O's, and 2 constables of what it had at the same date last year, and the strength has been still lower than this during the summer.

A further reduction will occur in a few days as Regt. No. 1197, Sergt. G. F. Adams is taking his discharge to pension after 26 years service.

DISTRIBUTION State of 'N' Division, September 30, 1911.

——	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs
Athabaska Landing	1		1		1	3	2	8	5	
Port Chipewyan				1		1	1	3		6
Grande Prairie					1	1		2	4	
Herschell Island		1			1	2		4		
Lesser Slave Lake				1		3	2	6	6	
Fort MacPherson					1	2		3		12
Peace River Crossing			1					1	2	
Sawridge									1	
Smiths Landing		1			1	2	1	5	4	5
Sturgeon Lake						1		1	2	
Vermilion				1				1	1	2
On Leave		1						1		
Total	1	3	2	3	5	15	6	35	25	25

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

Inspector Beyts, Corporal Trickey and two constables replaced the deceased members of this sub-district in July. On the way in Inspector Beyts purchased dogs to take the place of those lost on the Dawson patrol. By your orders he has been instructed to establish rest-houses with supplies for men and dogs, on the winter patrols between Herschell island and Fort Macpherson. On the Dawson patrol route a cabin is to be built at Trail creek where the 80 mile portage starts, it is to be stocked with

10 days rations and dog feed sufficient for 15 dogs for 10 days. A cabin is being similarly stocked from Dawson on the Big Hart river.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon C. W. Wilson was appointed from July 1, to take medical charge of the sub-district. He went from here by Hudson Bay Company's scows leaving on July 26, and I am doubtful if he will reach Fort Macpherson before the ice comes.

BARRACKS AND DETACHMENTS.

The division posseses nothing that could be called a barracks. At Athabaska Landing, the headquarters, we own a lot in the town upon which is a small detachment building with a stable for six horses, two buildings are rented, one for officer's quarters and the other as an office. At Grande Prairie and Sturgeon lake, although we have some land reserved, there are no buildings. A building large enough for a detachment of 4 or 5 men, and with cells to keep prisoners, is urgently required at the former place. At Fort Vermilion there is a police reserve but it is back from the river and unsuitable as a site for the detachment. I have strongly urged during the year the securing of suitable sites at this place and other points and the erection of buildings.

At Herschell island up to this year the buildings occupied were the property of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, of San Francisco, to whom we paid a yearly rental of $240. We have now purchased them and are putting those in use into a proper state of repair.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of all ranks has been good.

HEALTH.

The illness of Sergeant Selig, which resulted in his death, and a serious injury to the right hand received by Constable F. S. Pearson, when making an arrest in August, are the only cases of importance during the year. We are fortunate now in having a doctor at Athabaska Landing. Previous to last winter there was no medical man within a hundred miles.

HORSES.

The strength of the division in horses is really two in excess of last year, when I showed 34, 11 of which were only temporarily in the division on the Peace-Yukon patrol.

The losses in horses have been, team horses Regt. Nos. 2632 and 2689, cast and sold at Lesser Slave lake, and Regt. No. 64, which died at Grande Prairie. The gains are Regt. Nos. 222, 297, 243, 483 and 502, received from Regina. At Smith's Landing horses Regt. Nos. 24 and 150 are about to be cast and sold.

Next year I shall require at least five new horses as several of the horses in the division are very old and cannot last much longer.

TRANSPORT.

The division is well equipped with transport, such as wagons, canoes and boats. What we require are motor boats; we should have three at least, one at each of the following places:—Athabaska Landing, Peace River crossing and Chipewyan. The use of these boats is becoming common on the rivers and the supply of gasoline can easily be arranged for and stored at different points during the freighting season.

Under present conditions our hands are tied to a certain extent in doing our work on the rivers. We should be in a position to do a quick trip up or down the river at a moment's notice, and we have not enough men to allow of one or two of them being away for weeks on a trip which, with a gasoline launch, would take a few days.

GENERAL.

In closing my report I desire to emphasize the fact that a rapid change is taking place in the southern portion of my district, that more detachments are necessary and better accommodation for prisoners should be provided, either by having a police guard-room, with the men to look after it, or a jail erected at Lesser Slave lake or Peace River crossing.

The N.C.O.'s and constables of the division on detachment have given me every reason to be satisfied with their work, and I specially would bring to your notice Regt. No. 2353, Staff Sergeant K. F. Anderson, a most conscientious and energetic N.C.O.; also Regt. No. 4279, Corporal Clay, S.G., at Grande Prairie, who has had a very busy year and managed to cope with many difficulties in a very resourceful manner.

I have the honour to be, sir
Your obedient servant,
G. E. SANDERS, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'N' Division.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, October 1, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past twelve months the Macleod district has largely increased in population, and the progress made has been of a very substantial character. Although at the beginning of the season, everything pointed towards a large crop of hay and grain, the summer has been so wet that farming operations have been somewhat retarded in a great many places. These continued rains have had the effect of preventing some of the grain from ripening, and have in other parts reduced the grade. In my last annual report I noted an exceptionally dry spring and summer, but it is a subject for speculation whether the variable weather conditions experienced in southern Alberta are altogether unmixed evils, as the farmer is forced to consider whether it is absolutely wise to depend entirely upon one crop in preference to mixed farming, which acts as an automatic insurance against a heavy loss in any season.

The crowded condition of the trains, the difficulty of obtaining hotel accommodation, the generally prosperous state of business, and the well dressed appearance of the majority of the newcomers to the country, who are evidently well supplied with funds, are all signs of the marked increase of prosperity. We have had to chronicle no business failure in the district.

The rapid expansion of the telephones, and their extensions to the rural districts, have been of immense advantage to trade and the general facilitation of business.

In the coal mining industry, quite a number of new mines have been opened during the year in the Crow's Nest Pass district. Although the miners have been on strike since the 1st April, this has not prevented a large amount of development work being done, which means an increased output so soon as the strike is settled. Many new villages have sprung up, both on the prairie, and in the mining district.

The Claresholm subdistrict extends from township 11 to township 17, both inclusive, and runs the full width of the district from east to west. Its area is 3,456 square miles, and the population is practically the same as last year. This area is policed by one inspector, one sergeant, one corporal, and three constables.

In this subdistrict, the farmers have not done as well as they expected at the beginning of the year, as the cold wet weather during the summer has prevented the grain from ripening as early as it should have, with the result that there will be a certain amount frosted. But even taking this into consideration, there will be a larger yield than last year.

Claresholm.—The population is about 1,000, and conditions are about the same as last year. The Canadian Pacific railway are erecting a fine stone station, and the

Union Bank are putting up a brick bank building. A creamery has also been built at cost of about $7,000, but this is not yet running. The provincial government have started an experimental farm immediately south of Claresholm, the buildings costing about $12,000 to erect, and being fitted up with all modern improvements. Owing to the wet weather and early frosts there will be very little No. 1 hard wheat this year, the bulk of the wheat will probably grade less.

Stavely and Nanton.—Have not made the rapid progress they otherwise would have made, owing to the previous dry season.

Granum.—Was incorporated as a town last spring, and has a population of about 400. There has been nothing new in the way of improvements.

Carmangay.—Has a population of about 460; this place was incorporated as a town last March, and during the past year has been the busiest town in the district. This has chiefly been due to its being the railhead of the Kipp-Aldersyde branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. There is a good supply of sandstone for building purposes close to town, and coal mines are not far away. Considerable improvements have been made during the year, a new school being finished at a cost of about $16,000. The Bank of Commerce are erecting a new building, and a new elevator has been put up. The town is also arranging to install an electric light and sewerage system this fall at a cost of about $19,000.

Barons.—Has a population of about 300, conditions being about the same as last year. There is a good farming country round this village, and business should be brisk this fall.

Other villages in this section are Champion, Vulcan and Parkland, which are steadily growing.

The Pincher Creek subdistrict, which is bounded on the east by west line of range 28, on the west by the British Columbia line, on the south by the north line of township 4, and on the north by the south line of township 11, is engaged in grain, timothy hay, and stock raising from Lundbreck east, and is a most excellent mixed farming district. From Lundbreck west to the British Columbia line is the mining districts of the Crow's Nest Pass.

Pincher Creek.—This town is the headquarters of the subdistrict with Inspector Belcher in charge. The population is about the same as last year. Thirty-one buildings have gone up at a total cost of $28,500. The local flour mills have only worked intermittently during the year. The creamery is doing a good business. Twenty new settlers, principally Americans, have located during the year. Owing to the wet and snow of the past season, there will be a considerable loss in grain; there is a fair crop of timothy, but a quantity has been damaged. The cattle industry is becoming a thing of the past, the supply not being sufficient for the local markets. The Beaver Creek branch of the Alberta and Kootenay railway is now in course of construction. The line is to be 16 miles long, and the heaviest grade is only one per cent.

Pincher Station.—Has not progressed much during the year although business has been good owing to the transient trade in connection with the construction of the railroad. The two elevators have only had 40,000 bushels of grain during the year which has been the lowest since they started. A water works system has been installed. The population is about the same as last year.

Cowley.—This village, has gone ahead a little. The population is now 150; several new business houses have been built, notably a branch of the Union Bank.

Beaver Creek.—Is a new settlement, and a townsite has been surveyed during the year. It is situated 13 miles west of Lundbreck, there are two mines here now, the property of the Western Coal and Coke Company, which employ 101 miners. A large

quantity of coal has been taken out but none shipped as the railroad has not yet reached there. Several buildings have been erected and it is only a matter of a few months before this place will be a thriving town.

Lundbreck.—This place has boomed lately, the two mines, the Breckenridge & Lund, and the Galbraith, have been working steadily and employ between them 150 men. They are taking out about 450 tons of coal per day. Attempts have been made to form a miner's Union but so far without success. This village has gone ahead considerably, the population now being estimated at 300. Several new houses have been erected and about $8,000 has been spent in development work in the mine. A new telephone line has been built into North Fork country and a number of settlers are having telephones installed in their ranches.

Burmis—Is rapidly springing up into a place of some consequence. The population is estimated at 150, the only industry is mining. A few farmers are scattered round the district, who go in for mixed farming and are prosperous, having a fine market close at hand for their produce. The Davenport Coal mine had an output of 16,045 tons of coal during the year which would have been much larger but for the strike. The mine is now working, and several of the miners have returned to work. The company have built ten new houses during the year at a cost of about $15,000, the average pay roll is about $35,000 per month, and the output 1,500 tons per month when working full strength. A lumber yard has been started and a general store, miner's hall and butcher's shop have been built during the year.

Bellevue.—Bellevue district takes in Bellevue, Hillcrest, Maple Leaf and the South Fork Mines. The general state of this district is poor at present, owing to nearly six months strike following on the explosion at the Bellevue mines nearly a year ago, in which thirty lives were lost, and which completely tied up the mine. The population has greatly decreased, owing to the miners seeking work elsewhere. The Bellevue mine when working, employs an average of 350 men, but since the explosion only 52. Eighty-thousand tons of coal have been taken out during the year, which is a large decrease. The average pay roll is $12,000 per month, and the improvements have cost $6,000. Business has been very dull, several business men having to close down temporarily.

Hillcrest.—The average number of men employed in the mine was 310, but since the strike, 75. The output for the year was 77,000 tons being a large decrease, the average pay roll was $19,000 per month and improvements were made to the amount of $125,000, which include a new plant, and several houses. Waterworks have been installed and the Canadian Pacific railway have built a new station. Between Hillcrest and Bellevue an Eastern Company has built several large kilns for burning lime, they employ twelve men and ship about ten cars per week.

Maple Leaf.—Is situated to the east of Bellevue, and has grown a little. The mine output for the year was 16,815 tons, and the average pay roll $28,000. At present six men are employed in development work, but no coal is being shipped. Improvements have been made to the amount of $25,000. In the South Fork country there are several coal prospects being developed and large seams of coal have been discovered. A railway into that country is needed to make a boom.

Passburg.—The Passburg detachment takes in Police Flats and the Passburg mines, both operated by the Leith collieries. There has been a considerable decrease in the population owing to the strike. The Coal Company made improvements during the year costing $250,000; their new coke ovens which cost $220,000 will be ready to operate in two months. The average monthly pay roll was $10,500 before the strike, when they employed 210 men. The output for the year was 160,000 tons an increase of 45,000 over the previous year. Several new buildings have been built at Passburg.

Frank.—This town has gone back considerably during the year on account of the strike, the mine having been closed for the last six months. The population has decreased considerably and a lot of houses are empty. Business is in a very bad way as the hotels and stores depend upon the miners for their trade. The Coal Company when running employ 350 men with a pay roll of $30,000 per month and furnishes water and electric light for the town.

Extensive surveys are being made of Turtle Mountain and the village of Frank for the use of the Geological experts who are expected to examine and report on the safety of the mountain.

Lille.—Another mining town, the property of the Western Coal Company is also suffering from the effects of the strike. Business has been very poor and the population has decreased from 462 to 215 during the strike.

Blairmore.—This town has suffered less from the strike than any other town in the Pass ; they do not depend upon the mines entirely. The Rocky Mountain Cement Company employ 80 men with a monthly pay roll of $6,000, their output for the past year being 71,000 barrels of cement which was an increase over last year. The brick works have turned out large quantities of brick, employing about 15 men and paying about $1,000 in wages. The population has decreased about 300, but will pick up again as soon as the strike is over. The Blairmore Brewing Company have built a brewery costing $6,000, and will start operations in the near future.

The W. C. C. shipped 63,000 tons of coal up to March 31 and employed 148 men, with an average pay-roll of $15,000. They have built 11 houses, at a cost of $14,000, and have spent $10,000 on a new townsite west of the town. Application has been made by the village for incorporation, and a water-works system has been installed. The old McLaren Lumber Company, with all its branches, was taken over during the year by A. C. Peucen, who has increased the business considerably. They employ 52 men, and have an output of 5,000,000 feet of lumber, with a pay-roll of $3,800 per month, and have spent $10,000 in improvements.

Coleman.—Is the most westerly town in the Crow's Nest Pass, and also the largest. The population has decreased about 200 owing to the strike, and business has been very dull. About 40 residences have been erected during the year, and the village has been incorporated into a town. The International Coal Company have put $40,000 into improvements to their plant. The output for the year was 234,000 tons, being only half the output of last year. They employed 550 men up to March 31 last, and since then only 38.

The McGillivray mine, which is a mile west of Coleman, had an output of 39,000 tons, a decrease from last year. They employed 50 men previous to the strike, and at present none. A. Pelletier has opened a sawmill north of the town, and is cutting a large quantity of lumber. The Carbondale sawmill has closed down, and moved their plant to British Columbia.

The Cardston sub-district comprises the southern portion of the district including townships 1 to 4, and ranges 23 to 30, west of the 4th meridian. Inspector Lindsay is in charge, and at present quartered at Macleod. This is almost entirely a farming and ranching country, and cattle suffered very severely last year, owing to the severe cold, and extreme depth of snow. Owners place their loss at about 20 per cent. Hay and grain have done fairly well, but loss is expected owing to the continued wet weather, cutting not being nearly finished yet.

Cardston is the only town of importance in the district, and has a population of 1,500. Considerable amount of building has been done, some new residences and two business blocks having been erected.

A gravity water system is also under construction, and will cost $36,000. The villages of Aetna, Woolford, Leavitt and Spring Coulee remain about the same as last year, with the exception of a few new buildings.

Twin lakes is situated at Galbraith's gap, on the international boundary, and is a customs port, with Corporal Rawson in charge. The collections at this office were about the same as last year.

Big Bend, the nearest detachment to the mountains in the subdistrict, had a quiet year. Nothing has been done regarding the rumors of railroad construction that have been prevalent for some time. The villages of Mountain View and Glenwood, south of the detachment, are about the same as last year, with the exception of a few new dwellings. The new villages of Spring Hill and Glenwoodville are increasing rapidly. Crops are only fair owing to the rain and frost.

The Macleod subdistrict, which takes in townships 5 to 10, and ranges 23 to 28, is a thickly populated district. Although the outlook at the beginning of the season was exceptionally good, the recent wet weather has caused the one-crop farmers to take a more pessimistic view of the situation. The town of Macleod has, during the latter part of the year, been booming under the influence of real estate transactions, various rumours of a wild nature which were prevalent with regard to the movements of several railway companies were responsible for the many speculations in real estate, nor did the town escape the epidemic of certainties for the location of the new Canadian Pacific railway car shops. The Canadian Northern railway, however, have located their line from Calgary through the town, and intend to make this the divisional point, and to place their main car shops for southern Alberta here also. Construction of their bridge over the Old Man river will be commenced as soon as the water is low enough.

The Canadian Pacific railway also intend to put a steel bridge over the Old Man to replace the old wooden structure on the Calgary and Edmonton.

Several new business blocks have been built in the town of Macleod, and an addition has been made to the railway station. A great improvement has been made in the streets by grading, and gangs are at present engaged in building macadam roads in several localities. An excellent exhibition ground has been laid out on a portion of the old police reserve immediately south of the Canadian Pacific railway, and is a great improvement on the old site.

The village of Monarch is in about the same condition as last year. Owing to the shortage of men, the detachment at that point has been closed for several months.

CRIME.

During the year just closed we handled a total of 1,076 cases, being an increase of 164 over last year, and made up principally by drunks, 89; vagrants, 28; breaches of health, 22; Game Act, 14; cruelty to animals, 12; stealing rides, 13; thefts, 10; Motor Vehicle Act, 10; and a few others.

Now, although we handled 164 additional cases, we had 14 less of the more serious cases as handled by the Supreme and District Courts, and this reduction I attribute to the fewer number of men engaged on detachment duty.

I feet quite confident that, although the number of cases have increased, the population has increased so enormously, our percentage of crime has been reduced.

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ended September 30, 1911.

Offences.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed. and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Manslaughter	1		1	
Murder attempted	2	1	1	
Wounding	1	1		
Assault, common	111	91	20	
Assault causing bodily harm	6	6		
Assault with intent	1	1		
Indecent Assault	1		1	
Attempted suicide	2	1	1	
Carnal knowledge	1		1	
Criminal neglect	1			1
Intimidation	2		1	1
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Offences against the property—				
Theft	55	43	12	
" from the person	1	1		
" by juvenille	2	2		
Horse stealing	15	7	6	2
Cattle stealing	1			1
Cattle killing	1		1	
Cattle wounding	2	2		
Fraudulently in possession of horse	1	1		
Cruelty to animals	26	23	3	
False pretenses	7	5	2	
Forgery and uttering	4	3	1	
Receiving stolen property	5	3	2	
Wilful damage	14	13	1	
Mischief	10	8	2	
Killing or wounding dogs	1	1		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed and offensive weapons	4	4		
Pointing fire arms	2	2		
Discharging firearms	4	4		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	109	104	5	
Drunk and disorderly	216	206	10	
Causing disturbance	37	30	7	
Insulting language	17	17		
Indecent exposure	8	8		
Seduction	1	1		
Keeping house of ill-fame	7	7		
Inmate " "	10	10		
Frequenters " "	15	15		
Living on avails of prostitution	1	1		
Keeping gaming house	5	4		*1
Frequenters " "	7	5	2	
Gambling	4	4		
Selling lottery tickets	1	1		
Nuisance	5	3	2	
Misleading justice —				
Perjury	4	3	1	
Corruption and disobedience				
Obstructing peace officer	4	3	1	
Assaulting peace officer	1	1		
Bribery and attempted bribery	2		2	
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	16	16		
Trespass	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	13	9	4	
Indians drunk	19	17	2	
Indians drunk on reserve	28	27	1	
Liquor in possession	2	2		
Liquor in possession on reserve	1	1		
Truant school children	7	6	1	
Offences against—				
Fisheries Act	4	4		
Mining Act	10	9	1	
Lord's Day Act	3	*3		
Dominion Lands Act	12	12		

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ended September 30, 1911—*Continued.*

Offences.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against Province Statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	42	30	11	1
Game	27	24	3	
Hide and Brand	5	5		
Prairie and forest fire	5	4	1	
Liquor license	45	41	4	
Insanity	10	6	4	
Estray animals	9	7	2	
Pound	1	0	1	
Village ordinance	4	3	1	
Public Works	9	5	4	
Druggists	1	1		
Engineers	1	1		
Public health	22	22		
Paupers and Pedlars	9	8	1	
Noxious weeds	9	7	2	
Pollution of streams	2	2		
Steam boilers	1	1		
Motor and vehicle	14	14		
Miscellaneous	5	5		
Total	1,076	940	129	7

* Judgment reserved.

Total Cases Tried before the Supreme and Districts Courts.

Cases tried	73
Convictions	47
Fines	5
Imprisonment	33
Penitentiary	8*
Suspended sentence	9
Acquittals	20
Nolle prosequi	3
Set over	3

The following are short statements of the most serious cases disposed of:—

Thomas Ashdown, Walter Matheson, Steve Bakos, hold up.—At 3 a.m. on the morning of September 6, 1910, a message was received at the detachment at Pincher Creek, to the effect that the house of ill-fame kept by one Pearl Brown, had been held up by three armed men, and the occupants relieved of about $69. Inquiries were at once made, but no traces of the men could be ascertained until the afternoon of the 14th September, when Steve Bakos was arrested at Blairmore, and made full confession of the affair. On the 15th September, Matheson was arrested at the South Fork, but no trace could be obtained of Ashdown.

On the 22nd September, Bakos and Matheson were committed for trial, and on the 22nd inst., they appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, and both pleaded 'guilty.' On the 3rd October, Matheson was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary, and Bakos, on account of his youth, was sentenced to three months in the Macleod guard room. Inquiries are still being made for Ashdown, who so far has evaded arrest, and is believed to have left the country.

* Eight sent up on eleven charges.

Charles Hoover, mischief.—On August 12, 1910, G. E. Matson, living at Spring Coulee, complained that one Charles Hoover had unlawfully wounded a horse, the property of John W. Lee, of Cardston, by shooting it with an automatic shot gun. The circumstances of the case were that at about 5 a.m, of the 11th August, Matson was watching the horses, and heard four shots fired, and afterwards saw Hoover with a shot gun in his possession. Matson at once examined the horses, and found one had been shot in the hind legs. Accused claimed that the horse had got in amongst his grain. On the 12th August, accused was remanded for trial; he appeared before Chief Justice Hervey at Lethbridge, on the 28th October, and pleaded guilty. He was released on suspended sentence on entering into bonds of $1,000 to be of good behaviour for two years.

William Ira Thompson, theft.—On September 10, 1910, complaint was made at Frank by one Jennie Backer, an inmate of a house of ill-fame at Blairmore, that on the early morning of the above date, the accused, who was employed as a bar-tender at the Bellevue Hotel at Bellevue, had come to her house, and after asking for a cup of coffee, was shown into the dining room. Whilst her back was turned she heard the drawer of the sideboard opened. Accused drank the coffee and left. On the drawer being examined, the sum of $40 was missed. Accused was subsequently arrested at Bellevue, and the sum of $23.10 was found on him. On the 13th id., he was committed for trial.

Whilst awaiting trial at Macleod, Thompson strongly objected to being photographed, but this was accomplished, and his photograph sent to Spokane for identification. On October 25, word was received from Spokane to the effect that accused was well known in police circles there under the name of J. R. Duffy, a notorious Spokane hold-up artist, and was strongly suspected of being the man who murdered Policeman Waterbury at Spokane on October 27, 1909. Thompson had previously served a 5 year term in Walla Walla penitentiary for burglary.

On October 28, 1910, accused appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter at Macleod, and having pleaded 'guilty' was on the 29th sentenced to 4 months imprisonment in the Macleod guard-room, and recommended for deportation to the United States, which was carried out on completion of his sentence.

John Miller, theft.—This was a case from Blairmore and Frank, where numerous complaints were being made of petty thefts, which finally ended in the arrest of the accused, when most of the stolen property was found in the shack occupied by him. He appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter at Macleod on November 17, pleaded 'guilty' to all the charges, and was sentenced to 2½ years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Frank Rickett, mischief.—This was a case from Granum, where accused who was in the employ of one J. Jeffway, as teamster, on or about February 5, 1910, did wilfully injure a horse by pulling its tongue out.

The circumstances and result of this case were peculiar. It appears that on February 5, 1910, accused drove to a creek with a team of horses for water. The team were unable to pull out the load on account of the wagon getting stuck in a mud hole. By the sworn evidence of eye-witnesses accused was seen to go up to one of the team and put sand in its mouth, then he put his hand in the mouth of one of them, and, quoting from the depositions, said, 'Supposing I pull your damn tongue out, and he said 'By God, I did,' and then threw it down on the ground.' Accused then unhitched the team and drove it home. The owner seeing the horse bleeding at the mouth examined it, and found its tongue gone. The horse was subsequently destroyed.

Accused was committed for trial and on November 22, 1910, appeared before Mr. Justice Stuart and a jury at Macleod. He was acquitted.

Edward Shaw, cattle killing.—On August 8, 1910, Henry Wilhart, who resides at Vulcan, laid information at Nanton, charging one Ed. Shaw with shooting a yearling steer on August 7, at Vulcan. It appears from the evidence that on August 7, Wilhart was notified that a yearling steer of his had been shot by a ·22 bullet, and from information he received, he blamed the accused for doing the shooting. On the accused being served with a summons, he voluntarily said he had shot the steer, but that it was an accident as he was trying to scare the animal away from his pasture. On August 11, accused was remanded for trial, and on November 22, appeared at Macleod before Mr. Justice Stuart, and having pleaded 'Guilty' was fined $1 and costs of the Court, and to pay $25 to complainant for the loss of the steer.

'Calling First': assault causing actual bodily harm.—This was a case from the Blood Reserve, drink being apparently the cause. The accused was charged with hitting another Indian named 'Night Gun' on the head with an axe. He was committed for trial on February 6, 1911, appeared at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge Crawford. Pleaded 'guilty' and was sentenced to 2 years in the Alberta penitentiary.

D. Whitford, horse stealing.—Accused who is a breed, was arrested at Macleod on January 21, 1911, on a charge of stealing a horse and saddle at Pincher Creek, on October 7, 1906, the property of one Culbert Gervais. After committing the theft he left for the United States but on his return to Canada in 1910 he was arrested at Saskatoon on another charge, brought back to Macleod and convicted. Whilst serving sentence, he was recognized as the man wanted for the theft in October, 1906. Having owned up to the charge he was committed for trial, and on February 23, 1911, appeared at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge Crawford, pleaded 'Guilty' and was sentenced to three years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Tony Nicoletti, attempted murder.—On February 20, 1911, a row took place outside the Passburg Hotel between the accused and a man named Young, which terminated in a fight. Both of the pugilists were parted by friends. Shortly afterwards accused again struck Young in the back of the neck and ran, followed by Hewitson a friend of Young's. When at a distance of about ten feet, accused turned sharply, drew a revolver, and fired at Hewitson, fortunately missing him. Accused then ran away and was shortly afterwards arrested. On March 1, accused was committed for trial, and on May 25, appeared at Macleod before Mr. Justice Beck and a Macleod jury, who for reasons best known to themselves, returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'

Henry Adams, first, attempted murder by poison, second, poisoning mare.—This was a serious case, and occurred on one of the farms belonging to Mr. S. Dyment, near Nanton, where one R. C. Hunter was employed as foreman, and accused as one of the farm hands. Various arguments had taken place between them, which finally ended in a row, for which accused was sentenced to jail. He was heard to make threats and finally on the 13th June, one of the mares was found poisoned, and all the water on on the place had been dosed with strychnine. Investigations were made and accused's footmarks were traced from the farm to his own place, where strychnine was found. Accused was committed for trial on July 26, and on November 23, 1910, his trial commenced at Macleod before Mr. Justice Stuart and a jury. On the 26th instant, he was found 'guilty' on each charge, and sentenced to ten years in the Alberta penitentiary on each charge concurrently.

L. L. Allander, Manslaughter.—This case occurred at Nanton on the 18th August, 1910. Allander was a Canadian Pacific railway engineer in charge of engine No. 1412, and whilst running through the yard at Nanton, ran down a hand car on which a section man, named Joe Small was riding. Small received severe injuries, which resulted in his death. Accused was committed for trial on September 12, and on December 1, 1910, appeared before Mr. Justice Beck and a jury. The jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'

D. G. Gould, theft.—This was a case from Pincher Creek, in which the accused was charged with stealing the sum of $87 from one J. H. Rae. It appears that Rae was drunk and was taken to his room by accused. After Rae woke up, he missed the money. Accused was subsequently arrested and committed for trial on January 21, 1911. He appeared at the district court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge Crawford, was found 'guilty' and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Macleod guard room.

Mike Rossi, offering a bribe to a peace officer.—This case occurred at Frank on February 23, 1911. Accused was charged as follows:—'Did offer T. S. Belcher, a peace officer, to wit, an inspector in the R. N. W. M. Police, a bribe, to wit, the sum of $100 with intent to interfere corruptly with the due administration of justice, to wit, with the trial of one Tony Nicoletti, for having attempted to murder one Wm. Hewitson.' On February 28, 1911, accused was remanded for trial, and on May 26, 1911, appeared in the Supreme Court, Macleod, before Mr. Justice Beck and a jury, who after weighing the evidence, returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'

D. I. Thibadeau, perjury.—Accused, while giving evidence on his own behalf, on a charge of supplying intoxicants to Indians, committed perjury, and was committed for trial on the 20th January, 1911. He appeared in the Supreme Court on the 26th May, 1911, before Mr. Justice Beck and a jury, who returned a verdict of 'guilty.' Accused was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

P. Trudel, perjury.—This case was the result of proceedings instituted by the Department of the Interior. Accused, when making his affidavit, before the sub-agent of Dominion Lands at Macleod, made certain false statements, in support of the application of Alexander Lynch for homestead patent. On May 13, 1911, accused was committed for trial, and on June 1st appeared before Mr. Justice Scott and pleaded 'guilty.' His Lordship inflicted the following sentence: Two years suspended sentence to pay the costs of the prosecution, and to enter into his own recognizance of $500 to keep the peace for two years.

A. E. Bingham, theft.—Accused was accountant at the Northern Crown Bank at Macleod, was charged that he, on or about the 4th January, 1911, did steal $6,000, the property of the said bank. Accused was committed for trial at Calgary on the 23rd June, 1911, and on the 7th July, 1911, appeared before His Honour Judge Winter at Macleod. He pleaded 'guilty' and was sentenced to eight months imprisonment in the Lethbridge jail; sentence to date from the 1st April.

Frank Cotton, alias Frank Berry Child, horse stealing.—Accused, a blood Indian was charged on three separate counts with stealing horses from other Indians. He was committed for trial, and on the 5th September, 1911, appeared before His Honour Judge Crawford at Macleod. Convicted on one charge, and sentenced to five years in the Alberta penitentiary. This man had only been released on ticket of leave in the early part of 1911.

Eagle Rider, horse stealing.—This Indian was charged on two counts with stealing horses from other Indians. He appeared before His Honour Judge Crawford on the 6th September, 1911, convicted on both charges, and sentenced to five years on each, in the Alberta penitentiary, to run concurrently. This man had also been released on ticket of leave early this year.

Jackie Black Horse, horse stealing.—Another case from the Blood Reserve. Accused was charged with stealing a filly, the property of Mr. Robert Patterson, M.P.P. The evidence showed that accused slashed the brand on the colt with a broken bottle, took it to Lethbridge, and sold it. He was committed for trial and on the 6th September appeared before his Honour Judge Crawford, was found guilty and sentenced to one year and eleven months in the Lethbridge provincial jail.

F. Bastien, assault causing actual bodily harm.—On September 10, 1911, accused was charged with assaulting 'Cracker Nuts' a Peigan squaw, with an axe. He was committed for trial, and appeared in the District Court before His Honour Judge Crawford. Sentenced to one year in the Lethbridge jail.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

It is with great pleasure that I can make the unprecedented report that this offence was practically nil in the Macleod district during the past year, as we had only five cases entered as against 57 of the previous year.

A great part of this is due to the unusual rain storms which we received in the fall, and which kept the grass wet, and less liable to ignite and burn.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have supplied orderlies for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts, and also at all Police Courts. Whenever necessary the coroners have been attended on. Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts, and brought to Macleod from outside points. Escorts have been provided for all convicts sentenced to the Edmonton penitentiary. The recent opening of the Provincial Jail at Lethbridge has caused a reduction in the number of prisoners undergoing sentence in the guard-room, all those having over thirty days and under two years to serve being now sent to that point. We have kept track of all ticket-of-leave convicts, who reported monthly, and these reports we have forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa.

I attach a detailed report from the Provost showing the number and class of prisoners confined in the guard-room since October 1, 1910.

To the Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Macleod, Alberta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'D' division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1911.

Fourteen prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of this year, twelve being sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and two awaiting trial.

During the year two hundred and twenty-eight prisoners were admitted, making a total of two hundred and forty-two prisoners confined during the year, classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites	192
Indians	31
Halfbreeds	1
Females—	
Whites	2
Indians	2
Total	228

Twenty-five prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of sixteen and a half days. Eleven were admitted to bail.

Daily average number of prisoners	19·2
Monthly average number of prisoners	17·1
Maximum number of prisoners in any day	53
Minimum number of prisoners in any day	10

Maximum number of prisoners received in any month was in June.. 31
Minimum number of prisoners received in any month was in October.. 5

These prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired.. 140
Fines paid, cases dismissed, on bail, &c.. 50
Sent to Brandon Asylum.. 2
Sent to Ponoka Asylum.. 1
Sent to Industrial School at Portage la Prairie.. 2
Sent to other places for trial.. 4
Sent to Alberta penitentiary for an average sentence of 3 years, 11½ months.. 8
Sent to Provincial Jail at Lethbridge for an average sentence of 9 months, 15 days.. 19
Handed over to Immigration Agent for deportation to United States.. 3
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1911.. 11

Females—

Sent to Brandon asylum.. 1
Sent to Calgary guard-room.. 1

Total.. 242

The following table gives details of prisoners who have served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence.

The number of prisoners who have served or are now serving terms of imprisonment, and sentenced this year, was one hundred and fifty-three, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Sentenced.	Average Term.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault, (common).	5	1	20
Drunk and disorderly..	6	1	8
False pretenses.	4	4	7½
Burglary	2	7	22½
Indecent Exposure	1	4	
Stealing ride on C. P. R.	8		8
Vagrancy	82		29·8
Theft	11	3	14
Procuring Intoxicant while interdict.	3		29
Selling liquor in prohibited hours	1		10
Cruelty to animals	1	2	
Keeping common gaming house..	1	2	
Indian Act:—			
Supplying liquor to Indians	6	1	25½
Intoxication	22		29

I have the hon ur to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. LINDBLAD, *Corpl.*,
Provost.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The non-commissioned officer at Twin lakes on the boundary line still acts as sub-collector of Customs, and reports to the collector at Lethbridge.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The Stand Off detachment on the edge of the Blood reserve, and the detachment on the Peigan reserve have most of their work in connection with the wards of the government. At the present time we have an interpreter and two scouts at Stand Off and a scout at the Piegan detachment. It is an extremely hard matter to get an interpreter for Macleod, as the rate of pay does not present much attraction. This want creates no little amount of difficulty at times.

During the past year we obtained 9 convictions for supplying liquor to Indians, 17 convictions for drunkenness, and 27 convictions for drunkenness on the reserve. With the education of the younger generation, their liking for intoxicants seems to increase, and it is frequently the indirect cause of other and more serious offences. I must also chronicle the fact that we recently obtained convictions against two Peigan Indians for a particularly bare faced forgery of cheques.

I would bring to your serious consideration the advisability of the employment of a man to do nothing else but go to the different towns visited by Indians, and attend to the suppression of the liquor traffic.

STATE OF INDIANS.

No new sales of land on the Peigan reserve have taken place this year. The Indians on this reserve have been doing considerable outside work in the Pincher Creek district. Their numbers have slightly decreased.

Mr. R. N. Wilson resigned his position as agent on the Blood reserve and was succeeded by Mr. W. J. Hyde. The crops on the reserve have been very good this year, and their beef shipments last fall netted a large sum.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The following distribution state with a total strength of 78 of all ranks, is an increase of 15 over the strength of last year, but I regret to again report that the old established posts of Boundary creek, Kootenai, and Porcupine hills, are still without police detachments. In addition to the above mentioned, there are some of the newer points also without police detachments.

DISTRIBUTION, September 30, 1911.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Macleod	1	2	1	....	4	1	4	26	2	41	42
Bellevue	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	4	2
Big Bend	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
Blairmore	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	1
Boundary Creek	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burmis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1
Cardston	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1
Carmangay	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1
Claresholm	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2
Coleman	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1
Frank	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	4	2
Granum	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kootenai	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lille	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2
Lundbreck	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2
Monarch	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nanton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Passburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	1
Peigan	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2
Pincher Creek	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	4
Porcupine Hills	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Stand Off	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	4	5
Stavely	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Twin Lakes	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	3
Total	1	4	1	...	5	4	9	47	8	79	74

The strength in the Crowsnest Pass should be increased to meet the new conditions in that sub-district, and as the greater part of the cases handled have come from that sub-district, I would suggest that Inspector Belcher's sub-district be reduced in size, so that he may be able to devote the whole of his time and attention to this mining district. I would also suggest that his residence be moved into the middle of the pass, say, about Bellevue, in order that he may be able to be at his own home more than at present. As it is now, he only has his Sundays at home. In accordance with your instructions, as soon as the coal miner's strike is over, I will submit to you a report on the strength of all of the detachments of the division.

I would like to invite your attention to the subject of having a senior inspector, second in command, who is particularly good at office work, stationed at Macleod, who would look after all of the division work and returns, &c., and thus permit me to devote the whole of my time to looking after the criminal work.

DRILL, TRAINING, AND MUSKETRY.

Owing to the extreme shortness of men, drill has been out of question until this fall, when mounted and foot drill have taken place daily. Having no rifle range we are unable to have any musketry practice. The annual revolver practice is in progress at the present time.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division for this year, has, I am sorry to say, not been so good as last year. Several serious cases were dealt with, and punished severely.

HEALTH.

From the table of cases accompanying the Assistant Surgeon's report you will see how particularly fortunate the members of the division were in enjoying such very good health during the past year; there being no cases of serious illness reported.

HORSES.

Fifteen new horses were purchased during the year. Eight horses were cast, and one died during the same period, so our total gain in the strength of horses was only six, which is not nearly enough, as we should rest up a number of those having such enormous mileage.

The total number of miles travelled by the horses of the division was 189,309, making an average of 2,558 miles per horse.

The veterinary surgeon, Staff Sergt. Waddy reports that several of our horses, Nos. 2694, 2412, 2946, 2701, 2600, 2951, 2763, at present are incapable of doing much work, due to old age or infirmities, and recommends that seven be cast and sold. This would mean we should need about eighteen new saddle horses: the new team which I have your authority to purchase, I have not yet been able to secure, but expect to be able to do so this fall.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Our transport is in good order, but some of it requires re-painting. During the year we received three heavy waggons, and two buckboards. I would suggest that any future heavy wagons which are supplied, be of heavier axles than two and three quarter inch, as that is rather light for big loads over bad ground. Two wagons were condemned during the year, and one of them, D 6, had been in use for 23 years.

Two new democrats will be requisitioned for this year. Our harness and saddlery is in first rate order, but one new four in hand heavy set will be required for next year.

CANTEEN.

Our canteen does not owe anything, and we own the small stock which we have on hand. A couple of years ago, the canteen purchased a piano on the instalment plan for the amusement of the men, at a cost of about $350, and this year completed all the payments.

READING ROOM.

To the books at present in the library, we have this year made a very considerable addition, and mostly in the way of sets of standard novels. The illustrated and daily papers, have been regularly received, and the illustrated papers sent out to the different detachments after remaining in the reading room for one week.

STORES.

This year I am pleased to say we have been supplied with everything in clothing and kit to enable us to supply the men with all their requirements.

The general and other stores supplied have been of excellent quality.

BUILDINGS.

Our buildings are in good shape, but the roofs should be painted. I would again drawn your attention to the remarks of the assistant surgeon with reference to the sewerage system from the point of view of the public health.

GENERAL.

It was expected that the opening of the Provincial jail at Lethbridge would have relieved us of the care of all prisoners, and thus enabled us to have more constables available to place at outlying points, for actual police work. But as we still have to receive into our guard-room the lunatics, prisoners awaiting trial, and convicted prisoners with thirty days. to serve, we are practically in the same position we were before this jail opened.

The cost of living in the west has increased greatly during the past few years, but the rates of police pay have remained as they were since 1905, and I would again invite your consideration to the subject of increased pay for the members of the Force, and would bring to your notice the increases secured by some of the labour unions due to the above-mentioned cost of living and also to the further advances asked by some of these unions.

I wish to express my appreciation of the hearty support given me by all the members of the division in their efforts to prevent and suppress crime, and to bring the same to your favourable consideration.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. C. H. PRIMROSE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'G' Division.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. R. CUTHBERT, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, September 30, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the following report for the year ending this date:—

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Growth and development have continued without check during the past twelve months. The increase of population has been marked. Old towns and settlements have become more populous and new towns have been established following upon the extension of existing railways and construction of new lines in many directions.

The Canadian Pacific railway and Canadian Northern railway have all contributed to the increased railway mileage. The Transcontinental Grand Trunk Pacific line has now reached Jasper Park and before winter the steel will have crossed the interprovincial boundary into British Columbia.

The taking up and settlement of the unoccupied lands in the better known localities has continued, while a large number of settlers have preferred to look for homes in the still comparatively unsettled north. A wagon road has been completed by the Provincial government from Edson, the first divisional point on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway west of Edmonton, to Grande Prairie in the Peace River district, and many settlers have availed themselves of this route during the past summer; though none but the best equipped and most experienced travellers should at present attempt this road in preference to the older and better known route via Athabaska Landing, to which point the Canadian Northern railway is to be completed this fall.

There is also a pack-trail from Prairie creek, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, to Grande Prairie. This is a fairly good trail, with good feed for horses at intervals.

The crops throughout the Edmonton district are unusually heavy. There has been an abundance of rain and absence of frost during August, but the cold summer has retarded ripening and a percentage of the crops, especially oats, which were cut late in September, have doubtless suffered through frost.

CRIME.

I would again point out that the number of men available in this division is insufficient for the police requirements of the district. Crime has increased with the increase of population and, as stated in preceding reports, the strength of the division is inadequate to the demands made upon it. I regret the loss during the past year of two efficient members of the division, viz., Detective Sergeants Nicholson and Ensor. Both left the Force after several years of valuable service in the detection and punishment of crime; one to take charge of a license district for the Provincial government and the other to become chief of police of the city of Edmonton.

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ending September 30, 1911.

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Unfinished.
Offences against the person—					
Murder	5	1	2	.....	2
Attempted murder	5	1	1	.....	3
Manslaughter	2	.....	1	.....	1
Assault, common	189	134	51	4	.....
Assault, aggravated	6	5	1	.....	.....
Assault causing bodily harm	6	2	.....	4	.....
Assault, indecent	5	.....	3	1	1
Rape and attempted rape	13	4	5	1	3
Attempted suicide	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Bigamy	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Carnal knowledge (under 14 years)	3	1	2	.....	.....
Non support of wife and family	6	3	3	.....	.....
Wife desertion	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Abduction	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Criminal neglect	4	.....	1	1	2
Threatening to shoot	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Intimidation	4	1	2	1	.....
Defamatory libel	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Abortion	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Offences against property—					
Theft	232	133	79	1	19
Horse stealing	5	.....	2	.....	3
Cattle stealing	16	6	6	1	3
Receiving stolen property	5	2	.....	.....	3
Cattle killing	7	3	3	1	.....
Wounding of stock	6	2	3	.....	1
Cruelty to animals	27	20	7	.....	.....
Housebreaking	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Fraud	3	1	1	1	.....
False pretenses	33	11	13	2	7
Forgery	21	17	3	.....	1
Robbery	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Forcible entry and detainer	2	.....	1	1	.....
Arson	4	1	.....	1	2
Extortion	2	.....	1	.....	1
Trespass	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Mischief	15	10	5	.....	.....
Wilful damage	7	3	4	.....	.....
Killing and wounding dogs	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	3	1	2	.....	.....
Offences against public order—					
Offensive and cancealed weapons	18	17	1	.....	.....
Pointing firearms	4	2	2	.....	.....
Obstructing mail	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Preservation of peace in vicinity of public works	37	26	10	1	.....
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience—					
Vagrancy	63	63	.....	.....	.....
Drunk and disorderly	140	134	6	.....	.....
Buggery	5	.....	.....	.....	5
Causing disturbance	117	109	8	.....	.....
Harboring vicious dog	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Indecent acts	4	3	1	.....	.....
Incest	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Seduction	8	.....	4	1	3
Keeper of house of illfame	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Inmate house of illfame	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Prostitution	3	2	1	.....	.....
Frequenter house of illfame	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Keeper gaming house	18	10	4	4	.....
Frequenter gaming house	30	29	1	.....	.....
Disturbing public workship	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Procuring girl	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Nuisances	11	9	1	.....	1
Miscellaneous	1	1	.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ending September 30, 1911—*Continued.*

Charges	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Unfinished.
Administration of law and justice—					
Perjury	3		3		
Bribery	5	2	3		
Contempt of court	3	3			
Escaping from custody	5	3	2		
Obstructing of peace officer	7	7			
False statement	1		1		
Resisting arrest	2	2			
Railway Act—					
Stealing ride	10	10			
Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	6	6			
Indians drunk	20	20			
Drunk on reserve	8	8			
Liquor in possession	5	5			
Fisheries Act	2	2			
Masters and servants	165	108	47	8	2
Lords Day Act	1	1			
Games ordinance	24	18	4		2
Hides and brands	1	1			
Prairie and forest fires	25	23	2		
Liquor license ordinance	75	62	10	3	
Insanity	62	48	12		2
Estray animals	12	8	4		
Pound	2	1	1		
Medical profession	1	1			
Public health	3	3			
Steam boilers	6	6			
Vital statistics	3	3			
Public works	1	1			
Livery stables	4	4			
Fence ordinance	1	1			
Veterinary rdinance	1	1			
Motor vehicle Act	2	2			
Entire animal ordinance	1	1			
Animals contagious disease Act	3	3			
Totals	1,609	1,170	332	38	69

Number cases committed to Supreme and District Courts	195
Number of convictions	80
Number of fines	3
Number of imprisonments	33
Number of convicts sent to penitentiary	25
Number let out on suspended sentence	19
Number of cases withdrawn by the Crown	7
Number acquitted and dismissed	41
Number awaiting trial	67

Included in the convicts sent to the penitentiary is one female who was on bail till her trial, and consequently is not shown in guard room returns of the prisoners awaiting trial. Fourteen are in custody at Fort Saskatchewan; the remainder on bail.

The number of juvenile offenders handed over to the Superintendent of Dependent and Delinquent Children was three.

Boys sent to reformatory, three; one of whom was not committed to the guard room, Fort Saskatchewan; while five more were arrested, tried and let go with a severe warning.

Cases entered in 1908	824
Cases entered in 1909	864
Cases entered in 1910	1,404
Cases entered in 1911	1,610

Among the more important cases dealt with during the past year are the following:—

Rex vs. Serenus Amend, murder.—This case had not been brought to a close when last year's report was rendered. The crime was the result of a fight between Amend and one Lewis Goldman in which the latter was the aggressor. It was also established at the trial, which was held in October last, that Amend was in constant fear of violence at the hands of Goldman, who bore a very bad reputation. The accused who pleaded not guilty, gave evidence in his own behalf to the effect that he had acted in self defence; that when Goldman had turned towards him after the fight had been stopped, he, Goldman, had reached for his pocket and Amend, thinking this was to draw a revolver, fired first.

Some of the witnesses for the prosecution testified to the same effect, and that Goldman had bullied and threatened Amend for a long time, saying he intended to brain him and, Goldman being the much more powerful of the two, Amend was constantly on the defensive when in Goldman's neighbourhood.

The jury were out only a few minutes and brought in a verdict of not guilty. On dismissing the jury, the Court told them their verdict under the circumstances was the only one they could give.

Rex vs. Clark Woods, murder.—This also is a case, the details of which were given in a preceding report, but which was only closed in November last when the trial of Woods took place. The facts in connection with this crime are, briefly, that Woods was an employee of Hector Murray, a railway contractor near Alix, and had a grievance relative to a small sum of money alleged to be due him by Murray. On a request by Woods for payment, and being referred to the book-keeper for adjustment, the accused struck Murray on the head with a bottle. Murray was stunned, but was able to get into his buggy and drive in to Alix. On the way however he became unconscious and died the same night in the hospital from a fractured skull.

Meanwhile Woods and some companions made their way south on foot, with Detective Sergeant Tucker and Constable Thorne in pursuit of them. On the afternoon of the following day Woods and his five companions were overtaken some thirty miles south of Alix, when they endeavoured to conceal themselves in the poplar bushes. When discovered they attempted to get away, but being immediately covered made no resistance.

The charge against Woods was one of murder, but the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter with a strong recommendation for mercy. The Court, in dismissing the jury, approved of the verdict of manslaughter and sentenced the accused to ten years in Alberta penitentiary.

Rex vs. W. Morrow, attempted murder.—The accused, William Morrow, and James Bergar appear to have been on bad terms and in October last Morrow, being under the impression that Bergar had stuck a pitchfork in one of his pigs, went to Bergar's with a shot gun and fired when nearing the house, apparently with the object of attracting Bergar's attention. On the latter going outside, he saw accused walking up to the window of a new house about 50 yards away and went towards him. Morrow turned and, upon being asked by Bergar what he wanted, cocked the gun and pointed and fired at Bergar. The latter stated in his evidence 'when he fired I stepped to one side and the charge just missed me.' Morrow then appears to have reloaded the gun and, after a few minutes more or less heated conversation the two parted.

At the trial of Morrow the defence was that the accused was afraid of complainant and for that reason had taken his gun when going to speak to him of the injury

to the pig; that he had no intention of killing complainant, but only of frightening him. The jury brought in a verdict of 'assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm,' with a strong recommendation for mercy. The court's sentence was seven years in Alberta penitentiary.

Rex vs. A. L. Greenberg and Byron Winters, robbery.—In July, 1910, Corporal Bayly, then stationed at Wetaskiwin, reported that on his return there after a temporary absence on duty, he had learnt from the city police of Wetaskiwin that one J. See, a resident of the city, while carrying a valise containing about one hundred dollars from his shop to his house, had been attacked at night on the street and robbed of valise and contents. On information the city police had received they had arrested one A. L. Greenberg, but he had escaped from their custody. Corporal Bayly had reason to believe one Byron Winters was also implicated and a watch was kept for both, fairly accurate descriptions being available. Traces of both men were obtained some days later some sixty-five miles southeast of Wetaskiwin. As this country is covered with brush it was an ideal place of concealment, but they had to obtain food, and Corporal Bayly, together with Constable Meyer, who had been detailed to assist him, having reason to believe the fugitive would in the night of the 22nd obtain food at the house of one F. Tate, they went there after dark and searched the buildings, but without result. Const. Meyer was then left in the house and Corpl. Bayly, making as much noise as possible, took his departure from the neighbourhood, with the result that when well out of sight Greenburg and Winters made their way from the bush, where they had hidden, to the house, and were arrested by Const. Meyer.

Greenberg was subsequently identified by Mr. See as the man who had attacked him from the front, but not having seen the other assailant who had held him from behind, the case against Winters was not conclusive. However, by dint of hard work and evidence secured from witnesses who had seen both Greenberg and Winters together on the night of the assault, and particularly to the evidence of one witness who had seen Winters wearing a black and white striped shirt just prior to the robbery, while the sleeve of a black and white shirt had been picked up at the scene of the assault where it had been torn off in the scuffle with the complainant, a strong case was finally completed against both Greenberg and Winters. The latter subsequently confessed and at his trial pleaded guilty. Greenberg was ably defended by Mr. P. J. Nolan, and notwithstanding the confession and evidence of Winters as to Greenberg's share in the offence the jury disagreed. On the second trial Grenberg was found guilty and sentenced to five years in Alberta penitentiary; also one year for escaping from the Wetaskiwin police, sentences to run concurrently. Winters pleaded guilty to being an accessory and aiding and abetting, and was sentenced to five years on the first charge and one year on the second, to run concurrently.

In connection with this case, the following resolution of the Wetaskiwin city council was communicated to this office: 'That this council desires to express to Supt. Cuthbert, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, its high appreciation of his courtesy and kindness in granting the city the services of Corporal Bayly and Const. Meyer in connection with the capture of the men alleged to be implicated in the robbery of Mr. See; and it further desires to highly commend Corporal Bayly and Constable Meyer upon the clever manner in which the capture of the two men was effected.'

Rex. vs. Fred Carlson, murder.—The accused has been committed for trial to the fall sittings of court for the murder of Norman Merritt, who lived with his brother, Sanford Merritt, on their homestead at Hamilton lake, some forty miles southeast of Castor. The crime was committed on the morning of the 21st August, Sanford Merritt being at the time in Castor. Fred Carlson, a neighbour and friend, had slept with Norman Merritt on the night of the 20th, and on the 21st was found in his own shack by another neighbour named Laycraft, who had gone there after

visiting the Merritt home and not being able to get a reply to his knock. Mr. Laycroft's statement follows:—

'I knocked at Carlson's door. A voice inside said 'come in.' I tried the door and it was barred. I said I could not get in as the door was barred. He said he was sick and could not open it. I then went round to a window opening; there was a piece of cheese-cloth tacked over the opening, but no window in. I could see Carlson inside lying on the bed. I asked him what was the matter? He said he was sick all over. Then I tore the screen off and got into the house through the window. I asked Carlson if he knew where 'Dick' was? He said as far as he knew, he was up in bed. He then said, 'Have you seen any redcoats around?' I said I hadn't, and asked him why they should be around? He said, 'you must know all about it, wern't you at Dick's shack?' I asked him to come over to my place until he got better. He said he would stay where he was until the police came, we need not be alarmed, he was not going to run away. Said he had slept with Dick the night before and had left there about six that morning. Carlson did not seem at all excited, but weak and nervous. I then unbarred the door and went out. I went back to Merritt's shack and opened the door and went in. I went towards the table, intending to write a note telling Merritt to come over to my place. The shack is rather dimly lighted. Just as I reached the table I saw some dark splashes on the building paper that was on the wall at the head of the bed. About the same time I noticed Merritt in the bed. I went over to the bed and found him lying on his left side with a large wound on the right side of his neck. I saw there was a lot of blood on the bed clothes and the dark spots on the wall-paper were blood. There was a blanket drawn over the body as far as the shoulders. I felt the body to see if it was dead, and then left the shack and went home, and sent a young man named Johnson to Castor for the police, and sent word to the neighbours. A number came to my place, and we went to Carlson's place, as from what he had said I suspected him of the crime. I knocked on the door. Carlson called out, 'Come in.' Tried the door, it was barred. Carlson unbarred the door and we opened it and went in. When we got in, Carlson was alone, lying on the bed. Mr. Johnson, D. Delaney, F. Kuhn, F. Laun, B. Laun, W. Laycraft, T. Laycraft, Jas. Hart and Robert Mulgrove were with me. We stayed there a few minutes, and went over to Merritt's place, leaving R. Mulgrove and F. Kuhn with Carlson to watch him. When we got over to Merritt's the shack was just as I had left it and the body was in the same position on the bed. Delaney pulled the blanket over the head, after we had looked at the body. On the right-hand side of the door I saw an axe. The handle was leaning against the wall, and the blade was on the ground. There was blood on the axe-blade but none on the handle. No one moved the axe, but we could see the blood on the blade plainly. The handle of the axe is not fully driven into the eye of the blade. I would know it again. (Axe produced, identified and marked Exhibit "B.")

We then went back to Carlson's. B. Laun told Carlson that Dick had been murdered and that we suspected him, and we would tie him up until the police came. Carlson said, 'There is enough to do as you like, but I want a trial.'

At the inquest it was found that Merritt's throat was cut through almost to the back-bone, and his skull crushed in. On being arrested by Constable Coventry and given the usual warning, Carlson made a voluntary statement, acknowledging the deed, but not giving any reason therefor. On reaching the Fort Saskatchewan guard-room, however, he made another voluntary statement, giving the motive for the crime. He is apparently a man of very violent temper, and took offence, according to his own statement, at a remark of Merritt's regarding a woman.

Rex. vs. James Atkinson, murder.—The facts of this case, as ascertained up to the present, are that 'Jim' Atkinson, a half-breed residing at Moose Mountain in the north-easterly part of this district, and Milo Bankes, living on his homestead

in the same locality, were having a friendly wrestling bout in a tent near Atkinson's home, on the 11th instant, as a result of which they came to blows, when Bankes knocked Atkinson down; whereupon, Atkinson went to the house, obtained his rifle, and shot Bankes through the neck, the wound causing death in a few hours. There was one eye-witness to the shooting. Both men appear to have been drinking at the time.

Residents of the locality seem to have been in great fear of Atkinson and took no action beyond notifying us by telephone from St. Paul des Metis, and stating Atkinson was at large in the bush at Moose Mountain, armed, and might commit other crimes. Men were sent out from Fort Saskatchewan and Constable Calow of Vegreville detachment arrived on the scene the night of the 12th instant. His report of the arrest and attendant circumstances follows:—

'On Tuesdoy, 12th September, 1911, I returned from Beaver lake at 10.10 a.m. Upon my arrival at Vegreville I met Mr. Roy Field, who stated his brother the doctor wanted to see me at once, and that a murder had been committed at St. Paul. I went to Dr. C. W. Field, Coroner, who stated he wished me to go right away with him to St. Paul and to arrange the court for the coroner's inquest on the body of the dead man, who he stated had been murdered. I said I was ready, but would have to go to the barracks first to obtain certain papers. He then instructed his brother Roy to drive me up in his car. I got ready and returned to Dr. Field's house and we at once started off for the North (Dr. Field, Dr. Monkman and myself). The case appeared urgent and I had no time to communicate with headquarters because the operator informed me that the line was busy.'

'We arrived at St. Paul about 7 p.m., and, inquiring the way, went on without supper as far as we could drive the car. We picked up a guide at St. Paul. Then I walked three miles to the farmhouse of one Arthur Cleven, S. W. 24-58-8-4. I hired a team and democrat and returned to the party waiting at the motor car. We then drove on through the forest and arrived at William Noble's N.W. 7-58-6-4-. While the party went to Oscar Savard's house, I went alone to Atkinson's house, S.E. 7-58-6-4. I saw a lamp burning on the table and a fire in the stove. The door was locked. I could see some children sleeping on the floor. I then threw some pebbles gently at the window until I woke one of the children, who, upon my beckoning, came and opened the door. I went in and saw Atkinson asleep on his bed, fully dressed, beside his wife and baby. I told him it was all up and arrested him. His double barreled shot gun was under the bed not loaded, and his rifle was hanging on the wall.'

',I seized the rifle and warned him. He stated 'I shot Milo Bankes with that rifle. I was mad and I am sorry. I will go quietly with you. I will give you no trouble. I am glad that you have come; I can sleep now. Milo Bankes gouged my eye out and I was in great pain.' I again advised him to say nothing as everything he said could be used in evidence against him. I then went and employed a man to help me on the night guard and swore him in, one Sherman Boos of Sec. 19-58-6-4. I then went to Oscar Savard's house close by across the creek and met Drs. Field and Monkman and told them I had found the accused. We then went to supper at Wm. Noble's house, after which I went and located the witness and jury, (names hereinafter described) and at 3 p.m the court was ready and jury sworn in. The body was viewed, also the place of the murder, and evidence taken from the succeeding witnesses at 7 p.m. 13-9-11. The post mortem was completed and the jury gave their verdict 'Milo Bankes came to his death from a bullet from a gun in the hands of James Atkinson."

Atkinson has been committed for trial to the next sitting of court.

The deceased was a settler from the United States and his father, living at Bell Center, Wisconsin, on being communicated with, arranged for the shipment of the remains there.

Killing of Edmund Brahevelt by Frank Van Cammeyet.—This matter is still under investigation, and at the moment it is not known whether the shooting was intentional or accidental.

Frank Van Cammeyet was deputy returning officer of a poll on the 21st instant, near MacKay siding on the Grand Trunk Pacific West, where a number of Belgians working on Central Northern railway construction were to vote. Van Commeyet is also a Belgian. The only other election official at the poll was another Belgian named Alphonse Sygs, acting as poll clerk. After the closing of the poll some trouble appears to have arisen within the building where several Belgians had congregated, some of whom are said to have been under the influence of liquor. Van Cammeyet then, in brandishing a revolver, claims he was pushed, the revolver being discharged killing a man named Edmund Brahevelt.

Van Cammeyet is in custody but has not yet been charged. We are experiencing considerable difficulty in getting at the facts, owing to irregularities in the conduct of this poll in which witnesses do not wish to become involved, hence the delay in determining the nature of the offence.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am glad to be able to report very few fires, and insignificant loss from this cause this year up to the present. This condition is altogether due, however, to a very wet season and not to increased care on the part of those usually responsible for them.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for all criminal sittings of the court in the three judical districts comprised in this police district. This means practically all the time as the district courts dispose of many criminal cases.

Orderlies and coroner's assistants are provided for all inquests. The number of these is considerable.

Escorts are provided almost daily for prisioners to and from the courts and jails, and for insane persons on transportation to asylums.

A constable attends all summary proceedings before justices of the peace.

All criminal summonses and subpoenas are served by us.

Estates of deceased persons not otherwise looked after are inventoried and handed over to the respective public administrators of the three judical districts. This entails a great deal of correspondence and other work as many such estates pass through our hands every month.

Provincial Health.—On behalf of this department, we constantly have duties on hand with regard to contagious and infectious diseases, and relief of destitute persons.

Deliquent and Dependent Children.—Whenever required, we assist this department in its dealings with juveniles under the provisions of the Provincial Act.

License Department.—Infractions of the Liquor License Ordinance coming to our notice are reported upon for the information of the license department. On Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railway construction west of Edmonton, where the Public Works Act is in force relative to the sale of liquor, we have dealt with many cases monthly, both under the Act and the Liquor License Ordinance.

Indian Department.—The usual police escorts have been provided for treaty payments.

Special attention has been given to infractions of the Indian Act and thirty-eight convictions obtained under the liquor clause of that Act. Apart from this, the Indians give no trouble whatever. They are honest, peaceful and law abiding.

The report of the provost follows, giving a summary of prisoners in our custody during the last twelve months. This branch of our duties and the overcrowding of our guard-room will be somewhat lessened in the future owing to the completion of the Provincial jail at Lethbridge, where prisoners convicted to sentences of more than one month are to be sent.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, September 30, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
'G' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'G' division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1911.

At midnight of September 30, 1910, there were 50 prisoners in the guard-room, consisting of 39 undergoing terms of imprisonment and 11 awaiting trial.

During the twelve months 332 prisoners were received, making a total of 382. They are specified as follows:—

Males—

Whites	338
Indians	9
Halfbreeds	14
Japanese	4
Negroes	5
Lunatics	11
Total	381

Female lunatics—

Whites	1
Grand total	382

Number of prisoners received each month—

October	34
November	24
December	29
January	15
February	21
March	30
April	30
May	31
June	35
July	30
August	35
September	18
Total	332

The daily average number was	49
Maximum number of prisoners on any one day	64
Minimum number of prisoners on any one day	34
Number of prisoners awaiting trial September 30, 1911	14
Number of prisoners serving sentences	16
Awaiting deportation	4

The above prisoners were disposed of as follows—

Time expired	201
Sent to insane asylums	8
Sent to Alberta penitentiary	24
Deported	4
Sent to other places for trial	2
Sent to Lethbridge jail	12
Released on ticket-of-leave	4
Sent to Reform School (juvenile)	2
Handed over to Mr. R. B. Chadwick	3
Handed over to relatives (lunatics)	2
Discharged as cured (lunatics)	1
Died in hospital	1
Appealed	3
Dismissed	29
Escaped	1
Sentence quashed	1
Released on bail	29
Fines paid	15
Otherwise disposed of	6
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1911	34
Grand total	382

The number of prisoners who have served, or are serving, terms of imprisonment in the guard-room, are classified as follows:—

Crime.	No. of Sentences.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Attempted murder	1	7		
Common assault	9		1	$16\frac{2}{3}$
Assault causing bodily harm	5		9	
Bigamy	1		3	
Non support	3		3	10
Intimidation	1		2	
Rape	2	5		
Threatening to shoot	2		2	
Theft	67		3	$24\frac{5}{9}$
Cattle stealing	3		10	10
Mischief	2		1	
False pretenses	5		4	12
Forgery	11	1	7	20
Receiving stolen property	1		1	
House breaking	6		10	$8\frac{1}{3}$
Carrying concealed weapons	5		3	
Pointing firearms	2		1	15
Vagrancy	25		1	$13\frac{24}{365}$
Drunk and disorderly	28		1	$23\frac{1}{4}$
Frequenting house of ill-fame	3		1	20
Manufacturing obscene photos	1		6	
Incest	1	3		
Drunk while interdicted	2		3	
Procuring girls for immoral purposes	2	3		
Masters and Servants Act	14			15
Indians drunk	5		1	$2\frac{4}{5}$
Supplying liquor to Indians	2		3	15
Stealing rides on railway	5		2	
Causing danger to persons on railway	1		2	
	216			

Four prisoners were released on ticket of leave, viz.: Martin Alovar, who was sentenced on May 13, 1911, to six months hard labour for theft. He was released on July 29, 1911, having served two months and 13 days.

Robert McTavish, who was sentenced on May 18, 1910, to 21 months hard labour for theft. He was released on May 15, 1911, having served 11 months and 28 days.

R. E. McLaren, who was sentenced on May 26, 1911, to 3 months hard labour for theft. He was released on July 26, 1911, having served 2 months and 1 day.

Herbert Thomas who was sentenced on February 15, 1911, to 1 year hard labour for forgery. He was released August 14, 1911, having served 6 months.

Charles Bridgeman, who was sentenced to one month's hard labour for vagrancy, died in the barrack hospital, July 17, 1911, from pneumonia. The body was buried in the Fort Saskatchewan cemetery, July 19, 1911.

Louis Gracondie, an Indian, who was sentenced to one month's hard labour for vagrancy, escaped from a special constable while working at the dumps on August 3, 1911. He had only 14 days still to serve.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the prison rules strictly enforced.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

The guard room has been very much overcrowded, but, since the opening of the Lethbridge jail, it has been much relieved.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd. J. W. PHILLIPS, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

Distribution of Strength of 'G.' Division on September 30, 1911.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Saddle Horses.	Team Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Totals.
Alix						1		1	1				1
Andrew													
Bickerdike						1		1	1				1
Camrose					1			1	1				1
Castor						1		1	3				3
Daysland						1		1	1				1
Edmonton	1	1		2	1	5	3	13	7	2			9
Entwistle						1		1	1				1
Edson						2		2	2				2
Fort Saskatchewan		1	1	2	2	6	4	16	15	6		1	22
Hardisty						1		1	1				1
Jasper Park						1		1			1		1
Lacombe					1			1	1				1
Lac Ste. Anne													
Morinville						1		1	1	1			2
Prairie Creek		1			1	1		3	3				3
Stettler				1		1		2	1				1
Stony Plain				1				1	1				1
Tofield						1		1	1				1
Vegreville						1		1	1				1
Vermilion						1		1	1				1
Viking					1			1	1				1
Wainwright						1		1	1				1
Wetaskiwin					1			1	1				1
On command			1			7		8	3				3
In hospital and sick						2		2	3	1			4
On leave		1						1					
Totals	1	4	2	6	8	36	7	64	52	10	1	1	64

The number of detachments, while too many for our present strength, is too few for the proper policing of this large and populous district.

HEALTH.

The only serious cases of illness during the year were confined to Edmonton detachment, where three cases of typhoid developed in a short space of time this summer. This being a heavy percentage, and there being no other cases in the neighbourhood, the cause was assumed to be local and due possibly to the plumbing, which, on examination, appeared to be defective. Repairs and alterations were made and no further cases have occurred. I am pleased to say that the three constables, though very ill, made good recoveries and are now almost well.

HORSES.

During the year we received seventeen remounts. One horse was cast and sold, the price obtained being $78. One horse was destroyed on account of incurable spinal affection. Six horses recommended for casting are to be sold next month.

The mileage of 'G' Division horses for the last 12 months is 139,554.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our equipment is in serviceable condition and sufficient for our needs with the exception of saddles. Six more are required.

CANTEEN.

The small canteen at Fort Saskatchewan is no more than paying its way, but it is of considerable convenience to the men.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

These are supplied with piano, billiard table, newspapers and periodicals and small library of books kept up by monthly subscriptions from members of the division.

POLICE WORK ON RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

This has been a special and heavy feature of our duties during the past year, especially on construction west of Edmonton to the Rocky mountain, where an officer and a half dozen men have been constantly employed patrolling and enforcing Dominion and Provincial laws on construction west of the 5th meridian. Several thousand men are employed on the main lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways, and I am pleased to say that we have had no unusual difficulties in our dealings with them, and no labour troubles of any kind have occurred.

STORES.

All stores and supplies are of good quality.

GENERAL.

Your attention is called to the inadequate accommodation at Edmonton, both for our own men and prisoners. I am unable to keep sufficient men here to perform the necessary duties owing to lack of room, and members of the force from other points at Edmonton on duty cannot be accommodated at barracks. With regard to prisoners, there are at times as many as a dozen temporarily held in three cells awaiting disposal by the courts.

There is also no suitable office accommodation.

Members of the division have endeavoured to carry out their many duties in a cheerful painstaking manner, notwithstanding a constant stress and rush of work, abreast of which at times it is difficult to keep. The district comprises some sixty thousand square miles of more or less thickly settled country, and the division consists of some sixty men.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. CUTHBERT, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'G' Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING 'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, October 13, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The dry season of 1910, as mentioned in my report of last year, was followed by a very severe winter and a number of new settlers in the district just north of the boundary line were found by our patrols to be in very poor circumstances. The matter was reported to the Immigration department, who sent their agents through this district and made a report on conditions, with the result that supply depots were established at Coutts, Writing-on-Stone, Pendant d'Orielle and Medicine Lodge detachments. Issues were made to all settlers requiring relief by our men, and liens taken. The action of the government in supplying relief to destitute settlers was much appreciated by the community, and settlers were loud in their praise of the police in sending patrols through the district in such weather in order to prevent loss of life and freely stated, had they been on the other side of the line they would have had to rustle for themselves or freeze.

In connection with this relief I wish to bring to your notice the action of some of our men on the line detachments. In one instance, Constable White, while travelling through the district, was so badly frozen that when he pulled off his clothing the skin came with it. I am pleased to say that this constable was awarded $25 from the fine fund.

In addition to relief furnished on the boundary line, we issued relief at Grassy lake and Medicine Hat.

The severity of the winter and shortness of feed (owing to drought of the previous summer) caused a large loss in stock, especially cattle and sheep, but I am pleased to report but one loss of life.

Spring opened up here this year with most magnificent prospects. We had plenty of rain and the crop was estimated to be almost double to that of the previous year, but unfortunately the rain continued too long, with the result that the crop kept growing until a large percentage of it had been frosted. The season for harvesting has also been a bad one. We have had more rain during the months of August and September than has ever been known before, with the result that harvesting has been retarded and in many places where grain has been cut it has sprouted, consequently it is expected the grade in this district for the year will be low.

One of the worst hailstorms ever known in the west visited this district during August and it is estimated that a million bushels of grain were destroyed, but on the whole the condition of the settlers is much better than it was at this time last year.

The shutting down of the mines throughout the district on April 1 has had a bad effect on business especially in Lethbridge, and at present I can see no indication of the trouble being settled. Coal has been imported from the United States and most of it is of poor quality. My opinion is, as soon as frost sets in and work on the city improvements and farm work closes down for the winter, the strikers will be more than anxious to return to work.

There has been less building in Lethbridge during the past year than heretofore. Medicine Hat had quite a boom in real estate during the summer owing to the expected location of the Canadian Pacific railway shops at that point.

The past year should certainly demonstrate to the settlers of this country the necessity of going in for mixed farming. The raising of wheat and grain alone may be an easy way of farming, but with a season like the past one, it certainly was not as profitable as though each farmer raised a few head of stock.

CRIME.

I am pleased to report a decrease in the number of cases entered during the past year, the number being 656 in comparison with 860 last year, and out of the 656 cases this year, 562 convictions were secured, being 85.55 per cent convicted.

The most serious crime that took place in this district during the year was that of the murder of Ernest Erskine and Louise Marquise, alias Babe Adams, alias Babe Wilson.

This woman was living in a bawdy house about a mile and a half from the town of Taber by herself, and on the night of the murder (February 14) a man by the name of Ernest Erskine was in the house with her. She had in her employ a Chinese cook who was sleeping in the rear part of the house, who heard shots on the night of the murder and also disturbance but was too frightened to leave his room but on the following morning reported the matter to the town police at Taber. Sergeant Mason, accompanied by the town police, went out to the house and discovered Ernest Erskine lying in a bed-room dead from a bullet wound. No trace of the woman could then be found and suspicion pointed toward her; consequently her description was sent to me and distributed throughout the country. Later on upon searching around the premises the body of Louise Marquise was found in the coulee where she had evidently been pursued and shot. This was not discovered until the afternoon of the same day.

Suspicion then pointed towards Heago Ushyima, a Japanese who was the husband of the woman. His description was at once wired to all points west, British Columbia and throughout the district.

Sergeant Piper of Macleod and Constable Lawrence of this division were detailed to work on the case and spent over two months in Oregon, Washington and British Coulmbia endeavouring to locate Ushyima, but without success.

Wasyl Chobotar, charged with murder.—This case referred to in my last report was tried on October 25, 1910, before Chief Justice Harvey and jury, the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged December 15, 1910. The execution was delayed for one month by order of the Department of Justice, and the condemned man was hanged on January 14, 1911, in the barracks enclosure.

Re murder of Victor Thomas at Lethbridge, October 26, 1907.—In the fall of 1907, a half-breed by the name of Victor Thomas, who was working for the Western Transfer Company at Lethbridge, with a man by the name of George Whitford hauling gravel from the river bottom, disappeared on the afternoon of October 26th, and his team was picked up by George Whitford. No report of the disappearance of Victor Thomas was made to the police at that time. In April of the following year, the body of a man was found in the Belly river near Diamond City. The body was brought in by the police and buried as no one could be found to identify it. Shortly after this, a half-breed by the name of Joe Paranteau reported to me that he thought

the body found was that of his brother-in-law, Victor Thomas. An order was obtained for the exhuming of the body and it was identified by Paranteau as that of his brother-in-law. An inquest was then held and Doctor McNally examined the body and deposed as to there being no wounds; consequently it was re-buried. At this time George Whitford also gave evidence as to the identity of the body.

During the month of August this year, information was received that two half-breed women living at Browning, Montana, were eye witnesses to the killing of Victor Thomas. Staff Sergeant Ashe was detailed by Inspector West to interview these women, which he did, obtaining statements from them that Victor Thomas was killed by George Whitford. Whitford was then arrested and committed for trial on August 14. Inasmuch as this case has been concluded before the completion of my report I am including the result in this year's report.

George Whitford was tried before Chief Justice Harvey and jury on October 10.

On October 12, at 8.40 p.m. the jury, brought in verdict of 'not guilty.' The jury evidently took the evidence of the accused, which was discredited by swearing falsely, against that of two eye witnesses of the murder besides strong corroborative evidence.

Re Howard and Bird, horse stealing.—In my last year's report, Walter Howard had then been committed for trial. On November 3, before Chief Justice Harvey and jury, he was found guilty and sentenced to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Re F. Sweanorr alias F. Schonard, horse stealing.—In my last year's report this man was committed for trial on October 10, and being charged before Judge Stewart, was sentenced to three years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Re John Boseley, Wm. Owen, Leslie Owen, Robert and Thomas Cunliffe, charged with shop breaking.—In December, 1910 the store of J. H. Watson at Kipp was reported broken into and some stamps and merchandise stolen. In July, 1910, M. Petro, of Petro and Pisko of Stafford village reported their store broken into and a lot of stuff stolen. On September 29, 1910, a report was received of the breaking and entering the store of the Taber Trading Company and a quantity of clothing taken. On July 1, P. M. King of Coaldale reported his house broken into and a number of articles stolen. Again on October 15, 1910, O'Brien & Nalder, merchants at Raymond reported their store broken into and clothing, shoes, &c., stolen.

Upon receipt of these various complaints every effort was made to locate the thieves but without success, until on February 9 this year an anonymous letter was received by the chief of police, Lethbridge, stating that if we wanted to find out about the theft at Watson's store, to go to Bosely's place near Kipp. I immediately detailed Sergeant Ashe for this duty and sent him to Bosely's, east of New Dayton with a search warrant. While searching the place, Boseley went out of the house for a moment and then skipped. Ashe had some trouble but located him in a field about a mile away and arrested him. Boseley then admitted the theft from Watson's store, but upon Sergt. Ashe finding stuff in his house identical to that stolen from the Taber Trading Co., O'Brien & Nalders, King's and Petros & Pisko's, Boseley admitted all these thefts but implicated Wm. Owen, a farmer living near him, as being with him at King's and Petro & Pisko's and that Wm. Owen's son, Leslie had assisted him at Taber, Raymond and at Kipp.

A search was made at Owen's place and portions of the articles stolen were found and Owen and his son were subsequently arrested, and later, Robert and Thomas Cunliffe were arrested for being implicated in the Watson's store affair.

All were tried before Judge Winter and John Boseley was sentenced on four charges, to six years in Edmonton penitentiary, to run concurrently. William Owen was sentenced on three charges, to six years in the Edmonton penitentiary, to run concurrently. Leslie Owen was sentenced to three years in the reformatory at Portage la Prairie. Robert Cunliffe was sentenced to one year and released on suspended sentence, and the case against Thomas Cunliffe was dismissed.

'K' Division, Lethbridge, October 5, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Lethbridge.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'K' division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1911.

At midnight of September 30, 1910, there were in cells 40 prisoners, consisting of 27 undergoing terms of imprisonment, 8 committed for trial, 4 awaiting trial, and 1 awaiting deportation. During the 12 months 429 prisoners were received making a total of 469.

Compared with the number last year there has been an increase of 92.

They are specified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites	411
Indians	23
Half-breeds	8
Chinese	3
Japanese	1
Negroes	8
Lunatics	5
Total	459
Females—	
Whites	5
Indians	2
Lunatics	3
Grand total	469

Number of Prisoners Received.

October	31
November	30
December	27
January	20
February	25
March	36
April	24
May	45
June	26
July	63
August	80
September	22
Total	429

The average daily number was	35
The maximum number in any day	49
The minimum number in any day	14
The maximum number received in any month (August)	80
The minimum number received in any month (January)	20

The above prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—	
Time expired	171
Sent to Brandon Lunatic Asylum	5

Sent to Ponoka Lunatic Asylum.. 1
Sent to Edmonton Penitentiary.. 10
Deported to England.. 4
Deported to Germany.. 1
Deported to U.S.A... 23
Sent to Provincial Jail, Lethbridge.. 50
Sent to other places for trial.. 8
Sent to other places to serve sentence.. 9
Released on ticket-of-leave.. 2
Sent to reformatory school (juvenile).. 1
Sent to Galt Hospital for treatment.. 1
Executed.. 1
Cases dismissed, fines paid or otherwise disposed of.. 157

Females—

Sent to Calgary to serve sentence.. 3
Sent to Brandon Lunatic Asylum.. 2
Sent to Calgary (Insane).. 1
Otherwise disposed of.. 4
In cells at midnight of September 30, 1911.. 15

Grand total.. 469

The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 239 these classified, as follows:—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Average Term.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.
Vagrancy	128		1	16
Murder	1	Hanged.		
Breaking custody	5		1	18
Theft	27		6	16
Trespass on C.P.R	2		1	
Shooting with intent	1		3	
False pretenses	2		5	
Smuggling horses into Canada	1		2	
Stealing a ride	21			23
Assault occasioning bodily harm	3		11	
Bringing women into Canada for immoral purpose	1		2	
Assault	3		3	
Cattle stealing	1		1	
Assault on peace officer	6		2	25
Drunk while interdicted	3		1	
Opium in possession for sale	1	1		
Deserting employment	5			7
Forgery	4		9	2
Resisting arrest	1		1	
Unlawfully entering Canada	7		1	5
Unlawfully carrying concealed weapons	5			24
Neglecting wife and family	1		1	
Refusing to pay wages	1		1	30
Selling liquor without a license	1		2	
Receiving stolen property	1		3	
Indian Act:—				
Liquor to Indians	6		2	
Drunk, &c	1		1	14

In cells at midnight September 30, 1910	40
Received during the year	429
Total	469
Discharged during the year	454
In cells at midnight September 30, 1911	15
Total	469

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

Prison discipline has been strictly enforced, and the conduct of the prisoners good.

A sufficient quantity of good prison clothing has been supplied.

During the past twelve months 13 lunatics were admitted to the guard-room. Five male lunatics were sent to Brandon Asylum.

Two female lunatics were also sent to Brandon Asylum, and one female lunatic was sent to Calgary guard-room. One lunatic was sent to Ponoka Asylum, and three dismissed.

The following prisoners were deported to the United States:—W. C. Dow, W. G. Davison, R. Danly, D. Smith, J. W. Metzer, C. Wilson, H. Howard, J. J. Jones, J. Nelson, F. Hawk, C. Hunter, W. Clifford, J. Hurley, B. Johnson, W. Rush, C. Castro, N. Spasoff, N. Ivano, J. Mack, J. Dixon, D. Pettoff, A. W. Walter, P. D. Herron.

The following were deported to England:—S. Easingwood, F. Jordon, W. Maybrick and J. McColl.

J. Rosenfelter was deported to Germany.

All the above served terms of imprisonment before being deported with the exception of W. A. Walter and W. G. Davison.

The guard-room has been very much overcrowded, particularly so through having to keep so many lunatics, and prisoners who are committed on very serious charges, in separate cells, but since the Provincial jail has been opened to receive prisoners it has relieved the guard-room considerably.

At present we are receiving no sentenced prisoners, only lunatics awaiting trial, and prisoners committed for trial.

One prisoner W. Chobotar was admitted to the guard-room on May 6, 1910, on a charge of murder. On October 26, 1910, he was sentenced to be hanged on December 15, 1910, but the sentence was postponed for one month, which greatly upset the prisoner. He was hanged on January 14, 1911.

One prisoner James McColl was admitted to the guard-room on October 14, last, for theft, sentenced to a term of 15 days imprisonment with hard labour. He was taken sick, and removed to the Galt Hospital for treatment, where he remained for one week after he had completed his sentence, he was held for deportation. This man was awaiting deportation for four months, and caused a lot of trouble through being subject to fits.

There were two cases in which prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave, viz.:—William Rose who was sentenced on October 22, 1910, to a term of twelve months hard labour for theft. He was released on July 31, 1911, having served a period of nine months and nine days. The other case that of John Murray, who was sentenced on October 15, 1910, to a term of twelve months hard labour for theft. He was released on August 7, 1911, having served a term of nine months and twenty-three days.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. VENUS, *Corpl.*,

Provost

SUMMARY of crime for the year ending September 30, 1911—*Con.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Not tried.
Against public order—				
Carrying offensive weapons	3	3		
Pointing fire arm	1	1		
Administration of justice—				
Bribery attempted	1	1		
Escape from custody	5	5		
Perjury	1	1		
Assisting to escape	1	1		
Intimidation	1	1		
Against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	209	190	19	
Living on avails of prostitution	1	1		
Keeper of house of ill-fame	4	4		
Seduction	1		1	
Indecent act	3	3		
Indecent assaults	3	1	2	
Inmate of house of ill-fame	1	1		
Abduction	1	1		
Against person and reputation—				
Assaulting peace officer	10	6	4	
Shooting with intent	2	1		1
Obstructing peace officer	3	3		
Manslaughter	1		1	
Attempted suicide	2	1	1	
Assault	68	56	12	
Assault with intent	1	1		
Assault causing bodily harm	8	5	2	1
Murder	3	1	1	1
Leaving excavation unguarded	1	1		
Keeping vicious dog	1	1		
Against rights of property—				
Forgery	4	4		
Horse stealing	17	9	3	5
Wounding horses	1	1		
Burglary	2	1		1
House breaking	9	7	2	
Shop breaking	9	8	1	
Receiving stolen property	5	1	4	
Killing chickens	2		2	
Killing dog	1	1		
Cattle stealing	1		1	
Cattle killing	5	2	1	2
Shooting horses	1		1	
Unlawfully breeding	1	1		
Theft	55	44	8	3
Cattle shooting	1	1		
Cruelty to animals	5	4	1	
Conspiring to defraud	1	1		
Against Rights of property—				
Uttering forged cheque	1	1		
Attempted arson	1		1	
False pretenses	4	2	2	
Cheating at play	1		1	
Criminal breach of trust	1			
House breaking tools in possession	1	1		
Destroying fence	3	3		
Damaging plants	2	2		
Against Indian Act—				
Intoxication	21	21		
Supplying liquor	9	8	1	
Liquor in possession	2	2		
Against Customs and Inland Revenue—				
Smuggling horses	3	2	1	
Smuggling machinery	3	3		
Smuggling lumber	2	2		
Smuggling fence posts	2	2		

SUMMARY of crime for the year ending September 30, 1911—*Con.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Not tried.
Against Railway Act—				
Trespassing on C.P.R.	5	5		
Stealing ride "	13	13		
Drunk on duty "	1	1		
Liquor to operator on duty	1	1		
Militia Act—				
Neglecting to attend parades	10	10		
Immigration Act—				
Undesirables	1	1		
Returning to Canada illegally	1	1		
Entering Canada illegally	12	12		
Bringing women into Canada for immoral purposes	1	1		
Assisting to land in Canada prohibited immigrant	1	1		
Against ordinances—				
Insane	15	11	4	
Noxious weeds	4	4		
Masters and servants	35	25	6	*4
Steam boilers	2	2		
Public Work	2	2		
Pound ordinance	4	3	1	
Liquor license	17	17		
Pedlars	2	2		
Public Health Act	1	1		
Game Act	3	3		
Delinquent and neglected children	1	1		
Stray animals	8	7	1	
Breach of marriage ordinance	1	1		
Prairie fires	4	4		
Total	657	553	85	19

* Transferred to District Court.

Total of cases before Supreme Court and District Court for year ending September 30, 1911:—No. of cases, 54; convictions, 43; fines, 1; imprisonment, 15; penitentiary, 21; suspended sentence, 6; dismissed, 11.

Out of the thirty cases awaiting trial shown in last year's report, all have been disposed of with the following result:—Twenty (20) convictions, two (2) withdrawn, eight (8) dismissed.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the continued wet weather we have been unusually free from prairie fires, there being but four on record, and four convictions, and very little damage was done.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for all sittings of the Supreme and District Court. Prisoners have been escorted to and from all courts and brought to the guard-room from different parts of the district. Convicts have been escorted to the Edmonton penitentiary and insane persons to Brandon and Ponoka. A record has been kept of the ticket-of-leave men and reports forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa. Since the opening of the new provincial jail at Lethbridge, in July, all prisoners arriving here have been taken to the jail with police transport.

IMMIGRATION.

As already reported, we have issued relief to all settlers requiring same throughout the district during the past year, and I am pleased to report that our services have been appreciated by this department. J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of the

Department of Immigration at Winnepeg, having written through you, commending this division for their services during the year. We also took liens for the issue of seed grain and have reported to the immigration agent the names of parties whom we considered should be deported.

Customs.—Our men stationed at Coutts, Writing-on-Stone and Pendant d'-Orielle are preventive officers and have assisted in the prevention along the boundary, while at Wild Horse and Pendant d'Orielle our non-commissioned officers act as sub-collectors. Ten prosecutions have been instituted by us for infractions of the Customs Act, and nine convictions secured.

Agriculture.—All cases of contagious diseases among stock have been reported to the local inspector of that department.

Public Health.—During July and August we had men stationed at Irvine, Bow Island, Seven Persons and Sundial, in charge of small-pox, scarlet fever and other contagious disease were quarantined was necessary, and all cases have been reported to the Provincial Health Department.

Indians.—The detachment at Medicine Hat still continues to issue relief to destitute Cree Indians camping in that vicinity. I am pleased to report a small decrease in the number of cases of intoxication. The Indians here again assembled at the Lethbridge fair, and very few cases of intoxication were found. The camps were patrolled regularly by our force, as well as by the city police.

HORSES.

The horses of this division are generally in good condition, and fit for work. Owing to seven having been chosen and sent to the Coronation, the work has been unusually hard. Four remounts were received during the year.

The following horses were cast and sold:—Nos. 126, 271, 273, 208 and 290.

I now have your instructions to hold a board and cast horses 282, 209 and 112. I will require next spring at least ten good saddle horses. I understand that the price of remounts has again fallen.

The mileage for the past year is as follows:—

1910—	
October	13,954
November	11,676
December	11,209
1911—	
January	9,971
February	11,154
March	12,408
April	13,345
May	13,180
June	13,897
July	13,789
August	13,086
September	11,251
Total	148,920

TRANSPORT.

Transport is generally in good order. One wagon, lumber has been received and one sold, mentioned in my report of last year. As we now have to transport prisoners to the provincial jail, it is necessary that we should have a three-seated spring wagon for this purpose as the prisoners some times arrive four at a time. I would also recommend that a single buckboard be supplied to this division, also a light sleigh.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

This is all in good condition although some of the harness is very old. Would ask to be supplied with one set of light single harness.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply has been ample and the quality good.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

No expenditure has been made on the barrack buildings during the year with the exception of a few minor repairs. I have recommended new flooring for the barrack rooms, division mess and guard room. I would also ask that authority be given to install hot water heating in the two officers quarters in the barracks. These buildings are now heated by stoves and I presume they are about the only houses in the city of Lethbridge, other than shacks, that have no modern heating system.

Detachment buildings along the line at Writing-on-Stone and Pendant d'Orielle have about outlived their usefulness and should be replaced. They, as you know, are old log buildings and have for some time, been infested with vermin. If this is done I would recommend that plans be drawn and all work be done by contract.

FORAGE.

The cost of oats during the past year has been very high owing to the scarcity. The quality of hay has been good although the cost higher than in former years.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in a flourishing condition. We have made grants to the division amounting to $506.47, and at the end of the year had a balance of $735.52 in the bank.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

We have a good library and comfortable reading room which is kept up by monthly subscription.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

I regret that it is almost impossible to have any regular drills owing to the amount of work to be done. I gave the division about two weeks mounted and dismounted drill prior to leaving for the Coronation.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Lethbridge	1	1	2	1	4	14	1	24	17
Coutts				1		3		4	6
Grassy Lake					1			1	1
Irvine					1	1	1	3	2
Magrath						1		1	1
Medicine Hat		1			1	2		4	5
Medicine Lodge						1	1	2	1
Pendant d'Oreille					1	1	1	3	4
Royal View					1	1		2	2
Sundial						1		1	1
Warner						1		1	1
Wild Horse					1	1		2	3
Writing-on-Stone						2	1	3	3
Totals	1	2	2	2	10	29	5	51	48

HEALTH.

The health of this division has been exceptionally good, but I greatly regret to have to report the death of Reg. No. 2821, Staff Sergeant Sexton, who died in the hospital on December 15, 1910, after a brief illness. This N.C.O. had long service and was a straight forward, honourable and efficient man.

GENERAL REMARKS.

An unusually large number of accidental deaths occurred in this district during the past year. I note from the reports that there have been twenty-six cases, all of which have been duly investigated and reported. This necessitated a large amount of travelling and work for the division.

The following members of 'K' division were selected to attend the Coronation ceremonies:—

Superintendent J. O. Wilson.
Reg. No. 4631, Corporal Coleridge, C.J.
Reg. No. 4714, Constable Atcherly, C.H.
Reg. No. 4959, Constable Brown, C.
Reg. No. 5937, Constable Dixon, E.J.
Reg. No. 4662, Constable Mollison, A.
Reg. No. 4840, Constable Woodward, E.C.

The following seven horses were also sent, Nos. 467, 477, 495, 496, 252, 2575, and 270. The party left Lethbridge on May 6, and returned, with the exception of myself, on August 1.

The post has been visited by yourself on two or three occasions during the year, and Inspector Burnett has inspected the horses of the division.

The new jail was completed July 1, and all prisoners confined in guardroom with more than a month to serve were transferred to the provincial jail, leaving us with only prisoners committed for trial, insane persons and those awaiting deportation. An order was issued that all prisoners sentenced in the Lethbridge district for any time up to two years were to be sent to the provincial jail. A subse-

quent order was issued on September 19 that committals for one month or less were to be made to the nearest guardroom as heretofore. Since that time we have received prisoners in this guardroom for a period of one month. I would respectfully request that arrangements be made so that prisoners committed for trial shall be sent to the provincial jail as in Saskatchewan.

The finger-print system for identification of criminals, I am pleased to say, has been adopted.

Reg. No. 4496, Sergeant Major Newson, was transferred to 'E' division and replaced by Reg. No. 4268, Humby, F.

I would respectfully request your consideration of the recommendation to the department, for increase of pay for the force. Owing to the increased cost of living and high salaries and wages paid outside, the increase granted about ten years ago, while at the time considered generous, I feel we are not better off financially now than before.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks in carrying out the duties of the force, and respectfully wish to bring to your notice, Inspector C. H. West, who commanded the division four months during my absence at the coronation and while on leave.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'K' Division.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING 'A' DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, September 30, 1911.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'A' division for the year ended September 30, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The crops in the district this year have been above the average, with few exceptions, where land was not prepared and crops put in too late being touched with frost. The Kelvinhurst district is in poor shape. Owing to the dry season last year little breaking was done, and crops put in on spring breaking are failures. Notwithstanding the plentiful rainfall this year, Kelvinhurst got none in early summer, the moisture coming too late, therefore there were no crops.

There is quite an air of prosperity about the town of Maple Creek, which now boasts of a population of 1,600. Building has been going on steadily for the past year. Sewers were constructed during last year and taken over from the contractor early this year, costing $58,000, and although the grade is very flat there has been no trouble in the flow of sewerage. Waterworks system has been extended and now covers practically the whole town; the supply is wonderfully pure as a recent analysis by the Provincial Bacteriologist shows an entire absence of typhoid or other germs. Trade in the town has improved greatly since the harvest was assured in the district. The following figures show the shipments made from this point for the year ended August 31 last:—2,044 horses; 4,556 cattle; 7,058 sheep. The local land office records show that for the last year 490 homesteads were granted, 250 pre-emptions and 16 sales made. The new Union Bank building and new Public School have been completed, and would be a credit to any town.

Swift Current.—Situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway is destined to be the largest city between Medicine Hat and Moosejaw. It is at present a freight divisional point. The present population is estimated at 3,750, showing a marked increase during the last twelve months. Sewerage and water works, and electric light system, at present under construction, will be completed by November next it is expected. Two branch lines are at present under way, one from the S.E., and the other from the N.W., and will be completed shortly, the steel being laid for some 60 miles. A new hotel, estimated to cost $110,000 is also nearing completion.

Gull lake.—During the past year 622 homesteads entries and 312 pre-emptions have been recorded at the local land office. Population 834, showing an increase of over 200 during the last twelve months. The majority of new settlers are from North and South Dakota and Minnesota and are mostly of Norwegian and Swedish descent. A new school is under construction at an estimated cost of $25,000. All the formalities having been gone through it is expected this village will be incorporated as a town in the near future. Settelers on the whole are in good circumstances, only one case of destitution having been reported to the immigration authorities.

Herbert.—Population 600, an increase of over 100 over last year. 262 homestead entries and 213 pre-emptions filed at this point, Americans being in the majority, next Germans. As usual the crops in general are good. The country south of Herbert is well settled up, schools, churches and municipal councils in most districts. All the settlers appear to be independent.

In the Battle Creek district the crops are good, but on account of the large influx of settlers, the ranchers are obliged to dispose of their stock owing to the shortage of pasture and hay. With a few exceptions they have had to sell their cattle, some of them going in for horses. A new post office has been opened in this district with the name of Rusthorn. A great number of the settlers complain of the lack of fuel, many of the local mine owners not feeling disposed to operate their mines.

Willow Creek district lying between the boundary line one mile south and 30 miles north of the Ten Mile Post, and from Battle Creek 18 miles east to the Wild Horse district 20 miles west, is sparsely settled, mostly the whole of the upland or bench land being utilized for the pasturing of stock belonging chiefly to old settlers. A larger area of land would have been farmed throughout this district but for the fact that so many of the new settlers who came in a year ago last spring were obliged to abandon their claims owing to a vast prairie fire which swept the country in July, 1910, leaving it bare, and thus without feed for their stock it was absolutely necessary for them to move.

In the Notre Dame D'Auvergne and Lac Pelletier districts the conditions are on an average good. A strip of country in the vicinity of Ranges 8 to 14, Tps. 7 and 8 was hailed out last month, and probably through this particular area some parties might need assistance, although there are no complaints to date. The soil in these districts is of the best. All the settlers have put in large crops and with few exceptions the grain ripened well, and was harvested in time. The land is all taken up as far as 40 miles south of Notre Dame. The great majority of settlers are French speaking people. A railroad passes at 10 and 12 miles from these villages, and the Canadian Pacific railway Weyburn-Lethbridge road will pass through Notre Dame village, and another road is also surveyed to pass through the village of Lac Pelletier.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of the cases entered and disposed of during the preceding twelve months:—

Crime	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person—					
Murder	1	1			Shown waiting trial last year.
Shooting with intent	1			1	
Assault, common	31	28	3		
" indecent	1	1			
Rape and attempted rape	5		4	1	2 cases waiting trial last year.
Bigamy	1			1	
Abduction	1	1			
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen	1		1		
Non-support wife or family	1	1			
Criminal neglect	1			1	
Intimidation and threatening	4	3	1		
Leaving excavations unguarded	5	3		2	

CRIME.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against property—					
Theft	52	41	11	.....	2 cases theft shown as waiting trial last year.
" from H. M. Mails.	2	.....	2	.....	
Horse stealing.	2	.....	1	1	
Cattle stealing	4	.....	2	2	
Cattle killing.	1	.....	1	.....	Waiting trial last year
" wounding	2	.....	1	1	
Cruelty to animals.	8	7	1	.....	
Burglary.	1	1	.....	.....	
False pretenses	5	2	2	1	
Forgery and uttering	1	1	.....	.....	
Robbery	1	1	.....	.....	
Wilfully damaging property	3	3	.....	.....	
Mischief.	1	1	.....	.....	
Trespass.	2	2	.....	.....	
Offences against public order—					
Carrying concealed and offensive weapons	3	3	.....	.....	
Offencives against religion and morals—					
Vagrancy	18	18	.....	.....	
Drunk and disorderly.	30	30	.....	.....	
Causing disturbance	9	9	.....	.....	
Swearing insulting and threatening language.	1	1	.....	.....	
Keeping house of ill fame	5	5	.....	.....	
Inmates house of ill fame	7	7	.....	.....	
Gambling	7	7	.....	.....	
Miscellaneous.	3	3	.....	.....	
Misleading justice—					
Perjury	2	2	.....	.....	
Corruption and Disobedience—					
Escaping from custody.	1	1	.....	.....	
Assaulting peace officer	1	1	.....	.....	Waiting trial last year
Offences against the Railway Act—					
Stealing rides.	1	.....	.....	1	
Breaking into car	2	.....	.....	2	
Mischief on railway.	1	1	.....	.....	
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	1	1	.....	.....	
Liquor in possession	1	1	.....	.....	
Offences against—					
Animals Contagious Disease Act.	1	1	.....	.....	
Militia Act	1	1	.....	.....	
Dominion Lands Act	2	2	.....	.....	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—					
Masters and servants	9	8	1	.....	
Game	11	11	.....	.....	
Hide and brand.	1	.....	1	.....	
Prairie fires.	6	5	1	.....	
Liquor license	3	3	.....	.....	
Insanity.	16	14	2	.....	9 sent to Brandon. 5 sent to Regina jail.
Stray animals	5	2	3	.....	
Pound.	5	4	1	.....	
Fence	6	5	1	.....	
Hawkers and pedlars	1	1	.....	.....	
Steam boiler	1	1	.....	.....	
Children's Protective Act	1	1	.....	.....	Girl sent to Regina Home.
Total.	300	246	40	14	

Total cases tried before Supreme Court or District Court:—

Number of cases	23
Number of convictions	16
Number of fines	4
Number of imprisonments	7
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary	3
Suspended sentence	2
Acquitted	5
Withdrawn by Crown prosecutor	2

The tabulated list of crime for the year shows a decided decrease in this district, compared with last year. It should be pointed out here that the list does not include cases tried under municipal bylaws and which are not brought under our observation. There are 70 cases of prairie fires less this year than last, and 33 less under the head of drunk and disorderly.

The murder case shown as waiting trial last year, the details of which were given in my last annual report, was disposed of by His Hon. Justice Johnstone at Moosejaw last November, and the accused Jas. McBride sentenced to life imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary. It will be recalled that McBride shot his father at their place near Gull lake during a drunken brawl a year ago. The two cases of rape shown last year as not disposed of were dismissed, the evidence not being conclusive.

For some years we have had to deal with some unnatural and unheard of crimes, but there is only one to record, that of a lad named Adolphus Armstrong, for committing an indecent assault on a mare. He was sentenced by His Hon. Justice Ouseley, to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary, and to receive ten lashes.

One of the perjury cases shown is that of one Livingstone, charged with making a false declaration while entering for a homestead at Swift Current, he having already entered for and proved up on one in Manitoba. The sentence in this case by His Hon. Judge Ouseley, was two years and six months in the Edmonton penitentiary.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the plentiful rains there were hardly any fires, only 6 cases being entered as against 75 last year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been furnished at the sittings of the Supreme and District courts held in the district. The guard-room here is the common jail for the district.

Customs.—Corporal Cutting, in charge of the Willow Creek detachment, acts as sub-collector of customs at that point.

INDIANS.

There are only a few non-treaty Indians in this neighbourhood, and they behave well and give no trouble.

DISTRIBUTION of strength on September 30, 1911.

Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Inspector and Adjutant.	Inspector and Quartermaster.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	Horses.				Dogs.
															Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.	
Maple Creek					1	1	1			2		3	4	12	11	8		19	
East End										1		1	1	3	2	2		4	
Gull Lake											1			1	2			2	
Herbert										1		1		2	2			2	
Notre Dame												1		1	1			1	
Swift Current										1		2		3	4	2		6	
Ten Mile										1		1	1	3	2	3		5	
Town Station												1		1	1			1	
Willow Creek											1	1	1	3	2	2		4	
Attached												4		4					
Total					1	1	1			6	2	15	7	33	27	17		44	

Montgomery's Landing, Saskatchewan Landing and Lac Pelletier detachments have been temporarily closed owing to shortage of men, but I hope to reopen them soon.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the paucity of men it has been absolutely impossible to get any drilling done.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Two men deserted and three were dismissed for cause; otherwise the conduct of the division has been good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good.

HORSES.

The division was furnished with five remounts last month, which were much needed. We could do with another two for saddle and two for team purposes.

TRANSPORT, SADDLERY, ETC.

We are well supplied with transport harness and saddlery, all of which is in good serviceable condition.

CANTEEN, READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The canteen has been practically closed during the last few months owing to the few men in barracks; just being opened by the secretary when required to dispose of any of the stock. It is in good financial standing. The reading and recreation room is in the same building, and is bright and comfortable. The illustrated papers are received regularly from Ottawa, and are much appreciated. A good piano, gramaphone and billiard table help much to enliven the place.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply has been sufficient, and the quality very good.

STORES.

The supply and quality has been good.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS.

Prisoners.

Total number confined in guard-room on September 30, 1910. 5
Total number received for twelve months ending September 30, 1911. Males, 101; females, 0.. 101
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1911.. 7
Daily average.. .. .. 9·5
Maximum number on any day.. 16
Minimum number on any day.. 3
Number awaiting trial.. 1
Number serving sentence.. 6
Number of lunatics received during the year, males, 3; no females.
Disposed of as follows: two sent to Brandon Asylum for the insane, and one discharged.

GENERAL.

The post is in the same state as reported last year as regards water supply and sewerage. There was correspondence about installing water in barracks from our well with a gasolene engine, and plans and specifications were submitted, but nothing has been done.

We would be very much handicapped in case of a fire, with the few men we have and the poor fire-fighting system, which consists of an old hand engine to pump water from well.

Coal oil lamps are still being used here. An electric lighting system is being installed in town, and it is hoped that wires will be extended to barracks, and the electric light put in.

The guard-room is far from being up-to-date; it is ill-ventilated and ill-lighted; no accommodation for females, and absolutely no facilities for washing or bathing.

The prisoners have been kept very busy all summer. A good garden was made for use of the division, and fenced. All the fences which have not been touched for the last ten years were repaired and new posts put in, and the whole whitewashed, giving the place a good bright appearance, besides being a great improvement to the post.

I am tearing all the old log buildings down. These were formerly used by artisans and for other purposes, and have been an eye-sore to the place for years.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. BEGIN, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'A' Division.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. A. McGIBBON, COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1911.

The Commissioner,

R.N.W.M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

In the early part of the season throughout the district there was every indication of a bumper crop, but, shortly before harvesting, some of the crops were hurt by frost and hail.

The land now under cultivation in this district is nearly double that of last year.

There are some cattle ranches north of Jackfish lake and other parts, and cattle are doing well and selling for high prices.

If the people north of here went more into cattle raising, they would do better, as they are losing money by keeping to grain.

A large number of settlers have gone into the southern district and the towns there have grown considerably, especially Wilkie and Kerrobert.

In the north, North Battleford has grown considerably. Large numbers of settlers have gone north and the country around French Man's Butte is all settled up.

Battleford has had a boom on, and a number of new buildings have gone up.

The Canadian Northern railway are now working on a branch from Prince Albert to Denholm.

The Grand Trunk Pacific have built a branch from Biggar southwest 100 miles of grade, and have started work on a branch from Battleford to Cutknife.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Total.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	
Offences against the person—									
Murder	4	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	4
" attempted	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Manslaughter	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Leaving holes ungarded	5	4	1	....	....	....	....	....	5
Threating to do bodily harm	7	6	1	....	....	....	....	....	7
Assault, common	84	66	18	....	1	1	....	....	85
" aggravated	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
" causing bodily harm	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
" with intent "	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Rape and attempted	2	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2
Carnal knowledge girl under 14	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Criminal neglect	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Seduction under promise of marriage	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1
Criminal nuisance	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Total.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	
Offences against property—									
Theft	99	61	36	2	1	1			100
Horse stealing	6	2	3	1	1				6
Cattle stealing	5		5						5
" wounding	5	3	2		1			1	6
Burglary	1	1							1
Fraud	2		2						2
Faise pretenses	25	12	11	2					25
Forgery and uttering	3	2	1						3
Robbery with violence	3	1	2						3
Receiving stolen property	1		1						1
Arson	1			1					1
Mischief	1			1					1
Cruelty to animals	3	2	1						3
Offences against public order—									
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1			2	1	1		3
Pointing fire arms	1	1							1
Having fire arms when arrested					2	1	1		2
Offences against religion and morals—									
Vagrancy	36	34	2		1	1			37
Drunk and disorderly	68	68							68
Causing disturbance	8	7	1						8
Keeping house of ill-fame	2	2							2
Inmate	1	1							1
Frequenter	8	8							8
Nuisance	1	1							1
Corruption and disobedience—									
Contempt of Court	2	2							2
Obstructing peace officer	2	1	1						2
Offences against the Railway Act—									
Destroying property	1	1							1
Offences against the Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians	12	9	3						12
Indians intoxicated	7	7							7
Intoxicated on Reserve	8	7	1						8
Liquor in possession	4	3	1						4
Offences against Militia Act—									
Neglecting to turn out to drill	5	4	1						5
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—									
Masters and servants	114	93	21						114
Game	11	10	1		1	1			12
Prairie and forest fire	30	25	5		1	1			31
Liquor license	5	4	1						5
Insanity	13	9	4						13
Horse breeders	7	7							7
Pound	13	11	2						13
Herd	3	1	2						3
Village	7	6	1						7
Livery	3	3							3
Fence					1	1			1
Public Works	14	14							14
Medical profession	1	1							1
Druggists	13	13							13
Public Health	2	2							2
Noxious weeds	2	2							2
Steam boilers	8	8							8
Motor and vehicles	24	24							24
Town bylaw	1	1							1
Dependent and neglected children	6	6							6
Boarding house	1	1							1
Total	716	569	138	9	11	8	3		727

SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial	32
Number of convictions	16
" fines	4
Sent to jail	4
Sent to penitentiary	5
Suspended sentence	3
Acquitted or charge withdrawn	15
Awaiting trial	1

The Canadian Pacific railway have built three branches out of Wilkie, one on east side of Tramping lake, and one to the west side, and one northwest into the Cutknife district.

The Biggar Battleford branch will not be completed this year. This is a Grand Trunk Pacific line and they have been working on it two years.

The Canadian Pacific railway are still working on the Macklin, Kerrobert and Outlook branch.

I am afraid that if we have a hard winter this year the question of fuel will be a serious one in some parts of the district, and I have warned all detachments to patrol and notify the settlers to get in fuel.

Kindersley and Alsask will be the worst off for fuel, as the Goose Lake line will be likely blocked up in winter, same as last season.

Some of the settlers in the south will not have money to purchase coal on account of losing their crops and wood cannot be got in the south.

I would recommend that the government get the Canadian Northern railway to ship in a good supply of coal to Alsask and Kindersley.

North of the Battle river I do not consider there will be any difficulty with regard to fuel on account of the numerous bluffs of timber.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Details of cases of importance.

J. M. Cumines, theft, forgery, uttering.—Case mentioned in last year's report. Cumines was released from the guard room here, a stay of proceedings having been given by the Attorney General's Department, Regina.

Daniel Reinheart, cattle stealing.—Case mentioned in last year's report. Case was dismissed.

Franz Mandl, murder.—This man was arrested on the 3rd August, 1910, at St. Walburg, and was committed for trial. He appeared before His Honour Mr. Justice Brown and jury and was acquitted.

The whole evidence was entirely circumstantial and the Crown had very little to work on. A knife was produced which was found in Mandl's shack and Dr. Charlton stated that the blood on the knife was human blood, and when cross-examined, showed how large corpuscles of the various animals would be when magnified. The accused on his own defence stated that he had used the knife to skin a muskrat, this being the one animal not mentioned by the prosecution.

John McDonough, theft from person.—Mentioned in last year's report. This man appeared before District Court Judge F. F. Forbes at Prince Albert on the 14th December, 1910, and pleaded guilty to the theft of money orders, gold watch and money from W. H. Flynn and was sentenced to two months hard labour in the Prince Albert jail.

Joe Robin, highway robbery.—On the evening of the 5th November an old man named E. Belanger left the Windsor hotel at Battleford to get his horse which he had left at a friend's house, he noticed that he was being followed, and he was attacked and robbed close to the house where he had left the horse.

He identified Robin and his partner Trainor, but Trainor was dismissed on the preliminary inquiry.

Robin was arrested in Prince Albert and brought back for trial and he was committed for trial on the 16th December, and was sentenced by Judge MacLean on the 10th February, to six years in the Edmonton penitentiary. It can be safely said that Robin is a man well out of the way, as his past record includes thefts in Manitoba, attempted murder and thefts in Saskatchewan.

A. Carson, attempted murder.—This man was committed for trial at Lloydminster on 25th November, and was found guilty of an assault causing actual bodily harm before Mr. Justice Harvey at Edmonton on the 21st February, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years at that place.

Jessie Wilson, murder.—On the 17th October, one Thomas Elmer Wilson was taken ill on the afternoon of the 17th October, 1910, and died the same night. The matter was investigated, and a coroners inquisition was also held, when it was found that the deceased had died from the effects of strychnine. Thomas Elmer Wilson it appears used tobacco and Mrs. Wilson, his sister-in-law, decided she would cure him of the pernicious habit, her cure being that she put some strychnine under his beafsteak at dinner on the 17th October. The stomach was sent to Regina for analysis and the result was that it contained strychnine. Mrs. Wilson admitted to her husband what she had done and also to the Revd. Mr. Moore of Swathmore. She also informed Corporal Smith that she had thrown the poison bottle out, this was found by him and is now in possession of the clerk of the Court as an exhibit.

She was committed for trial on the 8th November by F. J. A. Demers, Esq., J. P., and was afterwards sent to the Prince Albert jail. She was brought back here for trial during the year, but the trial was not held as some of the witnesses for the defence would not be able to come in time. She was again sent back to the Prince Albert jail where she is at present, and I expect she will be tried at the sitting of the Supreme Court which takes place here in November.

There are a large number of witnesses in this case, and she admitted to at least four as to giving the strychnine to cure the tobacco habit.

I have no doubt the defence will be to prove that she is not sane, and also suffers from religious mania.

Mary Johnson, arson.—Was committed for trial on the 3rd August and released on bail. The facts of the case are that a fire took place in a house occupied by the Johnsons, and afterwards they claimed the insurance, but made a mistake in the value of the various articles destroyed, and the Insurance Company became suspicious and handed it over to us for investigation.

There were four separate and distinct fires in the house and none of them were connected, no trace of the fire having run under the floor or in the ceiling. One fire was behind a door, another under a bed, another behind the piano, and one in the kitchen.

R. J. Buller, false pretenses.—The facts of this case are that R. J. Buller sold a stallion to one M. Girtz, stating that the stallion was a certain age, afterwards it was discovered that the animal's teeth had been doctored and that the pedigree had also been altered. He was committed for trial on August 28.

Hugo Rossback, attempted murder.—Hugo Rossback reported to Corpl. Turvey at Macklin that he had had a row with two men named Ternieden and Allmendinger, that they had attacked him with a hoe and plough share, and he in self-defence got a gun and fired at them, hitting Ternieden.

On investigation it was found that the shooting was not done as stated by the accused in self-defence, but was done when the men were leaving the place. He was committed for trial on August 21.

He appeared before His Honour Mr. Justice Lamont and jury at Saskatoon on September 27, and was found guilty of an aggravated assault and was sentenced to two years in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Joe. Allard, burglary.—This man was sentenced by Judge MacLean to 18 months hard labour in the Prince Albert jail on July 7, for breaking into Leeder's wholesale liquor store in Battleford, and stealing a quantity of liquor.

During the month of June, Allard went to one of the hotels in town on a Saturday night and tried to purchase liquor but was unable to do so, so as he passed Leeder's wholesale liquor store, he smashed a window and took six bottles, then he went to a friend's house where he treated him to some of the stolen liquor. His friend hearing about the burglary kept the bottle they emptied, and when the police took the matter in hand, gave it to them.

Before Allard was arrested, or even suspected of the crime, he engaged a lawyer to defend him, and his lawyer naturally wishing to know what the charge was against his client, phoned to the barracks, where he was informed that no information was laid against Allard.

John Daniels, horse stealing.—Was arrested at North Battleford in July and committed for trial, and on September 19 appeared before Judge MacLean and was released on suspended sentence.

The facts of the case are that John Daniels came to town with his step daughter Betsey Kennedy (squaw) to spend the treaty money they had, Daniels saw a good opportunity to sell one of Betsey's ponies, so he disposed of it for $75. A few days afterwards his step daughter was in North Battleford and she recognized her pony being driven by a white man, a search warrant was obtained and the pony placed in our care until the trial. Daniels is a well known character in the district, and has done various terms of imprisonment in the guard room and in the Prince Albert jail, but leniency was given on account of the man's age.

Gordon Doner, murder.—On September 23, one Francois Belock was taken from the King George hotel to the cells in the fire hall at Battleford. George Doner, night porter having informed the town constable, that he and one McLaren had taken the man out of the hotel on account of him causing a disturbance and vomitting on the office floor, that they had got him a short way but were unable to get him any further. The town constable went with him and found McLaren supporting Belock near the hotel, and with McLaren's assistance he took Belock to the fire hall and they partially undressed him and placed him in a cell. Next day he tried to waken the man to give him something to eat and later in the day called in Dr. Miller, who stated that Belock had the appearance of a man being on a big drunk and just to let him sleep. On Monday morning September 25, the town constable went to look at Belock and found he had died during the night.

An inquest was held, and the result of the postmortem was that Belock had died from the effects of a fractured skull.

Gordon Doner, who was night porter in the hotel told one of the boarders the following morning that, he had had a drunk man behind the counter and that he had given him such a kick as had nearly lifted him out of the place. The autopsy showed no bruises on the body save the fractured skull.

An information was laid against Gordon Doner charging him with the murder of Belock, and he was arrested and brought before a justice of the peace and remanded for eight days.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.
Battleford	1		3		1	9	3	17	22
Alsask						1		1	1
Biggar					1			1	1
Kerrobert						1		1	1
Kindersley				1		1		2	2
Lashburn						1		1	1
Lloydminster					1	1		2	2
Macklin					1			1	1
Meota						1		1	1
Onion Lake					1			1	2
Paynton						1		1	1
Radisson						1		1	1
Unity						1		1	1
Wilkie		1			1	2		4	4
Special Duty		1				1		2	
G. T. P. Camp						1		1	1
Total	1	2	3	1	6	22	3	38	42

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The settlers are getting more careful regarding prairie fires now and fires have not been as numerous in the district during the past year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Interior.—Help has been given from time to time to the Immigration department.

Indian.—An escort was sent to Meadow lake with the Indian agent on the treaty payments.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied to the Supreme and District courts, and police courts where criminal cases were held; escorts furnished to prisoners for the courts; to the Prince Albert jail, Edmonton penitentiary, also lunatics to Brandon; serving subpœnas for the Supreme Court.

Agriculture (Provinces).—Hunting up owners who had not enrolled their stallions in compliance with the statute.

Inquiring into and reporting upon cases of destitution amongst settlers. Most of these cases were owing to sickness.

Neglected and Dependent Children.—Assistance was given to this department in regard to some children, and they were escorted to places where homes had been found for them.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Men were drilled weekly with all arms, and on detachments when inspected.
The annual revolver practice was started in September.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There were a few cases of drunkenness, but, on the whole, the conduct of the division has been good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good.

The body of Reg. No 4888, Constable A. R. Vincent, who was drowned near Wilkie on September 26, 1910, was recovered in May, 1911.

HORSES.

During the year the horses were inspected by Inspector Burnett, V.S., and Inspector Sweetapple, V.S.

The mileage for the year was 135,313.

One horse was cast and sold, three horses died, four horses were received from Regina.

The detachments south of here seem to use up a good number of horses, owing principally to the long distances to be patrolled.

STATE OF INDIANS.

There was no trouble with the Indians. There were two tea dances one at the Eagle Hills and one at Meadow lake. A constable attended each dance.

The number of cases of drunkenness amongst the Indians was not as large as that of the previous year.

PROMOTIONS IN DIVISION.

Sergt. Major Shoebotham and Sergt. French were promoted to inspectors.
Sergt. Jackson, Wm. C., to staff sergeant.
Constables Cadiz, Smith and O'Keefe to corporals.

TRANSPORT HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Transport in good repair. Harness in good repair. Twelve saddles were received during the year. Four old ones are unfit for work.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen in this post, one not being required.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The room is well supplied with papers, a library is kept up by subscription. The billiard table is in good order.

STORES.

The groceries are supplied by the Hudson Bay Company, Winnipeg. Butter is got from Humboldt and other stores purchased locally.

BUILDINGS.

The concert hall, stable, hospital and surgeon's quarters require repairing. New tank house with tank and room for fire engine required. Also, a coal shed should be built.

The two officers quarters are very old, one having been built in 1876. I do not consider them fit for further residence. I would recommend two new buildings for officers' quarters.

WATER SUPPLY.

As the town is getting in water works I would recommend the same for the barracks for many reasons, most important for sanitary conditions and fire protection.

GENERAL.

Inspector Demers inspects the detachments north, east and west of here monthly.

Inspector Genereux is located at Wilkie, and has charge of all the detachments in the southern district and inspects them monthly.

Parties shooting game out of season cannot be got at as they use motors, and it is impossible to get them in all cases.

The division was inspected by Asst. Commissioner Wood.

I have received the loyal support of the officers, non-com. officers and men of this division.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. McGIBBON, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'C' Division.

'C' DIVISION.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD,

The Officer Commanding 'C' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Battleford.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'C' Division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1911.

Nine prisoners were confined at the beginning of the year and 126 were admitted, making a total of 135.

The prisoners were classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites	81
Chinese	1
Half-breeds	22
Indians	9
Lunatics	5
Negroes	1
Total	119
Females—	
Whites	3
Negroes	1
Half-breeds	1
Indians	1
Lunatics	1
Total	7

The female lunatic, Annie Long, was brought in from Waseca, on August 26, in a very weak condition and ordered by the doctor to hospital, where she died on August 28, 1911.

Number of prisoners received in—	
October	10
November	13
December	9

January	9
February	5
March	2
April	12
May	7
June	10
July	13
August	20
September	16
Total	126

The daily average number of prisoners was	8
The monthly average of prisoners was	10·5
The maximum number in any day was, September 4	21
Minimum number in any day was, March 24	2
The monthly maximum of prisoners received was in the month of August	20
The monthly minimum of prisoners received was in the month of March	2

Prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males sent to Prince Albert jail	2
Time expired	55
Sent to Brandon	5
" Alberta penitentiary	1
" Saskatchewan penitentiary	1
Fines paid, cases dismissed or otherwise	36
Released on bail	13
To British Columbia for trial	2
Total	115
Prisoners in guard-room at midnight, September 30, 1911	13

Females—

Sent to Prince Albert jail	3
Fines paid	1
Cases dismissed	2
Died, lunatic	1
Total	7
In guard-room midnight September 30, 1911	Nil.

(Sgd.) L. O'KEEFE, *Corpl.*,
Reg. No. 739. *Provost.*

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE, COMMANDING REGINA DISTRICT.

REGINA, October 24, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of Regina district for the year ending September 30, 1911. I took over command of this district from Supt. W. H. Routledge on November 10, 1910.

The district is divided into 12 sub-districts, two of which are under the command of officers, the remaining 10 being in charge of non-commissioned officers. These sub-districts at present consist of 46 detachments, one having been closed temporarily during the year.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The progress in every way throughout the district has been great during the past year. The acreage under crop has largely increased; 20 per cent throughout the district would, I think, be a conservative estimate. In addition, large tracts have been broken for next year's seeding; the yield of all kinds of grain will be at least double that of last year. In many places it will much exceed this but in others the crops have not turned out as well as anticipated in the early part of the year, thus reducing the average increase. There are various causes for this, too much rain in some parts and hail in others did considerable damage; the quality of the grain was also lowered in some localities by frost and continued wet weather. On the whole, however, the farmers are well satisfied. Mixed farming is being more attended to, a matter of congratulation, as if one thing fails, the farmer has others to pull him through.

In Elbow sub-district the approximate value of buildings erected within a 15 mile radius of the town of Elbow is $175,000. Business has been prosperous. About 400 new settlers, principally English and Americans, have located in this sub-district. Local telephone systems are being installed in the towns and the government has been petitioned to build another long distance telephone line, that between Moosejaw and Outlook being insufficient for the work. Around Regina, Moosomin, Wolseley, Lanigan, Arcola and Estevan, the increase in the number of settlers has been comparatively small as there is but little free land to be taken up. Those coming in have chiefly purchased improved farms and have mostly come in from the United States. As a rule they prove good settlers.

The general state of the Yorkton sub-district has been one of prosperity despite the fact that this season has not been a very good one for crops. Too wet weather during the summer has made the harvest later than usual and at the time of writing fully one-third of the crop remains standing. As regards the acreage sown there is an increase of about 30 per cent over last year. In Yorkton a new up-to-date electric plant was put into operation this spring and besides many new fine private residences, the Grand Trunk Pacific have erected a new depot. The International Harvester Co. of America have made the town of Yorkton their headquarters for the northeast part of this province and have erected a modern warehouse costing around $65,000. In Bredenbury and Wynyard (both divisional points on the Canadian Pacific railway, Winnipeg-Edmonton line) there has been a lot of building activity, the former being now quite a good sized town where a year ago there were only a couple of houses.

Regina district is being rapidly populated, several new towns have sprung into existence during the year, among which may be mentioned the following: Conquest, Milden, Macourie and Bounty on the Canadian Pacific railway and Canadian Northern lines west of the Saskatchewan river. Imperial and Liberty and one or two others on the Craven-Colonsay branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. Khedive, Amulet, Pangman and Ogema on the new Canadian Pacific railway branch, all west of Estevan. All these are being rapidly built up. Elsewhere throughout the district townsites have been laid out on the proposed lines of railway.

Railway construction throughout the Province of Saskatchewan and more especially in the Regina district has made phenomenal strides during the year and already there is a regular network of steel surrounding the capital city. Following is a list of new lines completed and ones under construction by the various railway companies: The Canadian Pacific have completed the cut-off between Regina and Bulyea. This will prove a great boon to the travelling public as the long trip to Manitoba and up the Kirkella Canadian Pacific railway branch or via Saskatoon to reach points on this line directly north of Regina will thus be avoided. I am informed that it is the intention of the company to extend this line south to the International boundary. The Canadian Pacific railway have bought and paid for the right of way between Esterhazy and Bradenbury but has done nothing more towards building the line. There is also a projected loop line from Tantallon and Dysart passing through the Qu'Appelle Valley. Canadian Pacific railway are also building a line west from Ogema and expect to have 25 miles completed this fall.

The Grand Trunk Pacific have completed the laying of steel on their new branch between Melville and Regina, and already several excursions have been run to Fort Qu'Appelle. Owing to this line not yet being properly graded at present the only train running is a mixed train once or twice a week, but it is hoped to run a passenger train at least every other day before the freeze-up. The Grand Trunk Pacific is constructing a line from Young, crossing the Canadian Pacific railway west of Viscount, in the Lanigan subdistrict, to run into Prince Albert.

The Canadian Northern railway line from De Lisle has now been graded to within four miles of the river and speculation is rife as to whether this line will cross the Saskatchewan at Northlands or at the Elbow, twenty miles away. The Canadian Northern railway have been laying steel and ballasting on their line from Thunder Hill west as far as Priceville (north of Buchanan), and from Stornaway up to a junction with the main line, six miles east of Canora. The Maryfield-Lethbridge line for this company is under construction southwest of Yellowgrass. It is probable also that a line will be run across from Estevan to the Reston and Wolseley line, north and south. This would be of great benefit to the settlers in the Graytown district, giving them a nearer market and they would be able to get coal to better advantage. There is little doubt that next year many of the above lines will be ready for operation.

Flax has been largely sown and has yielded in most districts a liberal crop. Settlers from the United States are the principal growers of this, and claim it pays better than wheat.

The new Canadian Pacific railway bridge across the Saskatchewan river at Outlook is progressing well.

Stocks of all kinds have been fetching big prices and many big cattlemen have been tempted to sell their cattle. The chief reason for this is that the land is almost all settled upon and cattle cannot be turned loose to roam as formerly.

The growth of the cities of Regina and Moosejaw especially has been phenomenal and new towns are springing up in every direction throughout the district. Regina has now got a good water supply. The first street cars ran in Regina at

the end of August, in time for the Dominion exhibition held there from the 31st of that month to the 12th of September. This was a huge success, drawing crowds from far and near. The population of Regina is now given as 32,000.

The street railway is now an established fact in Moosejaw also.

The contingent of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police which was sent to the Coronation of their Gracious Majesties King George and Queen Mary, took a number of men and horses from the district. This entailed a great deal of extra work upon those remaining. The great increase of population and the rapid growth of the older towns, with the numerous new ones coming into existence, has increased the necessity for a greater number of men. Applications are being received continually for detachments to be placed in these towns, but with the few men at our command it is impossible to comply with the requests. Where we have one man on a detachment we should have two, and in the few places which now have two, there should be three or four men. Our men, to do the work required of them, should be able to be in three or four places at one time.

SUMMARY of cases before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial	99
Number of convictions	58
Number of fines	3
Sent to jail	30
Sent to penitentiary	17
Let go on suspended sentence	8
Acquitted or charges withdrawn	30
Remanded in custody	5
Awaiting trial	3
Honourably acquitted	1
*Did not appear and bail estreated	2

* E. T. Cook, false pretenses.
* John Feltis, illicit connection.

CRIME.

SUMMARY of the cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the Twelve months ending September 30, 1911.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	1		1	
" attempted	2	1	1	
Threatening to kill	1	1		
" to shoot	1	1		
Shooting with intent	3	3		
Wounding	1	1		
Threatening to do bodily harm	5	4	1	
Assault, common	374	306	68	
" aggravated	4	3	1	
" causing bodily harm	22	18	4	
" indecent	10	8	2	
Rape and attempted rape	11	3	8	
Attempted suicide	3	2	1	
Blackmail	2	1	1	
Bigamy	3	3		
Abduction	5	4		1
Aiding in abduction	1			1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	6	4	1	1
Non-support of wife and family	4	3	1	
Child desertion	3	3		
Intimidation	8	6	2	
Libel	2	1		1
Sending threatening letter	2		2	
Unlawfully administering noxious drugs	1		1	
Neglecting to bury dead infant	1			1
Miscellaneous	5	5		
Offences against the property—				
Theft	310	255	55	
" from person	1		1	
" from H. M. Mails	2	2		
" by juvenile	1	1		
Juvenile offenders	2	2		
Cattle stealing	15	6	8	1
Horse stealing	12	3	7	2
Shooting or wounding cattle	4	4		
Cruelty to animals	45	35	10	
House and shop-breaking	11	5	4	2
" " (juveniles)	3	3		
Burglary	4	4		
Fraud	6	2	4	
False pretenses	55	28	25	2
Forgery	25	16	7	2
Embezzlement	2	1	1	
Robbery with violence	1			
Receiving stolen property	5	1	4	
Arson	1		1	
Mischief	26	19	7	
Killing or wounding dogs	5	3	2	
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed and offensive arms	15	14	1	
Pointing firearms	4	4		
Discharging firearms	1	1		
Revolver in possession when arrested	5	5		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	218	214	4	
Drunk and disorderly	318	308	10	
Causing disturbance	27	23	4	
Swearing and insulting language	19	17	2	
Indecent acts	3	3		
" exposure	1	1		
" exhibition	3			

SUMMARY of the cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District, &c.—*Continued.*

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Waiting trial.
Breach of peace	1	1		
Buggery	1	1		
Incest	3	1	2	
Seduction	2		2	
Keeper, house of ill-fame	4	4		
Frequenters, house of ill-fame	4	4		
Prostitution	2	2		
Keeping gaming houses	1	1		
Frequenters, gaming house	1	1		
Gambling	7	7		
Nuisance	10	8	2	
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	10	7	3	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Disobeying summons	1	1		
Contempt of court	4	4		
Escaping from custody	5	3	2	
Obstructing peace officers	8	6	2	
Assaulting peace officers	11	10	1	
Resisting arrest	2	2		
Sending indecent post cards through the mail	2	2		
Attempting bribery	1	1		
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	36	35	1	
Trespassing on railway	15	14	1	
Placing obstruction on railway				
Offences against Custom Act—				
Smuggling	4	4		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	58	56	2	
Indians intoxicated	5	5		
Intoxicated on reserve	22	22		
Trespassing on reserve	4	4		
Liquor in possession	5	5		
Liquor on reserve	4	3	1	
Offences against Animals Contagious Disease Act	3	3		
Offences against Lord's Day Act	2	2		
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants	285	265	20	
Game ordinance	66	63	3	
Hide and brand ordinance	2	2		
Prairie fire ordinance	130	120	10	
Liquor license ordinance	144	137	7	
Insanity	65	61	4	
Horse breeders' ordinance	28	28		
Stray animals ordinance	25	23	2	
Pound ordinance	31	29	2	
Herd ordinance	1		1	
Village Ordinance	4	4		
Livery stable ordinance	3	3		
Medical profession	14	14		
Veterinary surgeons	4	3	1	
Engineers	4	4		
Public health	15	13	2	
School Act	5	5		
Hawkers and pedlars	3	3		
Noxious weeds	5	5		
Steam boiler Act	14	13	1	
Motor vehicles ordinance	22	22		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Totals	2,745	2,403	327	15

The following table gives a comparative statement of the crimes in the Regina district from 1904 to the year ending September 30, ultimo.

——	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909. (11 mos.)	1910.	1911.
Cases entered	1,591	1,620	2,021	2,438	2,542	2,271	3,462	2,745
Convictions	1,344	1,362	1,751	2,228	2,326	2,101	3,090	2,403
Dismissals or withdrawn	231	246	250	186	190	154	355	327
Waiting trial	16	12	20	24	26	16	14	15

One man, on charge of murder, not yet arrested.

This will bring the 'Waiting trial' column for 1911 up to 16 cases.

The following remarks in connection with some of the more serious cases dealt with may be of interest:—

Joseph Dumont and MacMorine, theft of about $900 from a halfbreed woman named Genevieve Leveille.—On February 14 the above-named appeared before Inspector Richards at Wood Mountain and were committed for trial on the afore-mentioned charge. They were arraigned on Feburary 21 last, at Moosejaw before His Honour Judge Ousley and pleaded 'guilty.' Each was sentenced to 6 years in the Edmonton penitentiary. The most of the stolen money was recovered and returned to the woman Leveille.

J. Voss, forgery.—This man was arrested in Winnipeg by the city police there and brought back to Regina by Corporal Tupper where he was committed for trial on March 25, 1911, and later pleaded 'guilty' on eight charges of forging and uttering in the Arcola district. He was sentenced by His Honour Judge Hannon to 3 years in the penitentiary at Edmonton.

Harry Clark, safe-blowing at Govan.—This man was arrested in December, 1910, for blowing a safe at Govan in the Lanigan sub-district and committed for trial. He appeared before Judge Johnstone in the Supreme Court in January, found 'guilty' and given 15 years in the Alberta penitentiary. Inspector Newson was detailed to investigate this case. During the course of the judge's remarks he commented on the splendid way in which the depositions in this case had been rendered and stated that it was the finest case of circumstantial evidence he ever had before him. Mr. Ross, the agent for the Attorney General, concurred with the judge and remarked that great credit was due to those who had made the investigations and sent in the depositions.

Emile Oscar Peugnet, murder of Adelaide Warnier in France.—This man was arrested near Willow Bunch shortly after Christmas, 1910, charged with the murder of a woman in France. He appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands, extradition judge, on February 25, 1910, and was remanded in custody in the Regina Royal Northwest Mounted Police guard-room pending the production of further evidence by the French government. Peugnet was remanded from time to time and finally on the non-production of sufficient evidence by the French authorities he was released from custody.

Charles Winfield alias Kid Trailer, theft of horse from Miss Edith Mackenzie.—This man, who was extradited from the United States the latter end of the winter, was arraigned at the sittings of the Supreme Court and was given two years with hard labour in the new Provincial penitentiary in Prince Albert. Trailer was no doubt guilty and richly deserved the punishment meted out to him. Sergt. Quayle conducted the extradition proceedings in the United States.

A. B. Rowe, theft of money on C.P.R. coach.—This man was accused of some smart work on the C.P.R. train at Broadview. A man travelling through claimed that Rowe had got on the train at Broadview and had wanted to change small bills for larger ones. His offer was accepted and he was handed large bills to the extent of $40, for which he gave in the first place $39; on the other party counting it over and bringing the mistake to Rowe's attention, the money was handed back to him. Rowe then apparently handed back the same money with another dollar added and left the train immediately after and on the victim again counting the money, he had only five one dollar bills and $1 in silver. Rowe was arrested by Constable Reames at Whitewood, and on the 3rd of January was taken before his honour Judge Farrel for election. He elected to be tried summarily, and on February 3rd he was awarded 2 years less one day with hard labour in the common jail at Moosomin.

Fred Whitford, horse theft.—This man was arrested on April 12th at Willow Bunch by Inspector Richards for theft of a horse in 1907, and committed for trial. On being arraigned at the District Court before Judge Hannon on the 22nd of May, he pleaded 'guilty,' and was given two years in the Prince Albert penitentiary with hard labour.

Walter T. Ross, theft of notes, forgery, &c.—After a search lasting upwards of two years, this man, one time member of the R.N.W.M. Police and Sheriff in the Yorkton District, was arrested in England by the New Scotland Yard authorities, being wanted in the Yorkton district on several charges of forgery of lien notes, &c. Inspector Junget was detailed to go to the old country for this prisoner, who was handed over to him under the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders' Act, to be brought to this province to stand his trial.

On June 14th, 1911, Inspector Junget and Constable Joy, who had been sent to Montreal to assist in the journey from that city to Yorkton, arrived at the latter place with prisoner, Ross.

On Friday June 23rd, the accused who had already been committed on four charges of forgery, was arraigned before W. P. Hopkins, J.P., on five other charges of forgery of lien notes with fictitious signatures, the value of these notes being nearly $4,000. J. H. Parker appeared for the Crown, and the prisoner was defended by W. R. Parsons. Ross did not put in any defence and the justice committed him to stand his trial in December next. Application was made for bail but was refused. Owing to the importance of this case, the prisoner was removed to the common jail at Moosomin.

Clarence T. West, train crook and short change artist.—"In sentencing you as I do to seven years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert penitentiary, I would say that the short-change crime is one to which a stop will have to be put. In my opinion it is a heinous offence to rob comparatively poor men of almost all they have."

With these words, Judge Johnstone, on Thursday, the 28th September, sent to prison one of the most determined criminals that has ever appeared before a Judge of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, Clarence T. West.

From the evidence it was shown that West had 'short-changed' two men named Hoyer and Langford respectively. His mode of procedure seemed to be the same in both cases. He invariably approached strangers on the trains, asked them for big bills in return for small with the excuse that he wanted to send money away in a letter. He carefully counted out the sums required in real money, and then by quick work left the victim with but a few dollars. On the occasion of robbing the two private prosecutors, however, it was unfortunate for West that Superintendent Duval of the Canadian Pacific Railway happened to have his private car attached to the rear of the train. After obtaining the money from the two men above men-

tioned, West made tracks for the rear of the train, a short distance east of Regina and jumped. Mr. Duval noticed him and telegraphed a statement and description to Regina.

Constable Turner, attached to the town station, immediately saddled up and made tracks for the outskirts of the city, and meeting West, effected his arrest. In the evidence adduced respecting the succeeding events, it was shown that a perfunctory search revealed a large number of bills on West. After his removal to the jail several pieces of torn paper were found in his cell and after piecing them together proved to be a baggage check. Obtaining West's baggage by means of this check, the suit of clothes, in which he was attired when on the train, was found. A more complete search of West was made at the jail with the result that sewn in his underclothes was found a file about five and a half inches long and half an inch wide.

One of the principal witnesses for the Crown was a coloured convict by the name of Harry Simmons. This man is serving a term of six months for aiding and abetting West. According to his evidence he wrote two letters at the request of West to the private prosecutors, offering each of them $100 if they would not appear at the trial. He was given instructions by West while at the jail, and after his release wrote the letters which caused his apprehension by the police and a term of imprisonment.

I may say that since the arrest, committal for trial and conviction of this man West there has not been one case of short-changing reported to the police. It is to be hoped that his punishment will prove a deterrent to this sort of work.

The following is a list of the deaths (accidental and by suicide) which have been investigated by the members of this force in this district during the year ending September 30, 1911.

Accidental	90
By suicide	16
Total	106

This is an increase of 43 over the past year.

FOREST AND PRAIRIE FIRES.

A considerable number of prairie fires have occurred through carelessness in burning off stubble, &c., and in preparation for ploughing. In nearly every case the guilty parties have been convicted and in addition to the payment of fines, have made good the losses occasioned.

On the whole, there have been but few fires in the Wood Mountain district as compared with previous years and this holds good also in most of the Regina district, this being attributable to the fact that the people have been more careful and the country getting ploughed up; also to a certain amount of fire guarding being done by the settlers outside of and in local improvement districts, in addition to the fire-guarding done by the provincial government each year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Orderlies have been provided for the Supreme and District courts. Coroners and magistrates have been given required assistance.

In all cases, where required, particulars of property of deceased persons have been supplied to the public administrators.

Cases of destitution have been reported to the Commissioner of Public Health Regina, and authorized relief issued.

Patients have been escorted to the asylum at Brandon.

Evidence necessary for prosecutions under the liquor license ordinance has been collected and prosecutions have been conducted by the officials of the department.

Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts and to the jails at Regina, Moosomin and Yorkton and the provincial penitentiaries at Edmonton and Prince Albert.

Assistance has been rendered to the Customs and Immigration departments as follows:—

The detachment at Wood Mountain attends to the customs work of a large tract of country.

Big Muddy and Wood Mountain detachments are still out-ports and under the survey of Moosejaw. The work at Wood Mountain is handled by the police; that at Big Muddy by the government Veterinary stock inspector.

The following will show the statistics of the work performed at the out-port of Wood Mountain.

Number of let passes issued	150
Number of persons covered by let pass	241
Number of animals covered by let pass, horses	489
Number of animals covered by let pass, oxen	2
Number of animals covered by let pass, sheep	2,371
Number of entries for duty	56
Number of animals for duty—Horses and cattle	479
Number of animals for duty—Sheep	7,327
Number of animals for duty—Poultry	20
Amount of duty collected	$9,519.30
Number of free settlers entries	16
Number of animals on free settlers entries	144

Inspector Richards, in command of the Wood Mountain sub-district, is of the opinion that it would be well if the Customs Department had a preventive officer along that stretch of boundary in addition to the preventive furnished by the police.

Indian Department.—Escorts were provided at the various treaty payments on the reserves in this district and a large number of convictions have been obtained under the Indian Act against Indians for having liquor in possession, drunkenness, &c.

Treaty payments were made to the Indians of Piapot's reserve and the Crooked Lake agency, about the middle of July. Sergt. Joyce, of the Moosomin detachment and two constables sent from Depot, Constable Jerron and Rowe, were present at the payment. There was no trouble. A couple of suspicious looking half-breeds and one white man were ordered off the reserve at the request of Mr. Nicholls, Indian agent. At the conclusion of the payment the red men were permitted to indulge in their usual sports. There was no sign of liquor and Mr. Nicholls stated that the presence of the Mounted Police had a very soothing effect on the Indians.

In the month of June the Indians of the Ochapowaee reserve made an attempt to hold a sun dance. About seven families from other reserves in Canada and four families from the American side were present. Mr. Miller, the Indian agent for this reserve telephoned Sergt. Joyce of the Moosomin detachment stating that the Indians insisted on holding this dance and requested that this n.c.o. go to his assistance. Sergt. Joyce arrived at the reserve on the 15th of June and found that the redmen were in the midst of preparations for the holding of the dance. Sergt. Joyce warned the Indians that this was against the laws of Canada and that they must abandon the idea of holding the dance. After considerable parleying they decided to take his advice and accordingly they broke camp and returned to their work.

It would appear that some of the Indians who visited Ottawa last winter misinterpreted what was told them there; consequently, they believed that they were acting within the limits of the law by having this dance.

A copy of Sergt. Joyce's report re this affair was forwarded to the Secretary, Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, and that gentleman replied with commendation for the work done by this n.c. officer in aiding the Indian agent on this occasion.

Department of Public Works.—Some assistance has been given towards protecting the Government Telegraph Lines in Wood Mountain district; reports being made to the officials when the lines were out of order and in preventing damage to such telegraph lines.

There were five cases of children having strayed from home. In all cases no trace could be got of them although the country for miles around was searched by large posses of men acting under the police.

Had we trained dogs such as are used largely in Great Britain, the United States and Europe the children could, doubtless, have been tracked and the bodies found even if life was extinct.

In cases of burglary, &c., if dogs were available to put on the track within a few hours after the occurrence, there is no doubt regarding the assistance which would be rendered in locating the guilty parties. A good piece of work was done in locating the safe-blower at Govan last winter but dogs would have made this work much easier.

The only jail now in our charge outside of the Regina guard room is the Yorkton guard room, which is in very poor condition and quite unfitted for our requrements.

The following is Inspector's Junget's report of the Yorkton guard room for the year:—

YORKTON GUARD ROOM, September 30, 1911.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Yorkton guard room for the twelve months ended September 30, 1911.

Prisoners in cells, midnight, Sept. 30, 1910	6
Received during 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1911	122
Discharged during same period	121
Remaining in cells, midnight, Sept. 30, 1911	7

The following is a classification of the prisoners received in the guard room.

Males.

White	98
Indians	14
Half-breeds	5

Females.

White	4
Black	1
Total	122

The monthly admittances were as under:—

October, 1910	7
November, 1910	17
December, 1910	8
January, 1911	5
February, 1911	4
March, 1911	15
April, 1911	11
May, 1911	13
June, 1911	8
July, 1911	12
August, 1911	10
September, 1911	12
Total	122

The 121 prisoners discharged from the guard room were disposed of as follows:—

Males.

Released, time expired	40
Sent to Moosomin jail	3
Sent to Portage La Prairie industrial school	4
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary	2
Sent to Brandon asylum	14
Sent to Selkirk asylum	1
Sent to Kamsack for trial	1
Lunatics handed over to relatives	1
Lunatics discharged as sane	1
Released on payment of fine	29
Released on suspended sentence	2
Released on writ of Habeas Corpus	1
Acquitted	4
Bailed out	8
Released and ordered to leave town	2
Released on stay of proceedings	3
Total	116

Females.

Sent to Prince Albert penitentiary	1
Sent to Brandon asylum	3
Released on payment of fine	1

Females	5
Males	116
Total	121

The monthly average number of prisoners	18·6
The monthly maximum of prisoners received	18
The monthly minimum of prisoners received	4
The maximum number of prisoners in one day	16
The minimum number of prisoners in one day	2
The average daily number has been	8·7

The following schedule shows the crime under which prisoners passing through this guard room were doing time or were charged with.

Males.

Crime.	Number.
Assault, common	7
" indecent	1
Bigamy	4
Breaking jail	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	1
Carrying concealed weapons	1
Cattle maiming	1
Drunk and disorderly	19
False pretenses	1
Forgery	4
Game Act, contravention of	1
Indian Act, offences against	15
Lunacy	17
Masters and Servants Act, Contravention of	1
Neglect to provide necessaries of life	1
Neglected Children's Act	1
Perjury	4
Pointing revolver	1
Receiving stolen goods	1
Shop-breaking	2
Theft	27
Vagrancy	4
Wife-beating	1
Wounding	1

Females.

Abandoning child	1
Lunacy	3
Vagrancy	1
Total	122

The number of prisoners who have served sentences during the year, or who are now doing so, is 45, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Number.	Average Length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Bigamy	2	3½	.....
Drunk and disorderly	3	1	20
Forgery	2	2	15
Game act, contra of	1	1	.....
Indian act, offences against	15	2	16
Masters and servants act, contra of	1	.....	21
Theft	18	2	.....
Vagrancy	2	2	.....
Wife beating	1	1	.....
Total	45	.....	.....

GENERAL REMARKS.

This guard room, (the property of the Provincial government) consisting as it does of eight cells, is only considered for prisioners serving very short sentences, or committed for trial. It is very unsafe. We have no jail yard, and once outside the prisoners are in the open with bluffy country immediately around. Also, the cells are locked individually, which would undoubtedly mean a calamity in case of fire. As in the other police guard rooms, we have no proper accommodation for lunatics, especially female ones. They are a proper nuisance to the prisoners. The general health of the prisoners has been good, Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry having attended to same. With the exception of a very few breaches of discipline, the conduct of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHRISTEN JUNGET, *Insp.*,

Commanding Yorkton Sub-District.

Horses.

I would call your attention to the horses at present doing duty at the different detachments in this district. A number of them are getting old and are unfitted for further service. Some of them have been replaced by young horses but there are still several which should be replaced.

In concluding this report, I have to thank all members of the Force in Regina district for the hearty support given me during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE, *Supt.*,

Commanding Regina District.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. H. ROUTLEDGE, COMMANDING 'DEPOT' DIVISION, REGINA.

REGINA, SASK., October 13, 1911.

The Commissioner,
Royal North West Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the Annual Report of 'Depot' division, for the year ending September 30, 1911.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the year 121 recruits underwent training at the depot.

On the 1st February, 1911, the annual promotion instructional class for non-commissioned officers assembled, the class consisting of 27 members. The examinations commenced on the 24th April and were completed on the 29th April; Reg. No. 4767, Corporal O'Connell obtaining the highest marks.

A board of officers was detailed to conduct the written examinations, those in equitation, drill and field work generally were conducted by yourself.

The squadron selected to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King, assembled at this depot early in May and underwent training until its departuer for England on the 20th of May.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The new officers quarters at the north-east corner of the barrack square was completed late in the season, and considerable work has been done in grading and otherwise laying out the grounds about the building ready for lawn seeding next spring.

It was hoped that the work of brick veneering and re-shingling the north and south barrack blocks would have been carried out this year, it being urgently needed to make the men's quarters habitable during the winter months, and I trust the matter will receive early consideration next season.

Concrete floors are necessary in the basements of the barrack blocks, as at present they are very damp.

The estimated cost for the work of brick veneering and re-shingling is moderate, and the expenditure would place the buildings in shape for many years.

The furnaces under the barrack blocks are now being overhauled and several will have to be replaced as they are worn out.

New double windows should be provided for the men's quarters, those now in use being old and badly warped.

The old building between the commissioner's new residence and the surgeon's quarters has been removed, and I trust it will be possible to pull down the present unsightly old house used as an officers' mess before the winter sets in. When this has been done and the grading completed, the east side of the square will present a fine appearance.

A new sidewalk from the barracks to the hospital has been laid, and considerable work has been done to the hospital grounds, which I hope will be further improved next season, with trees and shrubs.

I trust the question of replacing the guard room with a new and suitable building will receive early and favourable consideration. The present building is very old (erected in 1882-3) dilapidated and unsuited for its purpose.

The road laid out last fall from the new bridge across the Wascana to the main barrack entrance was completed during the season, and considerable work was done towards improving the entrance to the barracks.

The interior of the non-commissioned officers' and mens' quarters were kalsomined during the summer.

I would draw your attention to the condition of Nos. 2 and 5 stables. As you are aware, these two portable buildings were erected in the fall of 1882, and have been for a long time unfit for further use. They should be pulled down and a modern stable erected without delay.

A coal shed and ice house are also required.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

No new harness or saddlery will be required for the coming season.

The supply on hand is in good order, having been thoroughly gone over by the saddler sergeant and his assistant.

Regular weekly inspections are made and necessary repairs are carried out at once.

TRANSPORT.

The winter transport is now undergoing repairs and will be repainted before being required for use.

The wheeled transport was overhauled and repainted during the season and is in good order.

HORSES.

The general heatlh and condition of the horses of the division for the year has been good. No deaths have occurred at the post, although two belonging to the division were lost, one dying at Cardston, Alberta, from peritonitis, the other in England from pneumonia, whither it had been sent with the Coronation contingent.

A herd has been maintained since May last. Most of the horses being given a run on grass.

The shoeing of the horses has been satisfactory.

The following statement shows the gain and loss in horses during the year.

Purchased	38
Sold	11
Died. (484 Peritonitis G. O. 5845 & 417 Pneumonia G. O. 6073)	2
Total	13

Transferred to	"G"	division	.. ..	5
"	"	"N"	"	5
"	"	"C"	"	4
"	"	"F"	"	4
"	"	"E"	"	1
"	"	"K"	"	1
Transferred to	"Depot"	from	"K"	1
"	"	"	" "E"	1

SUMMARY.

Gains 42, losses 34, gains for the year 8.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied during the year has been of the best. Owing to the shortage, caused by the demand, we have had considerable difficulty in securing sufficient hay at reasonable prices.

RATIONS

Provisions have been supplied under contract by Messrs. Cameron and Heap, and have been generally satisfactory.

Bacon and flour have been supplied since the 1st July last by the Hudson's Bay Co. of Winnipeg, and beef by R. Ehmam of Regina who is giving good satisfaction.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

I would suggest that, if possible, the canvas field jacket now in use be made up from a cloth serge of the same colour. This could be washed and kept clean. At the present time I find in some instances that men have had to purchase as many as four extra jackets in a year, on account of their getting dirty and unfit for further use; the present jacket is only good for three months service. A cloth serge jacket would stand washing and last very much longer, besides being smarter in appearance and generally more comfortable to wear.

In all other respects the clothing and kit, as far as I can learn, has been satisfactory.

HEALTH.

This subject will receive the necessary attention by the surgeon in his report. The following men were invalided at the depot during the year.

Regimental No.		4965	Constable	Trigg, W.B.
"	"	5081	"	Bourlet, G.R.
"	"	5110	"	Stevens, W. M.
"	"	4976	"	Mylrea, R. D.

and one member Reg. No. 5254, Const. Williams, W. H., was discharged as medically unfit.

I regret to have to record the deaths of two members:—

Reg. No. 4951, Const. Furley, H. H., who died at Weyburn, Sask., on the 23rd November, 1910.

Reg. No. 4939, Const. Stuart, R.G., who died at the barracks' hospital, Regina, on the 2nd December, 1910.

Both were interred in the barracks' cemetery at this place with the usual military honours.

MUSKETRY.

During the past winter and up to the date of the assembling of the Coronation contingent, revolver shooting and gallery practice with the Ross rifle wer carried out weekly.

The non-commissioned officers' promotion class were put through a special course.

The annual revolver practice will be completed during October, when the returns will be submitted to you.

I trust the proposed new rifle range will be in readiness next season.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections of the post throughout the year have been made by the orderly officers and myself, and weekly inspections by either the commissioner or the assistant commissioner.

FIRE PROTECTION.

New fire ladders, including an extension ladder, have been provided, and all hydrants and fire apparatus generally have been examined weekly by the officer in charge of the fire brigade. Furnaces, pipes and stoves have been examined by the proper artizans, and repairs and alterations made as required.

CANTEEN.

For the year ending the 30th September, 1911, the sum of $601.95 was expended in grants by the canteen at this post, distributed as follows:—

Last payment on chapel organ	$150 00
Quadrille club	20 55
Christmas dinner	71 00
Chidrens' Xmas tree	20 00
Grant to Coronation contingent	330 00
Smoking concert	9 30
Total	600 85

The sale of groceries in the canteen was discontinued in May last.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Weekly inspection of arms is carried out by the orderly officer, in addition to inspection at drills and parades.

Accoutrements in use are in serviceable condition; those in the division store are at present undergoing repairs by the proper artizan.

READING AND RECREATION ROOMS.

The division library has made many good and useful additions to the stock of books during the past year, which have been greatly appreciated.

The subscriptions received from the members of the 'depot' towards the library for the year ending 30th September last amounted to $332.02.

The amount expended for the purchase of books, subscriptions, pictures and sundries, amounted to $429.87.

On the 30th September last we had a cash balance of $167.67 on hand, which will be expended in further improving the library and making it more comfortable and attractive for the men during the coming winter.

The billiard and pool tables in the recreation room have been re-covered, and are now in first-class condition. Some new cues are being procured, also some new balls to complete the pool set.

Indoor games, such as chess, dominoes and checkers are being purchased for the use of the men, and I feel sure will be appreciated.

The following statement shows the strength and distribution of 'Depot' division on September 30th, 1911:—

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Inspector and Adjutant.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.			
														Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.
Regina	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	5	5	6	60	12	100	58	20	2	80
Arcola									1				1	1			1
Balcarres											1		1	1			1
Big Muddy											2	1	3	1		1	2
Broadview										1			1	1			1
Canora											1		1	1			1
Carnduff											1		1	1			1
Craik									1				1	1			1
Drinkwater											1		1	1			1
Elbow										1			1	1			1
Estevan								1					1	1			1
Esterhazy											1		1	1			1
Fillmore											1		1	2			2
Ft. Qu'Appelle										1			1	1			1
Gravelbourg										1	1		2	1	2		3
Indian Head										1	1		2	1	2		3
Kamsack										1	1		2	2			2
Lanigan								1					1	1			1
Melville										1			1	1			1
Milestone											1		1	1			1
Mortlach											1		1	1			1
Marienthal											1		1	2			2
Moosejaw									1		1		2	1			1
Moosomin									1				1	1			1
Norway House									1		1	1	3				
North Portal										1	1		2	1			1
Nokomis											1		1	1			1
Ottawa					1			4		1	1		7				
Outlook										1			1	1			1
Oxbow											1		1	1			1
Pelly											1		1	1			1
Punnichy											1		1	1			1
Sheho										1			1	1			1
Strasburg											1		1	1			1
Split Lake									1		1	1	3				
Saskatoon																	
Town Station										1	1		2	1			1
Tugaske											1		1	1			1
Weyburn										1			1	2			2
Windthorst											1		1	1			1
Willow Bunch										1	1	1	3	3	1		4
Wolsely									1				1	1			1
Wood Mount'n					1					1	2	1	5	8	5		13
Watrous										1	"B" Div.			1			1
Wynyard											1		1	1			1
Yorkton					1					1	3		5	5			5
Yellowgrass											1		1	1			1
On command					1					1	2		4				
On leave				1	2			1	2	1	1		8				
Discharged not struck off											4		4				
Hospital											2		2	2	2		4
Total	1	1	1	3	11	1	1	12	14	24	104	17	190	119	32	3	154

GUARD ROOM.

On August 25 last the building known as the Indian Industrial School situated about one and a half miles northwest of this post, was opened as a guard room, and is now described as 'guard room No. 2' with Inspector Shoebotham in charge.

This building had been fitted up by the Provincial Public Works Department with steel cells, 43 in number and other fixtures for jail purposes.

This action was absolutely necessary owing to the number of prisoners and inadequate jail accommodation.

When the alterations now being carried out have been completed, the building will be very suitable for guard room purposes.

The following detailed report of the provost, showing the number and class of prisoners confined in the Regina guard room from October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911, is submitted.

REGINA GUARD ROOM, October 6, 1911.

To the Officer Commanding, R.N.W.M. Police,
'Depot Division,'
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of 'Depot' division guard room No. 1, a common jail, for the twelve months commencing October 1, 1910, and ending September 30, 1911.

Prisoners in cells midnght September 30, 1910	33
Received during the 12 months ending September 30, 1911	401
Discharged during the 12 months ending September 30, 1911	409
Remaining in cells midnight September 30, 1911	25

The number of prisoners received last year was 249, or 152 less than received this year.

The following is a classification of prisoners.

Males.

White	357
Indian	5
Half-breeds	12
Negroes	4
Lunatics	43

Females.

White	3
Lunatics	10
Total	434

The monthly admittances were as follows :—

1910—

October	32
November	38
December	32

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1911—

January	23
February	11
March	27
April	18
May	26
June	34
July	43
August	68
September	49
Total	401

Prisoners discharged from the guard room were as follows:—

Males—

Time expired	160
Regina for trial	22
Other places for trial	21
Edmonton penitentiary	12
Prince Albert jail	8
Regina jail	49
Moosomin jail	15
No. 2 guard room	43
Fines paid	16
Released on ticket of leave	3
Deported	2
Lunatics to Brandon asylum	41
Released as sane	2
Escaped	2

Females—

To Regina for trial	1
To Prince Albert jail	2
Released as sane	1
Lunatics to Brandon asylum	9
Total	409

The daily average number of prisoners has been	34
The monthly average number of prisoners has been	36
The maximum number of prisoners monthly has been	36
The minimum number of prisoners monthly has been	22
The maximum number of prisoners in one day	58
The minimum number of prisoners in any day	21

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard room, in doing time, were charged with.

Assault	25
Attempted rape	2
Attempted murder	1
Brothel keeping	6
Carrying loaded firearms	10
Drunk	10

Drunk and disorderly	32
Deserting employment	7
Deported	2
Escape from custody	1
Forgery	6
Horse stealing	8
House breaking	4
Manslaughter	1
Non support of wife	2
Neglect of duty as engineer on G.T.P.	1
Obtaining money by false pretenses	8
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	6
Obtaining liquor whilst interdicted	2
Supplying liquor to an interdict	4
Indian Act, offences under	1
Selling liquor without license	2
Theft	49
Trespass on C.P.R.	40
Vagrancy	124
Vagrancy and trespass	18
Perjury	1
Females—	
Abandoning and exposing an infant	1
Prostitute	2
Lunatics—	
Males	41
Males released as sane	2
Females	9
Females released as sane	1
Indian Act—	
Drunk and supplying liquor to Indians	3
Having liquor in possession and vagrancy	1
Drunk	1
Total	434

The number of prisoners who have received sentences during the year or are now doing so in the guard room is 287.

Classification is as follows:—

Crime.	Number.	Average Length of Sentence.	
		Months	Days.
Assault	17	1	15
Carrying loaded weapons	6	3	15
Forgery	2	6	.....
House breaking	2	3	.....
Blackmail	1	6	.....
Bribery	1	6	.....
Theft	39	4	10
Shooting with intent to kill	1	3	.....
Deserting employment	1	1	.....
Drunk and disorderly	23	.....	20
Contravention of Immigration Act	2	1	.....
Obtaining goods under false pretences	2	3	15
Vagrancy	124	1	10
Vagrancy and trespass	18	2	1
Supplying liquor to Indian	1	2	.....
Supplying liquor to an Interdict	2	2	.....
Selling liquor without license	1	2	.....
Obtaining liquor whilst interdict	2	1	.....
Trespass	33	.....	15
Keeping brothel	2	2	.....
Non-support of wife	2	2	.....
Indian Act.			
Drunk and supplying liquor to Indians	3	6	.....
Having liquor in possession and vagrancy	1	10	.....
Drunk	1	1	.....
Total	287		

The health of the prisoners has been good, but their conduct has not been very good. Seventy-eight cases of breaches of discipline were disposed of by the officer commanding.

There were three cases in which prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave, viz.:

H. Biersdorf, who was sentenced on March 15th, 1910, to a term of 12 months hard labour for assault.

He was released on October 27, 1910, having served seven months and fourteen days of his sentence.

A. Stone who was sentenced on August 26, 1910 to a term of nine months hard labour for theft.

He was released on March 31, 1911, having served seven months and five days of his sentence.

J. Wilson who was sentenced on April 6, 1911, to six months hard labour for theft, was released July 20, 1911, having served three months and 15 days of his sentence.

There were two cases of prisoners escaping, one, Mike Symer, who was sentenced on August 8, 1911 to 85 days hard labour for vagrancy and trespass. The other George Porter who was sentenced to 115 days hard labour for vagrancy, theft and trespass.

During the summer numerous complaints have been made by prisoners about bugs, and during the winter about the cold.

Regarding improvements, it is absolutely impossible to recommend any improvement owing to the age and extreme dilapidated and insanitary condition of the guard room.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. MANN,

Corpl.

In conclusion I would say that I have received the ready support of all ranks in carrying out the duties of the 'depot' and while recording my thanks for the same would especially mention the work of the instructional staff, both officers and non-commissioned officers, as they were untiring in their efforts.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE, *Supt.*

REGINA GUARD ROOM NO. 2, OCTOBER 31ST, 1911.

To the Officer Commanding,

Depot Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for guard room No. 2, for the year ending October 31, 1911.

The guard room is situated about 2 miles northwest of the barracks in the building which was formerly used as an industrial school for the Indians.

It was according to your instructions opened by myself on August 25, 1911, on which date I received 19 prisoners and a staff consisting of Corporal Wilson as provost and 5 constables. Corporal Wilson was, however, transferred to 'D' division on September 1, and Sergeant Oliver sent to replace him.

Owing to the fact that there has not been sufficient prison accommodation in this district, the provincial government of Saskatchewan have undertaken to convert and fit up the south and west wings of this building for a jail.

The work of interior construction and repairs has been going on for some time and will in the near future be completed.

The south wing contains two large cell rooms, one up stairs and one down stairs.

The upstairs room contains 24 cage cells, and the one on the ground floor 22 cells, total, 46 iron cells, In addition to the iron cells, there are a number of small rooms in the west wing, which can be utilized for cells and will accommodate about 20 prisoners, so that when the repairs are completed there will be accommodation for about 65 prisoners.

HEATING.

The building is heated with steam and is in good working order.

LIGHTING.

An acetylene gas plant is installed and works satisfactory.

FUEL.

The coal supply is put in for the winter, being supplied by the provincial government.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is procured from a well near the building.

A gasoline engine is being installed and the water will be pumped into the building.

I have had the water in this well analysed by the government bacteriologist, whose report is satisfactory.

LATRINES AND BATHROOMS.

Latrines and baths are installed both for men and prisoners, provision being made for hot water for washing.

LAUNDRY.

Provision is being made for a laundry in the cellar.

The windows have all been barred and iron barricade doors put on all outside doors, and inside doors where necessary.

The kitchen is well equipped, having a good large cooking range and both hard and soft water connection.

Adjoining the kitchen there is a spacious scullery and pantry.

I have made application to you for material to build a high board fence around the yard, and the work will be proceeded with when the material arrives.

TELEPHONES.

We have a telephone connection with the Regina city system. There is a phone in the guard room and one in my quarters.

An electric bell has been installed in the barrack room, which connects with the provost's room and the corridor down stairs.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have a number of fire extinguishers at different places in the building, there are three water tanks in the attic with stand pipes leading to them to which they are attached. When the water is pumped into the building the hose and tanks will be tested. At the present time a supply of fire pails are kept filled with water.

SURROUNDING LAND.

The guard room is situated on the north half section of 28-17-20, west 2, and the north half of 29-17-20 west 2 is included in the reserve. About 60 acres was under crop last year, this year the whole has grown up with weeds, the worst of which have been cut with the mower. I would recommend that this land be seeded down with brome grass to prevent weeds and, the hay could be utilized. If this was done, I estimate that about 150 tons of hay could be cut.

FENCING.

North half of Sec. 28-17-20, the half section which the guard room is situated on is fenced, but this fence is in very bad condition, and the work of repairing it is going on now. The Grand Trunk Pacific Moosejaw branch grade is located inside the boundary fence on the north side of the half section, they are utilizing this fence for a track fence. I would recommend that they be asked to have a fence enclosing their grade on the south side. I have already sent in a report on this matter.

OFFICERS QUARTERS.

The quarters occupied by myself is a brick house and is in fairly good repair, but requires painting outside. It is heated with a hot air furnace. There are however no modern conveniences such as bath or closets. With very little expence a water pipe could be laid from the guard room to convey water.

BARRACK ROOM.

The barrack room is located in the rear of the west wing, and is a comfortable room, and an entrance is being made for the men to use without going through the guard room kitchen which they have to do at present.

MESSING.

At the present time a prisoner is cooking for both the men and the prisoners, but I would recommend that a cook be employed to do the work.

The rations have been good and the men seem satisfied with the messing. They are drawn from the barracks daily.

STAFF.

The staff consist of Sergeant Oliver as provost and seven constables.

Sergeant Oliver has performed his duties well and takes a great deal of interest in the work.

On account of the unfinished condition of the building and the favourable surroundings for a prisoner to escape, I warn all escorts to take extra precautions with prisoners.

STABLES.

The stable is warm and in a fair condition of repair, it is in the stone foundation of the barn and has been whitewashed since we have opened up here.

HORSES.

The following horses are stationed here, team horses Regt. Nos. 392 and 481, saddle horse 487, all in good condition, but the team is not mated well. A single driver was also stationed here but was cast and sold on September 9, and has not been replaced.

HARNESS.

Harness in good condition, there is a double and single set.

TRANSPORT.

One wagon heavy, one platform wagon and one buckboard, each in good repair.

FORAGE.

Twenty loads of hay was put up by us, cut on the land here, it is well cured and stored in the barn above the stable. Oats are drawn when required from the barracks they have been of good quality.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Are in good condition.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

The annual practice will be held here in October.

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

So far the conduct of the prisoners has been very good, only one entry being made in the punishment book.

WORK DONE BY PRISONERS.

When the guard room was opened it was in a very dirty and dilapidated condition. The prisoners have been employed cleaning up the place generally.

GENERAL.

All prisoners received here have been transferred from guard room No. 1 at the barracks.

I consider it will be necessary to have a man employed here as engineer and stoker for the purpose of looking after the steam heating plant, the gas lighting plant, and the gasolene engine which is used to pump water to the building, and also to do any necessary repairs, plumbing, &c. Constable Heideman who is stationed here is competent to do this work.

There are in the grounds around the building here the finest lot of shade trees in the district and by next year, when everything is cleaned up and repaired, the place will be one of the chief points of interest around Regina.

The health of both men and prisoners here has been good, Surgeon Bell visits the guard room twice per week.

Local orders are being made from time to time here to suit the conditions.

Provision is being made by the commissioner to have rifle range butts on the land here.

The night guard consists of one constable and is visited by myself and sergeant Oliver.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. M. SHOEBOTHAM. *Insp.*,

Commanding Guard Room No 2.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS DATING FROM AUGUST 25 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

Prisoners received August 25, 1911	19
Prisoners received up to September 30, 1911	24
Discharged time expired	21
Discharged fine paid	4
Escaped	1
Remaining midnight September 30, 1911	17
Total number received up to September 30, 1911	43

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS RECEIVED AT GUARD ROOM NO. 2.

Males.

Whites	41
Half-breeds	1
Negro	1
Total	43

The monthly admittances where as follows:—

August	23
September	20
Total	43

The maximum number of prisoners any date	22
The minimum number of prisoners any date	8
The average daily number	16
The maximum received in one day	19
The minimum received in one day	3

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard room are doing time.

		Months.	Days.
Assault	3		30
Drunk and disorderly	5	1	10
Trespassing on C.P.R.	5		30
Theft	3	3	
Vagrancy	27	1	
Total	43		

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR P. W. PENNEFATHER COMMANDING "F" DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, September, 30, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit this my report of "F" Division, for the year ending September 30, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Although the season commenced under excellent conditions, far too much rain fell at a time when warm, dry weather was needed to ripen the crops. Consequently only an average crop has matured in this district, where in the early months it was earnestly hoped that an exceedingly heavy yield would be harvested. Rust appears to be more prevalent this year, but the damage from frost is only comparatively slight. Cases of individual success are no doubt numerous and I learn of a farmer in the Goose Lake country who sowed flax in four sections of land and his crop averages thirty bushels to the acre. He attributes his success to the fact that he puts his crop in early thereby running less risk of encountering the early frosts than the farmer who sows later, often with dire results.

The influx of settlers into this district during the past year has been greater than ever and a large number of homesteads have been taken up. Wonderful progress has been made in every direction, and in places where a year or two back there was nothing but the bare prairie may now be seen many flourishing and up-to-date towns. An instance of this is Rosetown on the Goose Lake branch of the Canadian Northern railway. Two years ago this village consisted of a few scattered shacks and possessed but the scantiest advantages and accommodation for settlers and travellers, whereas now, among other things, it boasts of a first-class hotel, a fine cement town hall, and a brick school erected at a cost of $14,000.

The construction of railroads has been pushed on in a marked degree, and the district will shortly be honeycombed with a net work of them. The C.P.R. branch from Outlook to Macklin is nearing completion, the steel having been laid as far as Rosetown. Difficulty is, however, being experienced in the erection of the bridge over the Saskatchewan river at Outlook, owing to the shifting sandy bottom. The C.N.R. line in course of construction from Prince Albert to Battleford has been completed as far as Bain lake, and their projected branch from Melfort to Humboldt has been graded to the settlement immediately north of Lake Lenore. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway are building a line from Waterous to Prince Albert, the steel having been laid as far as Wakaw.

The first ten miles of the Hudson Bay railway north of Le Pas is in course of construction, the right of way having been cut and grading commenced. Progress will be slow however, as it is impossible to employ horses for this work. A contract has been let for the construction of 200 miles of this road. A splendid bridge has been erected at Le Pas over the Saskatchewan river and the town has developed to a very great extent.

The Big River Lumber Co. have installed a very magnificent plant—said to be one of the finest in Canada—at their town situated on the south end of Crooked lake. Many million feet of lumber are now ready to be shipped. The population of this town has grown to about 800, and fully two thousand men will be employed in the bush by this Company during the coming winter.

The general development of the country has been remarkable and testifies to the great energy and courage of the settlers as well as to the unbounded possibilities of the West.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Abduction	2		2	
Murder	3		1	2
Assault, common	76	57	18	1
" aggravated	4	3	1	
" indecent	4	2	2	
" causing bodily harm	12	6	2	4
Rape and attempted rape	9	1	7	1
Attempt to procure abortion	2		1	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen	1		1	
Non-support	3	2	1	
Attempted suicide	2	2		
Intimidation	1	1		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against property—				
Theft	106	74	31	1
Horse-stealing	6	3	3	
Fraud	1		1	
Shooting and wounding cattle	4	2	2	
Cruelty to animals	6	3	3	
Wounding animals	5	4	1	
House and shop-breaking	5	5		
False pretences	26	15	11	
Forgery and uttering	12	10	1	1
Robbery	1		1	
Receiving stolen property	1		1	
Having stolen property in possession	2	2		
Wilful damage to property	15	13	1	1
Mischief	1		1	
Trespassing	3	3		
Offences against the public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	6	5	1	
Pointing firearms	3	3		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	70	70		
Drunk and disorderly	103	103		
Causing disturbance	3	3		
Indecent acts	2	1	1	
Buggery and attempted buggery	1		1	
Incest	2	1	1	
Seduction	1	1		
Seduction under promise of marriage	2		2	
Keeper of house of ill-fame	16	16		
Inmate " "	45	45		
Frequenter " "	3	3		
Prostitution	3	3		
Gambling	1	1		
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	7	5	2	
Escape from custody	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	14	11		3
Offences against Railway Act	3	3		
" " Customs Act	1		1	
" " Alien	1	1		
" " Elections Act	2		2	

Crime.	Cases, entered.	Convictions,	Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against Indian Act—				
Indians drunk	4	4		
Drunk on reserve	7	7		
Supplying liquor to Indians	4	2	2	
Liquor in possession	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Lord's Day Act	2	2		
Offences against Provincial Acts—				
Masters and servants	58	53	5	
Game	7	6	1	
Prairie and forest fires	14	12	2	
Liquor license	21	21		
Insanity	26	25	1	
Horse breeders	2	2		
Pound	8	7	1	
Fence	1	1		
Livery stables	29	29		
Medical profession	2	2		
Veterinary surgeons	1	1		
Public health	1	1		
Steam boilers	4	4		
Motor vehicles	43	42	1	
Noxious weeds	1	1		
Total	844	711	118	15

The above tabulated list shows a slight decrease of crime in this District during the past year. It does not include cases tried under municipal by-laws.

Summary of cases before Supreme and District Courts—

Cases tried	59
Number of cases prisoners sent to Penitentiary	4
Number of sentences of imprisonment	18
Number of fines inflicted	4
Suspended sentences	5
Number of cases dismissed	28

The following are the details of cases of importance that have occurred in the District:—

JAMES ALAK—MURDER.

On September 12, 1911, at 7.30 p.m. Corpl. C. W. Thomas at Saskatoon, was called up on the long distance telephone by the Postmaster at Vanscoy who informed him that a murder had taken place in that district. Accompanied by Constables Massina and Alexander, he drove out to this village, which is situated on the Goose lake branch of the Canadian Northern railway. About 5 miles east of Vanscoy, a man was met driving a team in the direction of Saskatoon. As he was passing, Corpl. Thomas hailed him and questioned him. He gave no reply, but stated that a serious thing had happened and that he had murdered his wife, father-in-law and mother-in-law. Corpl. Thomas at once placed him under arrest. His name he stated was James Alak. The party, together with the prisoner then drove on to the scene of the murder, a homestead, situated, on Sec. 6-34-7-West 3rd. On arrival at the farm, the door was found to be locked and Corpl. Thomas broke open the window and forced an entrance. Inside on the floor were found the bodies of a man and a woman, with arms folded across the chest and legs closed together.

showing that they had been carefully laid out. Both of these persons had been shot, the man being Luke Bugyik and the woman Theresa Alak, the prisoner's father-in-law and wife. In the meantime, Mrs. Bugyik the mother of Alak's wife who was also shot had been taken to Saskatoon, for medical attendance, and there she subsequently died. The prisoner and the two bodies were taken to Saskatoon, and an inquest was held there on September 14, 1911, by Coroner Isbister. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against James Alak.

The preliminary hearing was held the same day, by Inspector G. L. Jennings, J.P., the informations laid by Corporal Thomas charging the accused with the murder of his wife, Theresa Alak, and also Luke Bugyik. Corporal Thomas gave evidence of the prisoner's confession, and a witness named Andy Ader was also called, stating that he had heard a shot fired which struck Luke Bugyik in the head, and then saw Alak run after his wife and shoot her.

CHARLES DAVIS—MURDER.

The accused came up for trial at the Supreme Court, Saskatoon, on October 5, 1910, before Chief Justice Wetmore and Jury. The evidence developed along the same lines as that given at the preliminary hearing. After a short absence, the jury returned a verdict of non-culpable homicide, and the prisoner was discharged.

HOO SAM—MURDER.

On August 26, 1911, the accused who is a Chianman, and owns a restaurant at Prince Albert, was transacting business with his partners, Mark Yin and Mark Yuen, when an altercation arose. Hoo Sam seized a revolver and chased Yin out of the Cafe into the yard and shot him, death being instantaneous. He then returned to the cafe and pursued Yuen through the streets, repeatedly firing the revolver in his direction, and wounding him severely in many places. Hoo Sam was overpowered by the City Police with the assistance of civilians and he has since been committed for trial on a charge of murder. This case is being conducted by the Prince Albert City Police.

D. K. TURNER—FALSE PRETENCES.

The accused issued several cheques, drawn on the Saskatoon branch of the British North American Bank in which he had no funds, although he had had an account there, and with the proceeds thus netted, Turner departed for England. Informations were, however, laid by one A. Lunn, to whom a cheque for $25 was issued, and also by R. J. Jeff, who cashed another cheque for $20, with the result that the accused was arrested on the ship, at St. John, N.B. and brought back to Saskatoon for trial. A further charge was laid against him for that he did fraudulently make a sale of certain real property, being certain lots, he knowing the existence of an unregistered prior sale mortgage, privilege or incumbrance by him of the said lands.

After being committed for trial, the accused appeared before Judge Brown and jury at the Supreme Court, Saskatoon on the 27th January, 1911. He was found 'guilty' on all three counts and was sentenced to ten months imprisonment with hard labour in Prince Albert jail on the first, one year on the second, these sentences to be cumulative and to six months on the third, this last to be concurrent with the others.

W. T. BUTT—FALSE PRETENCES.

This case is very similar to the last. The information upon which a warrant was issued for the accused's arrest, was sworn to by J. F. Cairns, storekeeper of Saskatoon, to whom Butt presented a cheque for $50, drawn on the Kindersley branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, he having no funds on deposit at that

time. It took many weeks before this man could be located, but we were eventually successful in running him to earth at Toronto, from whence he was brought to Saskatoon for trial. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Prince Albert jail.

H. DAVIES—HORSESTEALING.

On the 8th June 1910, an Indian named Desjarlais reported to Constable Barber, at Fishing Lake Reserve, South West of Wadena, that a grey stallion had been stolen from his camp, near Leslie.

Upon enquiry being made, it was discovered that this horse had been sold by a lad named Herbert Davies to a farmer, Alfred Hayton, for $80, to whom he stated he had bought the horse from an Indian, for $35.

Constable Barber arrested Davies on November 18 on his return from Manitoba.

He was afterwards sentenced by Judge Brown, at the Supreme Court, Saskatoon, to six months at hard labour, in the Prince Albert jail.

PRAIRIE AND BUSH FIRES.

There has been a noticeable reduction in the number of prairie and bush fires. The various magistrates throughout the district appear to have realized in late years the enormous amount of destruction and suffering which a contravention of this Act may cause, and generally impose severe penalties upon offenders.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied to the Supreme and District Courts and escorts have been furnished for all prisoners committed to the various jails and penitentiaries. Lunatics have also been properly accompanied to Brandon Asylum.

Agriculture.—In the few outbreaks of infectious diseases that have occurred, quarantine regulations have been rigidly enforced and the inmates of houses kept supplied with provisions as occasion demanded. Foreign settlers, more noticeably the Galicians, are peculiarly indifferent to the quarantine laws and have to be carefully watched. In many cases too, they neglect to notify a medical man when a suspicious case of sickness occurs in their families with the result that large epidemics and many deaths sometimes result which otherwise might have been averted. Cases of destitution have been reported to the Department and relief granted.

Indian Dept.—Escorts have accompanied parties during annual treaty payments.

STATE OF THE INDIANS.

The general conduct of the Indians has been good and they appear to be leading contented lives under the usual conditions, remaining for the greater part of the time on the Reserve.

Consumption is very prevalent in the Green Lake District, especially among the Chippewyans. These Indians depend chiefly upon hunting as a means of existence, no serious effort being made at farming.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Prince Albert	1	1	2		2	5	4	15	18
Melfort			1					1	1
Tisdale						1		1	1
Barrows						1		1	
Le Pas				1		1		2	
Green Lake					1			1	
Shellbrook						1		1	1
Duck Lake						1	1	2	2
Rosetown					1			1	1
Rosthern						1		1	1
Saskatoon					1	4		5	6
Humboldt					1			1	2
Wadena						1		1	1
Hanley						1		1	1
Total	1	1	3	1	6	17	5	34	35

DRILL TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

With due regard to the efficient execution of the numerous police duties which we have been called upon to perform, and with the small number of men at my disposal, the question of drill could not be seriously considered. The members of this division, however, are, with a few exceptions, well trained and seasoned men.

The annual revolver practice has been successfully carried out.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been exceptionally good.

HEALTH.

It is with much regret that I have to report the illness of Supt. Constantine, who has been off duty since August last, suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. He is now, I am happy to say, convalescent and well on the way to recovery. Constable Patten also contracted this disease at Prince Albert in the spring and suffered very considerably.

Apart from these two cases and one of a preventable nature for which a constable was invalided from the force, the health of the division has been good.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

A new democrat and a lumber wagon have been received during the year and a two-seated sleigh was also purchased last winter for use at Saskatoon. The saddlery is old but in good repair; a few double cincha saddles are badly needed.

The division is well equipped with harness.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen in this division.

HORSES.

Generally speaking, the health of the horses of this division during the past year has been very good. Seven have been cast and sold and three have died or been destroyed on account of injuries accidently received. Those sold fetched an extraordinary high price. A board of officers has also been held recommending that four others be cast and sold, they being useless for our purposes and unfit for further service. Only four horses have been received from Regina during the year, and we are urgently in need of a few good, sound horses for detachment duty, where it is expedient that long patrols be frequently made.

STORES.

The kit and clothing supplied is serviceable and of good quality. Provisions, hay and oats, etc., purchased locally, have been satisfactory.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

An excellent billiard table and a constant supply of the best periodicals and papers, together with a small but good library are much appreciated by members of the division.

GENERAL.

The buildings in the Post would be much improved if they were painted and the installation of a water and sewerage system in barracks would save a great deal of labour and inconvenience.

The penitentiary was opened at Prince Albert in May, 1911, when a large number of prisoners were transferred from Alberta.

The city of Prince Albert has gone ahead wonderfully and they are looking forward to great development in the next year or so, the city having obtained a franchise for La Colle Falls and work started, getting ready for piers.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway will be in here next spring.

Every member of the division has been exceedingly hard-working during the year, owing to the inadequate number of men under my command and the increasing number of towns at which policemen should be stationed.

All ranks, however, have conscientiously and efficiently carried out the various duties which they have been called upon to perform.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. W. PENNEFATHER, *Inspector.*

APPENDIX L.

SURGEON G. P. BELL, Regina

REGINA, October 23, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ending September 30, 1911. The number of cases was 589, which compared with last year shows a decrease of 67. The deaths numbered 9, an increase of 2 on the previous year. The average number constantly sick was 12·46, which was less by 4·36 than last year. The average sick time to each man was 7·14 days, which is less than in 1910 by 3·61 days. The average duration of each case of sickness, 7·89 days, is lower than in the previous year by ·23 days.

General diseases.—Eruptive fevers were represented by 17 cases of measles. There were 54 cases of influenza. Enteric fever furnished 11 cases, and dysentery accounted for 1 case which proved fatal. Of malarial fever there were 2 cases of ague. Syphilis caused 1 admission, and there were 9 cases of gonorrhœa. Rheumatism furnished 31 cases, and of other general diseases there was 1 case of mumps.

Local diseases.—For the diseases of the nervous system there were 15 admissions, which included one each of insomnia, vertigo and paralysis, 6 of headache, 4 of nervousness, and 2 of neuralgia.

Diseases of the eye.—There are 12 cases; conjunctivitis furnished 8 cases, keratitis 1, diplopia 1, iritis 1, and defective vision 1.

Diseases of other organs of special sense, numbered 2 cases, 1 aural, and 1 nasal.

Diseases of the circulatory system.—There were 5 cases, namely, 1 of phlebitis, 1 heart disease, 2 varix, and 1 of disordered action of the heart.

Diseases of the respiratory system.—There were 92 cases consisting largely of coughs and colds, 21 cases of bronchitis, one of which proved fatal, 4 of laryngitis, 1 of pneumonia, and 1 of pleurisy.

Diseases of the digestive system.—There were 132 cases. Among these were 55 affections of the mouth and throat, 6 of appendicitis, 14 of biliousness, 24 of diarrhœa, 6 of hernia, 12 of indigestion, 9 of colic, and 6 of hoemorrhoids.

Diseases of the urinary system.—Gave 2 cases, one of inflammation of the bladder, and 1 of Bright's disease, the latter proving fatal.

Diseases of the generative system.—Were 7 in number, consisting of 3 cases of orchitis, 2 of phymosis, 1 retention of urine, and 1 urethral stricture.

Diseases of the organs of locomotion.—There were 8 cases of synovitis, 3 of bursitis, and 4 of myalgia.

Diseases of the connective tissue—Gave 17 cases, chiefly of abscess.

Diseases of the skin.—Accounted for 18 cases, the principal causes being, boils 7. ulcers 3, herpes 1, and eczema 4.

Injuries.—Of general injuries 4 deaths are recorded, three from exhaustion on patrol in the far north, and 1 from accidental drowning. There were 140 cases of local injuries, mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions, and abrasions. There were 2 dislocations of the shoulder, 2 fractures of the clavicle, 2 of both tibia and fibula, and 1 of the wrist. There was 1 fatal case of gunshot wound (suicidal), and 1 death, the cause not being given.

Invaliding.—There were 4 men invalided, the causes being disordered action of the heart; syphilis 1, nervous debility 1, and defective vision 1.

Surgical operations.—The more important were 3 for hernia and 2 appendicitis.

Recruiting.—One hundred and twenty-eight applicants were accepted, and 53 men re-engaged.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The general health of the members of the Force throughout the year has been satisfactory. Enteric fever was sporadic to the extent of eleven cases, and there were seventeen cases of measles, but no death from either disease.

From Prince Albert the medical officer reports the sanitary conditions capable of improvement, and at Maple Creek the guard-room is stated to be insufficiently lighted and ventilated. The medical officer at Macleod recommends connecting the barracks with the town sewerage system, the septic tank, at present in use, not being efficient. At Regina a new guard-room is urgently needed.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. PEARSON BELL,
Surgeon.

TABLE showing the Average Annual Strength, Number of Cases, Deaths, Number Invalided and Constantly Sick of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, for the Year ending September 30, 1911, with ratios per 1,000 of the strength.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH. Disease	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.	RATIO PER 1,000. Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.
General Diseases.								
Measles	17			·45	26·66			·69
Influenza	54			·85	84·72			1·34
Enteric fever	11			·75	17·24			1·17
Dysentery	1	1		·18	1·56	1·569		·29
Malarial fevers	2			·05	3·14			·07
Syphilis	1		1	·15	1·56		1·569	·24
Gonorrhœa	9			·48	14·47			·76
Rheumatism	31			·53	48·63			·85
Other general Diseases	1			·05	1·56			·07
Local Diseases.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system	15		1	·16	23·52		1·569	·25
Eye and eyelids	12		1	·15	17·82		1·569	·23
Other organs of—								
Special sense	2			·05	3·14			·07
Circulatory system	5		1	·53	7·84		1·569	·84
Respiratory "	92	1		1·26	144·34	1·569		1·98
Digestive "	132			2·40	207·10			3·77
Urinary "	2	1		·05	3·14	1·569		·07
Generative "	7			·17	10·96			·27
Organs of locomotion	15			·39	23 52			·61
Connective tissue	17			·36	26·66			·57
Skin	18			·34	29 14			·54
Injuries.								
General	4	4		·01	6·26	6·28		·15
Local	140	1		3·10	219·66	1·569		4·87
Cause unknown	1	1		·002	1·57	1·569		·003
General total	589	9	4	12·46	924·14	14·12	6·27	19·54

APPENDIX M.

VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, REGINA.

REGINA, October 14, 1911.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1911.

Although we have had about the usual number of minor cases to deal with the general health and condition of the horses has been satisfactory. There have been no outbreaks of contagious or infectious diseases reported, a very fortunate state of affairs when it is taken into consideration that glanders is still more or less prevalent, and as our horses must of necessity be put in so many different stables, both public and private, and as it is impossible to know whether the animals previously occupying them were free from disease or not, I think we may congratulate ourselves that they have escaped so well. I don't however consider this freedom from contagious disease a matter of luck altogether, as all of the men who have attended lectures on veterinary subjects have been carefully warned to keep their horses away from any that might be showing symptoms of disease.

Several unfortunate accidents occurred by which valuable animals were lost, 'F' Division, Prince Albert, losing two within a month from broken necks, and a third belonging to the same division had to be destroyed on account of a broken leg. 'K' Division, Lethbridge, and 'C' Division, Battleford, also lost horses through similar accidents, one breaking a leg while the other fractured a pelvic bone.

Eighty horses drawn from different divisions of the Force were shipped from here to England on May 25, for the Coronation Contingent. They left here in splendid condition, and although somewhat reduced in flesh when they were returned stood the trip remarkably well.

Very little attention is being paid to the raising of saddle horses suitable for our needs or army purposes in the west at the present time so that it is becoming more difficult every year to secure the class of animals we require. This year we got the last, I think, of the Hatfield and 'U' bunches, two outfits that in previous years we could always count upon to supply some good horses.

I regret very much the passing of the broncho, and the Indian pony or cayuse, but there is a certain amount of satisfaction in the thought that some day desperate efforts may be put forth in an attempt to re-establish those breeds, such as are being put forth at the present time in an endeavour to re-establish the French Canadian pony in Quebec and the Morgan horse in the State of Vermont.

Seventy-six horses were purchased, the following being names of the parties from whom the animals were taken over, and the number supplied by each.

Herbert Millar, Pekisko, Alta	23
W. H. McIntyre, Magrath, Alta.	8
Jno. Franklin, Macleod, Alta.	1
F. V. Falconer, Cardston, Alta.	26
Jas. Smith, Lethbridge, Alta.	1
G. M. Hatch, Lethbridge, Alta.	1

M. P. Galwey, Raymond, Alta. 1
Alex. Hume, Lethbridge, Alta. 1
F. A. Burton, Lyndon, Alta. 1
Ray Knight, Raymond, Alta. 8
W. A. Douglass, Maple Creek, Sask. 5

The horses purchased were posted as follows:—

Depot Division, Regina 38
'A' " Maple Creek 5
'D' " Macleod 15
'E' " Calgary 2
'G' " Fort Saskatchewan 12
'K' " Lethbridge 4

The following is a list of the horses cast and sold, and the price realized for each:—

'C' Division, Battleford—

Horse Reg. No.	2434	$ 108 00

'D' Division, Macleod—

Horse Reg. No.	2434	72 00
"	2332	105 00
"	2599	60 00
"	2744	88 00
"	2968	114 00
"	2773	70 00
"	2736	78 00
"	2756	52 00

'E' Division, Calgary—

Horse Reg. No.	2793	47 00
"	190	65 00
"	2971	45 00

'F' Division, Prince Albert—

Horse Reg. No.	117	101 00
"	2715	150 00
"	2792	142 50
"	2779	120 00
"	2817	140 00

'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan—

Horse Reg. No.	15	78 00

'K' Division, Lethbridge—

Horse Reg. No.	126	40 00
"	271	46 00
"	273	48 00
"	208	104 00
"	290	97 00

'B' Division, Y. T.—

Horse Reg. No.	20	100 00

'N' Division, Athabaska Landing—

Horse Reg. No.	2632	100 00
"	2689	100 00

Depot Division, Regina—

Horse Reg. No.	2952	50 00
"	88	87 50
"	114	62 00
"	2714	62 50
"	1954	100 00
"	2841	75 00
"	2375	75 00
"	2222	60 00
"	2614	40 00
"	2704	67 50

The following is a list of the cases treated during the year:—

Diseases of the	digestive system	37
"	respiratory system	18
"	nervous system	1
"	muscular system	103
"	glandular system	5
"	osseous system	18
"	urinary system	3
"	plantar system	60
"	tegumentary system	15
"	articulatory system	12
"	organs of special sense	5
Parasitic diseases		4
Tumors		10
Abscesses		7
Wounds punctured		22
"	lacerated	30
"	incised	22
"	contused	60

There were eighteen deaths during the year, this being one less than in 1910.

Horse No. 206, of 'A' Division, was found dead in a mud hole on Big Muddy in October, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 220 of 'C' Division, died November 8, 1910, from heart disease.

Horse Reg. No. 2786, of 'C' Division, died on patrol, May 31, 1911, from some affection of the bowels.

Horse Reg. No. 2334, of 'D' Division, died July 23, 1911, from peritonitis.

Horse Reg. No. 396, of 'E' Division, died March 6, 1911, from septicemia.

Horse Reg. No. 366, of 'F' Division, died as the result of a broken neck, July 30, 1911.

Horse No. 216, of 'F' Division also died as a result of a broken neck, July 7, 1911.

Horse Reg. No. 484, of 'Depot' Division, died March 11, 1911, from peritonitis.

Horse Reg. No. 417, of 'Depot' Division, died in England, June 25, 1911, from pneumonia, (This horse had been sent to England with the Coronation contingent).

Horse Reg. No. 64, of 'N' Division, died April 18, 1911, from swamp fever. (Equine anemia.)

Pack Pony No. 227, of 'B' Division, was drowned September 21, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 2653, of 'B' Division, was destroyed September 15, 1910, while suffering from concussion of the brain and partial dislocation of the neck, the result of an accident.

Horse Reg. No. 71, of 'B' Division, destroyed October 11, 1910, on account of its bing crippled from rheumatism.

Horse Reg. No. 2858, of 'B' Division, was destroyed October 11, 1910, for dog feed, it being worn out.

Horse Reg. No. 164, of 'C' Division, was destroyed, December 4, 1910, on account of a fracture of the pelvic bones received in an accident.

Horse Reg. No. 2878, of 'K' Division, was destroyed December 3, 1910, on account of a broken leg.

Horse Reg. No. 10, of 'G' Division, was destroyed May 25, 1910, as it was suffering from incurable paralysis.

Horse Reg. No. 166, of 'F' Division, was destroyed July 29, 1911, on account of a broken leg.

FORAGE.

At all of the division headquarters and detachments which I have visited during the year, I found the forage to be of good quality.

STABLING.

The stables I found in good repair, well kept, and well ventilated.

A new stable is required for 'Depot' Division, Regina, as two of the old buildings which we are often forced to use, more especially in winter, are beyond repair. One of these buildings was erected, I believe in 1883, and the other in 1886, both are low narrow structures, and it is impossible to control the ventilation in them.

SHOEING.

At Regina and Macleod where we have our blacksmiths, the shoeing is first class, both Sergt. Robinson and Sergt. Alexander being painstaking efficient workmen, and capable of turning any kind of shoe required. In the larger towns the shoeing as a rule is also good, but in the smaller places the average blacksmith does not appear to know that a saddle horse requires a shoe somewhat different to what they apply to a heavy farm horse, so that to poor shoeing a good deal of the lameness met with among the detachmen horses may be attributed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, *Insp.*,

Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE CONTINGENT SENT TO ENGLAND FOR HIS MAJESTY'S CORONATION.

REGINA, SASK., July 31, 1911.

To the Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Coronation contingent's trip to England and return, as instructed by the Comptroller in Montreal.

The contingent consisted of—

The commissioner	1
Superintendent	1
Inspectors	5
Sergt.-Major	1
Staff-Sergeant	1
Sergeants	9
Corporals	35
Constables	29
Total	82
Horses	80

We left Regina by special train at 7 p.m. on Saturday, May 20, 1911, Inspector Knight having been sent to Montreal on the evening of May 19, to make arrangements for billeting, &c., at that point. The horses and men entrained at the exhibition siding and the train pulled down to the Regina depot, where a splendid send-off was given us by the citizens of Regina. The officers and men of the local corps turned out in uniform with their band.

On arrival at Winnipeg on Sunday morning, a number of officers of the Strathcona Horse were at the station.

A fast trip was made to Montreal, where we arrived on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 23, both men and horses in good shape; arrangements made by the Canadian Pacific railway for our trip could not have been better, the table d'hote meals supplied in dining car for N.C.O.'s and men were excellent.

Arrangements having been made at the East End Cattle Market for stabling for our horses, the train was taken there and the horses unloaded and placed in these excellent stables, which were found clean, stalls bedded down and hayed up, ready for our arrival. The cars, with the exception of the diner, were held on siding adjoining the stables, which we occupied till our departure on the SS. *Montreal,* on May 28; meals were supplied at the Exchange hotel at 35 cents per meal and were satisfactory.

An excellent parade ground was found in La Fontaine Park, where we did some mounted work, and on the afternoon of May 26, a march past was given at request of the mayor and a large number of citizens.

The commissioner left for England on the SS. *Teutonic* on the night of May 27, to make arrangements for our accommodation there.

On Sunday morning we left camp at 7 a.m. and marched to the Canadian Pacific Railway dock, arriving there at 8.15, and loaded our horses on board ship in forty minutes ; we found the accommodation everything that could be desired. On the night of the 28th the temperature dropped 56 degrees, with the result that a large number of our horses contracted colds, which lasted until their arrival in England. We had a very good voyage, with the exception of fog and low temperature.

The squadron drilled twice daily during the voyage, and the care of the horses kept all hands employed. We reached London, Millwall dock, at 11.30 a.m., on June 9, where we were met by the commissioner and Colonel Davidson-Houston, Staff Officer, Colonial Office. We disembarked at 2 p.m. and marched through the city to the Royal Hospital Grounds, Chelsea, where we found an excellent camp prepared for our reception.

In a previous report I have already reported upon the excellent services given on the S.S. *Montreal.*

An excellent mess was provided for our N.C.O.'s and men by the imperial government, while the officers messed at the Duke of York's School with the other officers of the overseas contingents.

From the date of our arrival in camp till the Coronation, we had two parades a day, mounted and dismounted.

We had the honour of being inspected as under :

17-6-11—By Field Marshal Lord Roberts.

19-6-11—By His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught accompanied by Field Marshal Lord Kitchener.

20-6-11—By Lord Haldane, accompanied by the Army Council.

21-6-11—By Sir Frederick Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia, accompanied by General Lord Cheylesmore, commanding overseas colonial troops.

27-6-11—By His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by Princess Mary, and Prince Albert.

28-6-11—By the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, accompanied by Sir Frederick Borden. The squadron was paraded, and at the close of the inspection the premier addressed the contingent, expressing his appreciation of its appearance.

Besides the above mentioned inspections our camp was visited on numerous occasions by prominent officers in the imperial service, who were much interested in our horses and equipment; our horses were much admired.

On Sunday June 18, a church parade was held at St. Paul's Cathedral for the colonial troops; we marched with the Canadian contingent on this parade.

On June 22, Coronation Day, the commissioner and three officers represented our contingent on a guard of honour at Buckingham Palace, formed by the colonial officers; the remaining 3 officers and 72 N.C.O.'s and men were formed up opposite the Victoria memorial, in front of Buckingham Palace, where we had a good view of the processions.

On the 23rd June, the day of the Royal progress through the city, we had the honour of supplying two escorts, one consisting of 5 officers and 40 N.C.O.'s and men formed the first division of the Royal escort; the other, consisting of 2 officers and 24 N.C.O.'s and men formed an escort to the Premier of Newfoundland, Sir Edward Morris.

The Commissioner, with Col. H. H. McLean, represented Canada in a contingent of 8 Dominion officers in the colonial procession. On Wednesday, the 28th June, we supplied a guard of honour to Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, consisting of 3 officers and 24 N.C.O.'s and men, at the Crystal Palace.

On the 29th June a marked distinction was conferred on our contingent by being detailed to form the 1st division of the Sovereign's escort, the 1st Life Guards

forming the remainder, on the occasion of His Majesty King George's visit to the city and subsequent drive through North London. This escort consisted of the commissioner, 5 officers, 1 serg.-major and 64 N.C.O.'s and men.

On the 30th June all officers of the colonial contingents were marched to Buckingham Palace for presentation of medals, under command of Lord Cheylesmore. We formed part of the Canadian contingent officers. The rank and file were marched to the Palace by an officer of their respective contingents. Inspector Knight on this occasion was in command of our contingent. Previous to the presentation of medals the whole assembled colonial and Indian troops, consisting of about 3,000 strong, were inspected by His Majesty the King.

This completed our official duties. On return to camp 62 men were granted 10 days' leave for the purpose of visiting relatives in England, Ireland and Scotland.

On the following morning, the 1st July, we broke camp and moved to Kensington barracks, where the men not on leave and the horses were quartered till our departure for Canada on the 12th July. The officers of the contingent were supplied with quarters at the Royal Palace hotel, Kensington.

In order to exercise and groom our horses it was found necessary to employ several grooms and stablemen. The men reported off leave on the night of the 10th July, and we left Kensington barracks at 6 a.m. of the 12th, marching to the Surrey commercial dock, and embarked on the Allan Line SS. *Corinthian,* going by way of Havre, to which point the commissioner accompanied us, when he returned to London.

On the night of the 28th June a dinner was given by the officers of the R.N.W.M. Police, at the Savoy Hotel, to several prominent Canadians in London and officers from the overseas Dominions. Amongst those present were Lord Minto, Lord William Seymour, Sir George French, Col. Sam. Hughes, Col. Clark, Commr. Natal Police.

On the night of the 11th July a farewell dinner was given to the squadron at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, at which Lord Minto was present.

On arrival at Quebec Inspectors Jennings and Newson were granted three days' leave to visit relatives in Toronto and New York, respectively; the former rejoined at Sudbury and the latter at Montreal.

We arrived at Montreal on the morning of Tuesday the 25th, at 7 a.m. After disembarking we marched to the east end cattle market, where we found a train waiting and the same arrangements made as on going out.

Several men were given leave to visit their homes in Eastern Canada, and subsequently joined the special train at Sudbury. I am pleased to report that our horses arrived in Montreal in better condition then when loaded. We had excellent weather and the accommodation on the ship was all that could be desired. I wish here to express my appreciation for the courtesy and attention shown us by Capt. Alex. Rennie and his officers.

We remained in Montreal for three days in order to rest and exercise our horses.

Our camp was visited by the assistant comptroller, Mr. Fortescue, on the 25th July. The comptroller arrived from Ottawa on the night of the 27th July, and visited our camp on the morning of the 28th, seeing us safely off.

We loaded our horses on this occasion in 20 minutes, and left at 9.15 a.m. by special train.

The train supplied us consisted of five palace horse-cars, one baggage car, three tourist sleepers, one diner and one Pullman, being first-class in every particular.

Arrangements were made for a flat rate for meals on dining car for men the same as on the outward journey, and in both instances were extremely satisfactory.

We arrived in Winnipeg at 12 noon, 30-7-11, and left at 2.20 p.m. for Regina, where we arrived at 1.35 a.m. on Monday, 31-7-11; commenced detraining at 5 a.m., and arrived in barracks at 6.45.

HORSES.

The horses stood the trip remarkably well, and with but one exception were fit for duty on arrival in England; while coming out all were fit for work.

They were remarkably steady in the ranks and the vast crowds of London did not seem to affect them in the slightest. At first they found difficulty in keeping their feet on the pavement, owing to their not being accustomed to it.

Horse Reg. No. 417 died of pneumonia on the 25th June, while under care of the Army Veterinary Department. This horse contracted a severe cold while on board ship, and was under treatment for 6 or 7 days on board and had apparently recovered when we reached England, but owing to several wet days suffered a relapse, was removed to the isolated veterinary hospital, where it died. This was our only casualty.

Our horses were much admired by officers of the imperial service, who visited our lines.

At Schrieber, horse Reg. No. 2561, was reported to have received a wound over the left eye, caused by throwing its head up against the car. The train was held for a few minutes and Inspector Wroughton stitched the wound.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On our arrival in camp we were given a list of entertainments provided for the colonial troops, by the executive committee of the Colonial Troops Entertainment Committee, the president and chairman of this committee being the Duke of Abercorn, K.G.

It would be absolutely impossible to enumerate the vast number of entertainments provided as the list comprised 18 sheets of typwritten matter, with a daily programme from June 1 to July 15; this included passes for the men in uniform to all theatres, music halls, and in fact to all places of amusement and interest in London and its vicinity. One fare tickets on all railways, and brakes for the conveyance of men to places of interest throughout the city.

The crowning event of all entertainments was our trip to Spithead to see the great naval review, when special trains, 51 in all, left Waterloo for Southampton conveying the overseas troops, where special steamers were provided, and we were taken through miles of battleships and anchored at the head of the line where we witnessed the review by His Majesty the King.

The officers of the contingents were made honorary members of all the principle clubs in London. During our stay in England, everything possible was done for our entertainment and comfort, while we were accorded most courteous treatment by all officers of the imperial service with whom we came in contact.

It gives me much pleasure to report, that all officers of the contingent by close attention to duty did their utmost to uphold the reputation of our force; and from the tribute paid to us by Sir Wilfrid Laurier I think their efforts were successful. I would specially bring to your notice, Reg. No. 2349 Staff Sergt. Piper Reg. No. 1361 Sergt. Alexander, these men were simply invaluable.

I have the honour to be, sir

Your obedient servant,

J. O. WILSON, *Supt.*,
Commanding Squadron.

APPENDIX 0.

REPORT OF CORPORAL J. SOMERS, MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT, July 7, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
'N' Division,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the Mackenzie river sub-district covering the period December 1, 1910 to June 30, 1911.

CUSTOMS.

I collected a further sum of $215 from the schooner *North Star* lying at Shingle Point. This was the only customs collected.

CRIME.

I have seized 9 beaver pelts from five Indians and am holding them until the arrival of the ss. *Mackenzie River* before taking further action. They were all killed after May 5, 1911, and the Indians had all been warned not to kill them during the close season; otherwise the disrict has been free from crime.

DOGS.

There were fifteen dogs between the two detachments, when the late inspector Fitzgerald left Fort Macpherson for Dawson. There is only one left, the one that ran back to Herschel island from the coast when Inspector Fitzgerald came to Fort Macpherson in December. To make the trip to Herschel island I bought three more dogs from the Hudson Bay Company for $20 each, and used a dog of my own in the team. I brought the other dog up from the Island on my return.

FISH AND GAME.

A census is being taken by the mission and the Hudson Bay Company of the fur, fish and game catch for the last twelve months. The following is the return to date:—

INDIANS.	
Martin	326
Mink	364
Beaver	142
Lynx	48
Black Fox	1
Other foxes	15
Otter	5
Wolverine	4
Bear	2
Musquash	2,000
Moose	139
Deer	634
Sheep	50
Fish	35,000

ESQUIMAUX.	
Martin	18
Mink	1,390
Beaver	65
Lynx	622
Black fox	11
Other foxes	565
Otter	Nil
Wolverine	5
Bear	7
Musquash	1,800
Moose	8
Deer	38
Sheep	Nil
Fish	88,000
Grampus	10
Seals	54

This does not include the Indian fur catch at Arctic Red river, or the returns from Herschel island and the coast. At the Island some 200 foxes, 100 seal, 1 walrus, the first in ten years, 2 polar bears and a few deer.

FUEL.

There is still about 4 tons of coal, and 4 cords of wood in the store at Herschel island. At Fort Macpherson we used up all our wood supply by the end of March, and had to cut more.

HEALTH.

Reg. No. 3948, Sergt. Selig, S.E.A., died at Herschel Island on January 28-29, 1911. He was evidently suffering from some internal complaint, like bladder trouble. Const. Wissenden has written a report which I herewith append. Const. Blake and myself have had excellent health all winter. I advised Const. Wissenden to come to Fort Macpherson for medical advice in the summer.

MINING AND PROSPECTING.

Nothing has been done in this line all winter. The party of prospectors who wintered at Point Separation are all going out on the Mackenzie river, or by way of the Porcupine river. D. F. MacRae, who prospected between here and Herschel island last summer has just returned with a large outfit and three more men. They intend to winter on the Huskie river, and appear to be will equipped for a long stay. I have been unable to find out if the Waugh party are going to do anything up the Peel. None of them appear to be back in the district yet. Nothing was heard of H. Darrell since Christmas. He left Arctic Red river last summer in company with Joe. Jacquot, with the intention of making the Anderson river and returning by Christmas. Jacquot returned to Red river at Christmas, and reported that Darrell left him on the 5th at Huskie lake. C. Steen informs me that he was at the Schooner *Rosie H.* which is wintering at Bailie Island at Christmas, and got a supply of provisions. Nothing has been heard of him since. He may have met Dr. Anderson or Mr. Steffanson, but if neither of them have seen or heard of him, I have no hopes for him.

EXPLORERS.

Nothing has been heard of Dr. Anderson since he went east to Langton Bay last summer, but I received a letter from Mr. Steffanson dated November 7, 1910, at Deace river, Great Bear lake, saying that he had spent the summer on the Coppermine river, and that he had been very successful. He was just starting out again to look for Dr. Anderson, whom he expected to be on the Horton river, but that in event of not finding him there, he would search as far as Langdon Bay for him. He also stated that he was going out this fall by the Mackenzie River route, and in event of not finding Dr. Anderson, to try to get word to him to come out also. There is a chance that H. Darrell has fallen in with Dr. Anderson.

NATIVES, ESQUIMAUX.

So much has been already written about these people that it is hard for me to describe them; but the more you get acquainted with them the better you like them. Their form of greeting is a hearty hand-shake, a cheerful 'hello' and 'how do you do?' When you are travelling, if you intend to stay at their camps, everyone will assist you to fix up, the women cooking the food and looking after wet moccasins, &c. As soon as you are ready they will furnish you with a basin of water to wash. Nothing seems to be too much trouble to them in the way of hospitality. That the Church of England under Mr. Whittaker and Mr. Fry are doing a great deal of good

for them there is no doubt. They are quickly learning the lessons of thriftiness, cleanliness, and morality. They carry their fur around like money, looking for the best bargain, and no trader can sell a Huskie anything he does not want. He knows the difference between a shoddy thing and the real article. A large number of them can read and write in their own language, using the English alphabetical characters, and some specimens of their handwriting are very good. Their honesty is not to be questioned. On my trip down the river, one man handed over a jackkife, which he had picked up on the trail. He had seen it in the possession of the late Const. Kinney, and it was lost by him coming from Herschel island last December. Another handed over a mink skin, and asked me to give it to another native I would pass on the trail. He had picked it up after this man had dropped it on a trading trip to Arctic Red river, when he dropped it. So great is the improvement in the general welfare of these people within the last few years that Mr. Firth, of the Hudson Bay Company, who has been in this district for 40 years, told me that the Indians themselves are even taking notice of it. Among the Huskie ladies there are several sewing machines, but not one among the Indians. A comparison of the Indian and Esquimaux fur catch is sufficient to give one an idea of how they hustle, and probably another reason for the difference is that the Esquimaux are more careful setting their traps. It would be difficult to find them after they are once set. You would hardly know that the snow had been disturbed. There has been no sickness amongst them, and only two deaths, both old men. These were brought to Fort Macpherson for burial, one of them being hauled by sled from Kittigarzooit, on the east side of the Mackenzie. The natives who brought the body were 13 days on the trail.

INDIANS.

The Peel River Indians arrived on June 7, in two skin boats. The majority of them had not been here for over two years. They reported having killed plenty of cariboo and moose on their hunting grounds on the west branch of the Peel, and were in no straits for food during the winter. Reports reached here that the Indians on the Porcupine river were starving this winter, but they managed to pull through all right with some assistance from the trader at Rampart House. They do not appear to me to want to make any improvement amongst themselves. It is a case of feast or famine all the time with them. There are three or four exceptions among them, and the others do not appear to like it. Only one death occurred among them this winter, a woman. The cause of death was probably an enlarged spleen. No other case of serious illness occurred amongst them.

WHALERS.

It is reported that at least three whaling vessels will visit Herschel island this summer, and probably one or two of them will winter there.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With the exception of the months of December and January, the weather was not what could be called severe. The coldest was on December 31, at Fort Macpherson, when the temperature dropped to 58 below zero. During February we had a very warm spell. On February 27, the minimum temperature registered 42 above zero. During this spell all the snow was cleared off the open, leaving clear ice on the river. March, April, May, and June were all fine. On the coast it was much the same, only they had a few storms. The coldest temperature registered at Herschel island was 40 below zero. It would have been a splendid winter for us all had it not been for the sad loss of Inspector Fitzgerald and his party, also the death of Sergt. Selig, at Herschel island. Const. Wissenden was very lonely there by himself all winter. But with all he was very cheerful. S. Storkersen was caught in a blow

on the coast for four days, and had to eat one of his dogs, as he was out of grub. But he pulled out all right. F. Jacobson, who was trading at Kittigarzooit for the *North Star* had a bad accident with a shot-gun, and may lose his arm. He is going out to Nome with the schooner as soon as he can get out. The natives at the island ran out of fish towards the spring, but were catching a few seal. There was no open water close to the island, but they were out every day. I gave Const. Wissenden orders to let them have some fish from the police supply when they needed it badly, and he has done so. They will probably require all that was left as well. Mr. Fry, of the Church Missionary Society, at Escape Reef, was very short of flour, so I let him have two hundred pounds from our supply, taking a receipt for it. He will return it when his outfit comes in. The native dogs on the island are all in good condition, and there is no shortage of food for them, as there is a rotten whale carcass not far from the village.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, *Corpl.*,
In charge of Mackenzie River Dist.

APPENDIX P.

REPORT OF CONSTABLE F. L. R. WISSENDEN, HERSCHEL ISLAND.

HERSCHEL ISLAND,
MACKENZIE RIVER, SUBDETACHMENT, July 5, 1911.

The Officer Commanding 'N' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of Herschel Island detachment, from November 1, 1910. to May 1, 1911.

CUSTOMS.

The customs were collected from the schooner *North Star* by Corpl. Somers on his return from Herschel island.

FISH AND GAME.

The huskies did not get much fish this winter around the island, and only about 100 seals. Open water was within five miles of the island the first part of the winter. The natives brought a little deer meat to the island the first part of the winter and I traded for some of it.

ESQUIMAUX.

Eight native families stayed at the island all winter, but they ran out of seal and fish towards spring. I gave them some fish and seal about twice a week to keep them from starving, and when I left the island I told the interpreter to give them what was left if it was needed.

FUR.

Fur was very scarce at the island this year. The natives got about 200 white foxes and 2 white bears—this being the whole catch of the season.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The weather during the winter was very cold with lots of wind. The thermometer went down to 40 below zero at three different times, with heavy wind. We had a few fine days in February and March, and then it got very cold again. It was very lonely at the island last winter. I did not see any white men from November 20, 1910, when Mr. McIntyre left to return to Flaxman island, till March 1, 1911. The nearest white people were at Shingle point, about 60 miles from the island. There were four births at the island this winter. No deaths besides that of Sergt. Selig. A few of the natives had very bad colds. The natives shot one walrus in April, the first that has been seen around the island in the last ten years.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. L. R. WISSENDEN, *Const.*

APPENDIX Q.

SERGEANT R. FIELD'S PATROL, FORT CHIPEWYAN TO FORT NELSON, B.C., AND RETURN.

CHIPEWYAN DETACHMENT, October 10, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol made by me from Fort Chipewyan to Fort Nelson, B.C., and return via Fort St. John, Peace river. According to your instructions of May 9 last, I left Fort Chipewyan with Mr. H. A. Conroy of the Indian Department, to attend the Indian treaty payments at the different points in the north.

June 30.—Left Fort Chipewyan with Hudson's Bay tug *Primrose*, arrived at Smith's Landing the following day. Treaty was paid in the afternoon. A great number of the Indians were away, either working on the portage, or in the rapids between Smith's Landing and Fort Smith; their wives drew their money and the remainder were paid at Fort Smith the following day. Total number of Indians paid here 196, a decrease of 30 since last year.

July 2.—We crossed the 16-mile portage to Fort Smith and went on board the SS. *Mackenzie River*, which was scheduled to sail that afternoon for Resolution, but owing to some particular freight not arriving, she was detained until the afternoon of the 4th.

The trip to Resolution was uneventful; we arrived there on the 8th.

The Indians were not all in but were expected daily ; the date of payments was not until the 10th, so this gave them ample time. The following day they arrived from all directions, with York boats, canoes and skiffs.

July 11.—The payments commenced at 9 a.m., and the three bands (Chipewyans, Dog Ribs, and Yellow Knives) were all paid off by 7 o'clock in the evening; there were no complaints. The Indians were all satisfied and contented. The total number of Indians paid here was as follows:—

Chipewyans, 127; a decrease of 5 since last year.

Yellow Knives, 190; an increase of 39 since last year.

Dog Ribs, 180; an increase of 5 since last year.

From here our canoe journey was to commence, but owing to the very rough weather on the lake and the canoes being so heavily loaded, we decided that it would be better and safer to hire a York boat to cross the lake. This Mr. Conroy did, and we left Resolution on the evening of the 12th, arriving at Hay river, 4 a.m. on the 14th in a heavy rain storm.

July 15.—Treaty paid at Hay River; no complaints; 109 paid, a decrease of 7 since last year. These are a poor tribe of Indians, almost entirely fish eaters, and very poor fur or game hunters. They would have a hard time to exist if it were not for the missions, which give them a certain amount of help and employment.

July 16.—We made a start for the Mackenzie river, but soon after getting out into the lake a terrible wind storm arose, dead ahead, and we were compelled to beat a hasty retreat back to Hay River.

The R. C. Mission steamer *St. Marie* arrived 9 p.m.; she was on her return journey from Peel river where she had made a special trip with the Minister of the Interior. They reported the accidental drowning of one Mike Klopstein, brother-in-law of Mr. Nagle the fur trader, in the Mackenzie river.

On the 17th we made another start, the wind was favourable, but the sea very choppy, sailed to Lobstick island and camped for the night. We arrived at Fort Providence on the 20th a.m. Mr. Conroy paid the crew of the work boat off here and sent them back to Resolution.

We loaded our two canoes and embarked the same day in the following manner: First canoe, Mr. Conroy, Dr. Macdonald and Joe Villeneuve, steersman; second canoe, H. L. La Motte, clerk, G. De Chamberil, cook, and Sergt. Field, steersman.

Left Providence at 2 p.m. and arrived at Port Simpson 9.30 p.m. on the 22nd, were informed that the body of Mike Klopstein who was drowned off Hislop and Nagle's steamer was found by an Indian two days previous to our arrival, brought to Simpson and buried.

The following day made preparations to leave for Fort Liard, hired four men as trackers and had everything ready to make a start. About 2 p.m. it clouded over and rained incessantly for three days, so we could not leave Simpson until the afternoon of the 26th. The Liard river was in flood. This made tracking very difficult and hard on the men. It took nine days to reach Fort Liard; the Hudson's Bay Company's boats which were about a week ahead of us took thirteen days on the same journey.

The Liard is a difficult and dangerous river to ascend, the current is very swift, About 39 miles from Simpson there are several miles of rapids. Great care must be taken here as it would be very easy to upset and lose the canoe and outfit. The river rushes through solid walls of limestone and in places the ledges for tracking are very narrow indeed, and more especially at high water, our men would be for an hour at a stretch up to their waists in water. This alone is not the only danger to be guarded against. The banks are very high and precipitous and are constantly sliding down tons of rocks earth and trees. I may quote here an instance of the narrow escape of Mr. Conroy and Dr. Macdonald; while they were walking along the shore to lighten the canoe, a huge slide of rocks and liquid mud came down and passed within ten feet of them. One has constantly to be on the lookout for these slides as it means certain death if caught by one.

The scenery up the Liard is very rugged and wild. The mountains are in view most of the time, and in places extend right down to the river.

We passed several camps of Indians and a few prospectors and trappers heading for the Nahannie river. This is a large stream and one of the principal tributaries of the Liard. It is a dangerous river to ascend as it is full of rapids and cascades; it flows into the Liard about 90 miles from Simpson. We arrived at Fort Liard at 8 a.m. August 5. The population of this settlement was small indeed there being only the Hudson Bay Company's agent and his family and two Roman Catholic priests. All the Indians were away in the mountains hunting. Mr. Balsallie the agent informed me that about 250 Indians trade at the post here. They come into the settlement about three times a year. They are fairly good hunters and make a good living, as game in the mountains is plentiful.

We made a very short stay here Mr. Conroy was anxious to get to Port elson as soon as possible and transact business with them, so we continued our journey the same day.

From Fort Liard to the junction of the Nelson and Liard rivers is a distance of 60 miles of very rapid water. It took us four long days to travel this distance the current being so swift that progress was very slow indeed. The Nelson river from the junction to Fort Nelson is rather a pretty stream ; the current is not swift, the river is narrow; banks low and well wooded. Here we made very good time travelling 120 miles in four and a half days, arriving at Fort Nelson on the 13th.

The Indians were all here, but were anxious to get away to the woods and mountains again. The Hudson Bay Company's agent Mr. Fred Macleod (a brother of the Macleod brothers who are supposed to have been murdered in the Nahannie mountains a few years ago) informed us that he had great difficulty indeed inducing the Indians to wait until our arrival, as they said they did not want Treaty, or see any white men coming into their country.

There are two tribes of Indians here, the Sicannies and Slavey's; the Sicannies really belong to the other side of the mountains, they would have nothing at all to do with us, would not listen to have the terms of the treaty explained, they in fact acted in rather a hostile manner, refusing to shake hands with us. The Old Sicannies Chief stated that he did not want any white men coming into that part of the country, that the country belonged to him and his people, and that he did not want any assistance from the government. He made the following short speech,—'God made the game and fur bearing animals for the Indians, and money for the white people; my forefathers made their living in the country without white men's money and I and my people can do the same.'

After Mr. Conroy explained to them that they were not going to be forced to take Treaty, but could go on making their living by hunting and trapping, as they always did, they cooled down and talked in a quieter manner. It was also explained to them that they would have to obey the laws of the country whether they took Treaty or not, They absolutely refused to take Treaty and lefs the next day for their hunting grounds, The Slavey's remained and held consulations among themselves whether to accept the treaty or not. They finally decided to accept it after a considerable amount of explaining and talking; so on the afternoon of August 15, 1910, 126 names were registered in the Indian Treaty books.

These are the most superstitious and ignorant band of Indians I have met yet, They live entirely in the woods, have no religion or morals, although the Roman Catholic mission have a house here and a priest visits them a couple of times a year. They are poor fur hunters and consequently make a poor living; they are miserably clothed, a number of them using moose skins for clothing. They don't build houses or even use tents or tepees, just roam the mountains hunting and fishing, and camp wherever night overtakes them, winter and summer alike. The Treaty was certainly a god-send to these people and I notice they invested their money in clothing and blankets. The Hudson's Bay Company are the only traders here and the poor Indian is certainly at their mercy. The prices charged by them for provisions is simply extortionate. For example I will quote a few of their prices:—

Flour, $30 per cwt.; sugar, 50c. per lb.; tea, common, $1 per lb.; rolled oats, 50c. per lb.; bacon, C. S., 50c. per lb.; matches, sulphur, $2 per qr. gross.

These prices are simply out of all reason. We remained here until the 20th, and then left for the Horse-Track. We were informed by the Indians that it would take about 9 or 10 days to get to this point, as the river became narrower and more rapid as further up we went.

Mr. Conroy decided to take one canoe from here, consequently we had to walk almost the entire journey, as the canoe was heavily loaded with all the baggage and provisions for seven men. Our progress up the river was slow; indeed it took 11 days to accomplish the journey, a distance of about 170 miles.

The river is shallow, with numerous small rapids and very high banks, well wooded. With a great deal of care and attention we brought the canoe through all the worst places safely, until the last day, just before arriving at the Horse-Track, we struck a sunken rock, and broke the canoe, wetting everything. This was most annoying, as we came through far worse places without damaging anything. We got everything out as quickly as possible and dried them, patched the canoe and proceeded on our journey, arriving at the Horse-Track 2 p.m. on the 31st August.

We were all pleased to see the horses; canoeing up stream was getting monotonous. We had two excellent Indian trappers on this trip, and they deserve a great deal of praise for the manner in which they worked both early and late, and most of the time up to their waists in water. The following day these two men returned to Fort Nelson with the canoe.

Duncan Macdonald, with two Indians and twelve horses, six pack and six saddle, were here to meet us according to arrangements made by Mr. Conroy with the Indian agent at Lesser Slave lake last spring.

The following morning, September 1st, we left the Nelson river with the horses, which were all in good condition. Our direction of travel was due south. The guide followed as nearly as possible the old trail cut by the Klondykers in 1898 and 1899. In places the trail was very bad; our first two days' travel from the river was the worst, being almost entirely muskeg. The remainder of the journey is through very mountainous and rough country, crossing numerous creeks and rivers with very steep banks and through large sections of burnt timber. We came to no open country of any account until the Pine river was crossed ; from there to St. John's we passed several patches of nice open prairie ; the soil looked to be rich and fertile.

A splendid pack trail could be made across here with a very little expenditure, there being abundance of water and feed of the best kind for horses and plenty of timber for bridging creeks and muskegs.

It took ten days actual travel from the Nelson to St. John's, roughly speaking about 200 miles. We arrived at St. John's September 11th, 4 p.m., and were informed that the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Peace River* had left for Peace River landing and Vermilion that morning. We were all disappointed at missing the steamer. Our only alternative now was to make a raft or get a boat of some kind to carry us down stream to Peace River landing. We managed to get the latter, a very leaky old craft indeed. We patched it up and left the following day, arriving there September 16th.

Mr. Conroy and his party left the same afternoon for Lesser Slave lake. I remained at the detachment and made preparations to leave for Vermilion as soon as possible. I met Inspector Howard here, who was returning from a tour of inspection of his subdistrict.

September 18. I left the detachment with a canoe, and one John Knott, who was accompanying me as far as Vermilion; headwinds and rain almost every day; arrived at Vermilion September 23rd.

I sent the canoe back to Staff Sergeant Anderson per the Hudson Bay Company tug *Messenger.* I also arranged for John Knott's passage back to Peace River landing on this tug. I remained here for several days, awaiting the arrival of Special Constable Daniels, from Chipewyan, with skiff. He arrived on the 29th. The following morning I left Vermilion and arrived at my detachment October 6.

Total number of miles travelled on the patrol by steamer, canoe and pack-horses, 2,152 miles.

MINING

We met the following parties en route for the Nahannie river, prospecting and trapping:—

Atkinson and Jorgenson, with small boat and sufficient supplies for the winter. Atkinson has been in this country for the past three years hunting and prospecting; he reports having found coarse gold on one of the creeks or tributaries of the Nahannie river, but his information is very indefinite.

W. Dillon and son, with canoe, but very few supplies. These men are old hunters and have been in this country for a number of years. They are depending largely on their guns for a living. They intend prospecting for gold on some of the creeks in the Nahannie Mountains.

Mayer and Grant. These men have a good supply of provisions and are going to prospect for gold on the Liard and Nahannie rivers; they intend remaining in the country for two years.

TIMBER AND COAL.

Timber on the Liard river is small, and I should judge of very little value. On the Nelson river the timber, principally spruce, poplar and cottonwood, grows to an immense size. Out of curiosity I measured a spruce tree and it was 9½ feet in circumference and I should imagine 100 feet long. Numerous others of slightly smaller dimensions were seen everywhere along the river.

Coal is very plentiful along the Nelson river above Fort Nelson; the coal banks extend for miles on both sides of the river, is of a good quality and of a bituminous nature.

FIRES.

During the whole patrol I did not see one bush or prairie fire. This, I have no doubt, was owing chiefly to the very wet season, and not to the carefulness of Indians or travellers, as it can be plainly seen that bush fires have raged through the country in the past.

GAME.

Bear, both black and grizzly are very plentiful. Moose are also numerous, fresh tracks being seen by us every day. Sheep and goats are plentiful in the mountains; the Indians kill numbers of these annually for food; they use the skins for robes or capots.

The timber wolves are numerous and do a great deal of damage, destroying game and fur-bearing animals.

GARDENS.

Vegetables of all kinds can be grown at Liard and Fort Nelson with great success; potatoes grow to an immense size and mature well.

At Fort Liard the Roman Catholic mission have a small field of wheat, which looked very well indeed. The priest informed me that the grain ripened well and is of good quality.. A sample of this wheat was sent to the officer commanding by Sergeant Mellor last year, so I did not think another sample would be necessary.

In conclusion I wish to state that in the event of mineral being discovered on the Liard or Nahannie rivers, would recommend that a detachment be stationed at Fort Liard, as undoubtedly there will be a rush of miners into the country.

Owing to the inclement weather experienced on this trip, I was unable to take any photographs successfully.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. FIELD, *Sergt.*
In charge Chipewyan Detachment.

APPENDIX R.

INSPECTOR R. FIELD'S PATROL, SMITH'S LANDING TO RESOLUTION AND HAY RIVER.

SMITH'S LANDING, July 24, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for your information that I accompanied Mr. Conroy to Resolution and Hay River, and attended the treaty payments at both places. The Indians were all present and conducted themselves in a most orderly manner while in the settlements; very little sickness reported amongst them, and practically no destitution. They have been most prosperous during the past year, killing a fair amount of fur and large quantities of deer and moose.

At Hay River I held an investigation *re* the loss of an old Indian woman last fall. I forward a separate report on this matter.

At Resolution I assisted Inspector Beyts in purchasing train dogs for his detachments. We are fortunate in being able to obtain eight good dogs and one sleigh.

I returned from Hay River per R. C. mission boat, leaving Mr. Conroy and party at Resolution, where he intends remaining until the arrival of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Mackenzie River,* which is due at that point about July 23.

Mr. Nagle, of the firm of Hislop & Nagle, reported to me that two trappers named Oliver and Mellard were found dead in their shack at Salt River, on the Mackenzie, between Fort Wrigley and orman. A letter was found in the shack written by Oliver, in which he states that he had shot his partner and intended poisoning himself. Inspector Beyts landed there, I understand, and investigated the matter. No doubt he will report fully giving all particulars of the tragedy. These men left here last year and were well known at Athabaska Landing.

I would like to suggest that a two-man detachment ought to be opened at Resolution ; this is an important point in the MacKenzie River district, having a population of over 700 according to this year's census, including Indians. There are four trading establishments, viz.: the Hudson's Bay Company., the Northern Trading Co., the Swiggart Trading Co., and the Northwest Trading Co., all doing a good business.

The Roman Catholic mission have a large up-to-date saw-mill at Resolution and cut a great quantity of lumber annually. They are building extensively throughout the country.

The gardens at Resolution and Hay River are not looking very promising this year, owing chiefly to lack of rain.

(Sgd.) R. FIELD., *Inspr.,*
Commanding Subdistrict.

APPENDIX S.

CORPORAL J. SOMERS' PATROL, FORT MACPHERSON TO HERSCHEL ISLAND.

FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT,
MACKENZIE RIVER SUBDISTRICT, May 3, 1911.

Officer Commanding 'N' Division,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of spring patrol from Fort Macpherson to Herschel island and return.

On April 3 the following party left Fort Macpherson en route to Herschel island and return, with two trains of dogs:—

Reg. No. 4539, Corpl. Somers. J., Special Const. Cardinal, L., Indian interpreter, J. Husky, runner before the dogs.

April 3.—Temperature 1 above, warm south wind blowing. Leaving Fort Macpherson at 9 a.m. we nooned 1½ hours at the mouth of Huskie river. I sent interpreter a mile down Huskie river to get a pair of iron sled runners from an Indian caché there. Camped at 5.30 p.m. at the north end of Nelson Fishery portage and fixed the iron runners on my sled.

April 4.—Fine; temperature at 7 a.m. 18 above. Started at 8.30 a.m. and nooned one hour about 10 miles down the Middle Peel, camping for the night at 6 p.m. at a Huskie camp—O'Nayak's. Sun bright all day and travelling very warm.

April 5.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 16 above; left camp at 8.30 a.m. High north wind blowing, drifting the snow badly and making travelling cold and unpleasant on account of head wind. Nooned one hour at a Huskie camp, and camped for the night at 7 p.m. at Papshook's camp.

April 6.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 6 above; left camp at 9 a.m.; snowing; north wind blowing; travelled 8 miles and nooned one hour at a Huskie camp. Started at 1 p.m. and camped for the night at 5 p.m. in the Big river.

April 7.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 3 below; fine; light south wind. Left camp at 8.30 ; travelling good ; nooned one hour at Huskie camp and camped for the night in Trout river at 6 p.m.; made over 30 miles to-day, part of it on clear ice.

April 8.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 6 below; north wind blowing. Left camp at 8.30, traveled 12 miles and met one of the crew of the trading schooner *North Star;* we nooned here one hour and the wind getting stronger making travelling very unpleasant, camped for the night at 4.30 p.m. Travelled on clear ice nearly all day.

April 9.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 8 below; clear and crisp. Left camp at 8 a.m.; nooned one hour on the coast line. Reached Escape Reef at 3 p.m. and put up for the remainder of the day with Mr. Fry of the Church Missionary Society.

April 10.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 8 below. Stayed over at Escape Reef and made a trip over to Shingle Point to see Capt. Anderson of the schooner *North Star,* returning to Escape Reef at 5 p.m.

April 11.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 15 below. Left Escape Reef at 10 a:m: accompanied by Mr. Fry; nooned one hour at 12.30 and camped for the night at 5 p.m. at a Huskie camp.

April 12.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 28 below; high southwest wind blowing and snow drifting badly. It was too cold to travel against the wind to-day, so laid over.

April 13.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 28 below, light south west wind blowing making it feel very cold. Left camp at 7.30 and crossed Cape Point portage at 8.30, wind getting stronger and snow beginning to drift. Nooned one hour at Stokes point. Leaving the mainland here we reached Herschel island at 5 p.m.

The return trip was started on April 19, the following being the detail of the return journey.

April 19.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 5 above, fine; left Herschel island at 10 a.m., reaching the mainland at 2.30 p.m., nooned 1½ hours crossed Cape point portage at 6 p.m. camping at Native camp for the night at 8.30 p.m., travelling heavy over about 2 inches of fresh snow.

April 20.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 4 above, snowing, light south west wind blowing. Left camp at 9 a.m., nooned one hour, arrived at Shingle point at 6 p.m. and Escape reef at 7.30 p.m.

April 21.—Temperature at 7 a.m., 10 above. Returned to Shingle point and overhauled trade goods on the schooner *North Star,* collected customs on the same. Returned to Escape reef at 7 p.m.

April 22.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 14 above, fine and clear; left Escape reef at 8.30 a.m., nooned one hour at 11 o'clock, picked up a cache of fish at 4 p.m. and travelled till 7 p.m.; about 2 inches of snow on that trail, but travelling good.

April 23.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 16 above, light N.W. wind blowing and snowing a little. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., nooned one hour at 11 o'clock, picked up fish cache at 2 p.m., made tea at 4 p.m. in the Big river, camping at 8 p.m. at native camp. Travelling good but warm and less snow on the trail.

April 24.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 6 above, clear and bright. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., nooned one hour at 11 o'clock, getting warm for the dogs to travel, made tea again at 4 o'clock, reaching Papshooks camp at 7 p.m.

April 25.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 30 above, clear and warm. It was too warm for the dogs to travel so laid over all day. Left camp at 8 p.m., made tea at midnight at Native camp, travelling until 5 a.m. when we camped.

April 26.—Temperature at 4 p.m. 48 above. Left camp at 10 p.m., snow on the trail soft and lots of water in places, made tea at 2 a.m. and then travelled till 7 a.m. and made tea again. It was now a little cooler and the crust on the trail harder so kept travelling reaching Fort Macpherson at 10.30 a.m. on the 27th.

The trip was a very pleasant one with the exception of two or three days when the wind was blowing straight in our faces making it very uncomfortable and hard to run. I did not take the same route as the late Inspector Fitzgerald on leaving Fort Macpherson as he did when he came up from Herschel island in December last. The route I travelled is longer and more portages have to be made until you reach the Big river but it has the advantage of being able to visit more of the native camps enroute. No Indians were met with on the route but 8 Huskie camps were visited. They were all doing well trapping and they had quite a number of fish on their stages and still catching a few more. Their camps were all very clean and amongst the Nunatal mutes every cooking utensil seemed to be ready for instant use.

As I was carrying the news of the death of Inspector Fitzgerald to the Island they all expressed deep regret and were very anxious to know how the sad disaster happened, such expressions as 'too bad' 'inspector good man' coming from every one of them.

I carried letters for them from one camp to another all the way coming and going.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS,
Corporal of Patrol.

APPENDIX T.

CORPORAL J. SOMERS' PATROL, FORT MACPHERSON TO CARIBOU CREEK AND RETURN.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT, June 7, 1911.

Officer Commanding,
'N' Division,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of the summer patrol from Fort Macpherson to Cariboo creek and return by canoe.

On May 30, the following party left Fort Macpherson for Cariboo creek about 90 miles up the Peel river from Fort Macpherson. Reg. No. 4539 Corporal J. Somers, Indian Interpreter Johnnie and hired Indian Enoch.

May 30.—Leaving Fort Macpherson at 7.30 p.m. we paddled up stream 10 miles and made tea at 11 p.m. Started again at midnight and camped at 3 a.m. about 20 miles from the fort. The river was high, a strong current running and no wind to assist us.

May 31.—Bright and calm, left camp at 1 p.m. and paddled till 3.30; made tea, started again at 4.30 reaching the place where the late Inspector Fitzgerald and Constable Carter were found. We searched around here in the brush but found nothing but a table knife and a bone which appeared to belong to the leg of a dog.

We made tea again at 9.30 p.m. and reached the spot where Constables Taylor and Kinney were found, searching around and turning over the brush we found some knives and forks and a leather belt, and some bones, nothing else. The current was still very strong and we were quite tired out when we camped at 2 a.m. having made about 24 miles.

Thursday, June 1.—Bright, light, north wind, left camp at 1 p.m. Making use of the sail and paddles made 10 miles by 4 p.m. when we made tea. Starting again at 5 p.m. we reached an Indian camp at the mouth of a small river at 5 p.m. The wind began to freshen but the current was much stronger as the river narrows here, but by using the paddles we made good headway. Travelling till 10 p.m. we made tea again, starting at 11 p.m. we camped above the mouth of Trail creek at 3 a.m. The channel was very narrow in places and the current too strong to paddle against even with a fair wind blowing and the sail up, fortunately at these places the distances were short and by letting out a long tracking line we were able to get over without any great difficulty.

June 2.—Bright and calm. Paddled and tracked when we could but only made about 1 mile an hour till 4 p.m. when we made tea. The current was very strong at this point especially turning a bend in river, tracking was impossible in some places on account of cut banks and when we did it was none too safe as the banks were very steep. Starting again at 5.30 p.m. we met some Indians at the mouth of a small creek hunting, half an hour later the Peel River Indians passed us in two skin boats on their way to Fort Macpherson. We were able to track for a few miles here and made tea again at 9.30 p.m. Starting again at 10.30 we had a long reach of shoal water to go over to keep out of the current, which was now very strong even over the shoal water. In some places we used poles to get over and in others we had to get out and walk the canoe over. We reached Waugh's cabin at the mouth of Cariboo creek about 2.30 a.m.

I found all the machinery which the Waugh party brought in to be quite new and still in the boxes and crates. Quite a bit of clearing had been done, 4 log buildings erected, one of which was not completed. I could not make an inventory of the machinery without having opened all the boxes and crates, which I would not have been able to pack again properly and Mr. Warren will most likely want to remove it further up the river to Windy City. To make an inventory of this machinery was the main object of the trip.

June 3.—Fine, left camp at noon and came up with the Indians, camped at the mouth of the small river below Colins cabin at 6 p.m., so camped for the night.

June 4.—Bright and clear, started at midnight travelling down the Small river, camped at 10 a.m. in the Main river. Starting again at 6 p.m. we reached Fort Macpherson at midnight on the 5th.

The Peel is a bad river to travel up, unless at high or very low water, on account of the swift current and shoal waters which begin about 60 miles above Fort Macpherson. The stage of the water on this trip was about as good as I could have expected. Although always very tired when we camped it was not what could be called a hard trip. Very little tracking could be done but the sail was a great assistance to us when we were able to use it. During the Klondyke rush of '98 a tracking path was cut at some of the worst places by the miners who went up the Peel to Windy City. There was none of this left as far as I went, it having been all cut out by the river. The current in some places was fully 7 miles an hour and the average between 4 and 5 miles an hour.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, *Corporal.*

APPENDIX U.

SERGEANT R. W. MACLEOD'S PATROL, FORT VERMILION TO GREAT SLAVE LAKE.

FORT VERMILION, December 27, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol from this detachment to Great Slave Lake, N. W. T., and return.

On November 26, three halfbreeds and two Chipewyan Indians, arrived here to trade from Buffalo lake having crossed Caribou mountains with five trains of dogs and returned home by the same route on December 1, 1910.

I had a chance now to make the patrol for which I received your approval in winter of 1909-10, and accordingly made ready and left Fort Vermilion detachment on December 2, 1910, with Alfred Atilaw, dog driver and interpreter, one train of four dogs, and 40 rations on an extended patrol in a northerly direction, following a trail made by the hunters who had left December 1, 1910, for Buffalo Lake and arrived at that point on December 8, 1910.

I rested the dogs one day and left on December 10, for Hay River, Great Slave Lake, arriving there on December 12, 1910.

I gave the dogs three days rest, and left on return trip, December 16, 1910, arriving back at houses at Buffalo Lake on December 17, 1910, gave the dogs one day's rest and left for Fort Vermilion and arrived at this detachment on December 24, 1910.

I was on the trip 24 days and travelled a distance of 500 miles an average of over 26 miles per day.

On leaving Fort Vermilion, I hoped to be able to hire a guide at Buffalo Lake, to take me across country through the Buffalo Range to Smith's Landing detachment, but on my arrival at Buffalo Lake, the Indian I had expected to get had left for Fort Resolution, via Hay River trading post two days before my arrival.

It was impossible for me to complete my intended patrol, there was no trail, the snow was deep, and there was no one living at Buffalo Lake who knew the country to Smith's Landing, so I decided to extend the patrol to Hay River, Great Slave lake, there being a trail to that point.

There is nothing unusual to report from Hay River, the Indians are in good health and getting some fur. I bought the registered and other letters of immediate importance from Hay River to the Fort Vermilion post office.

On leaving Fort Vermilion, the trail is through the Peace River valley to the foot of Caribou mountains and from there to Hay River trading post, on Great Slave lake, the country is all moss covered muskeg, dotted with small lakes and intersected with numerous swift flowing creeks.

The lakes seem to be deep for their size, and no doubt contain whitefish and lake trout. Fish Lake is the largest crossed on the mountain, about the same size as Lesser Slave Lake, good fishing.

Stunted spruce about 10 feet high and so scattered that no cutting is necessary to get through with a dog sleigh, is the only growth for two hundred miles, fortunately the green will burn when started with a little dry wood.

The ascent to Caribou mountain from the south side is gradual and steep in places, and takes about three and a half hours to climb, the ascent from the north side is very steep and takes about three hours to climb with dog sleigh.

The top of the mountain is rolling country with deep coulies.

The width of the Caribou mountain is about 100 miles; there is an extensive view from the north slope, and on a clear day one can see over an immense country to the north dotted with small lakes.

Fuel is a serious consideration on the mountain. The most I could find was enough to cook with; a proper camp fire was not to be had, but I was fortunate, the weather being very moderate on the whole trip except two days.

There are three half-breed families belonging to Fort Vermilion and two Chipewyan Indian families living on Deer mountain creek four miles southeast of Buffalo lake, it being a good place for fall fishing.

The half-breeds rafted from here to Smith's landing last summer then by skiff to Fort Resolution, and in the fall ascended Buffalo river, crossed Buffalo lake to where I found them living in comfortable log shacks. These half-breeds wanted to see their relations at Fort Vermilion and persuaded the two Indians to accompany them and that accounts for a trail across Caribou mountain this winter.

Caribou are plentiful on the mountain. Moose are plentiful on the north side, and there are considerable fur tracks on the north side of the mountain; we tracked four wolves.

The Indians I met were familiar with the regulations for the protection of the buffalo and protested strongly against a white man being permitted to kill any. The Indians told me the extreme western range of the buffalo is 35 or 40 miles east of Buffalo lake, and there is certainly no feed for them in any part of the country I passed over.

This was an exceeding hard trip on dogs, sore feet and scalded shoulders caused by the sleigh rolling and pitching on the rough uneven surface of the trail. One of my dogs died from exhaustion at Buffalo lake and another on my arrival at Fort Vermilion, the two best dogs in my train.

It was necessary to wear snow-shoes on the whole trip and both the dog driver and myself suffered from snow-shoe strings cutting our feet, the trail was so rough.

On my arrival within 50 miles from Fort Vermilion my dogs were so done up they could not haul the sleigh any further, and having only two meals left, I cached everything except the mail and grub, and driving the dogs loose we made Fort Vermilion in one hard day's travelling.

On January 3, I hired Leon Wanuch with his dog train and sent the interpreter with him for the cache and they arrived back on January 6, 1911.

I respectfully submit I do not think this can be made a regular patrol from this detachment for it is only in very favourable weather that Caribou mountain can be crossed, fuel is so scarce and no Indians hunting in a northerly direction until Buffalo lake is reached.

So far as is known this is the first time a white man has crossed Caribou mountain, and it is twenty years since any of the natives have crossed.

The mail left here for Peace river crossing four days before my arrival which accounts for this report being delayed.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. W. McLEOD, *Sergt.*

REGINA, March 7, 1911.

Memorandum to
The Officer Commanding
R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

I have just read Sergeant McLeod's report on his trip from Fort Vermilion to Great Slave lake and return.

I fully appreciate the hard work done by this N.C.O. on this long patrol. He is to be commended.

A. B. PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX V.

CORPORAL S. G. CLAY'S PATROL, GRAND PRAIRIE TO STURGEON LAKE AND RETURN.

GRAND PRAIRIE, August 4, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol made by me from this Detachment to Sturgeon lake.

I left Saskatoon Lake on the morning of the 29th ult. with S. Horse Reg. No. 204 and camped on this date at the Smoky river; distance travelled, 39 miles. The following morning I swam horse over the Smoky river and proceeded on the trail east. I was delayed two hours on this date assisting the Dominion Fire Guardian to fight a fire burning in the bush near Stoney creek. I camped on this date 12 miles west of Sturgeon lake. I arrived at Sturgeon lake at noon on the 31st ult. On the morning of the 1st instant I left Sturgeon Lake on the return trip and arrived back at this detachment at 10 p.m. on the night of the 3rd instant.

ROUTE.

Route taken on this patrol was via Bear creek, Kleskun lake, the Smoky river being crossed at Goodwin's Crossing. This crossing is better in all respects than the old one at Bezansons. A Ferry is being placed here by the Provincial government, but will not be in operation this summer. From the Smoky river I took the new trail which has been opened up this summer to Sturgeon lake. The trail west of the Smoky is good, but east of the river trail is decidedly bad, and in my opinion it is practically impossible to make a good wagon road out of it. I met several settlers who were trying to bring wagons over this piece of road and they were having a hard time, I would suggest that incoming settlers be advised at Edson not to attempt the journey from that place to here with any kind of wheel transport. This trail should, however, make a fair winter road. Two stopping places are being erected between the Smoky river and Sturgeon lake, and there should be no difficulty in getting hay at these places next winter.

SETTLERS.

Settlement is taking place all along the route from here to the Smoky river, a number of settlers having located at and south of Kleskun lake.

CROPS.

Crops are in almost every instance looking well, but owing to the continued heavy rains they have not started to ripen, and there is consequently a danger of the whole crop in this district being frozen.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

This district is at the present time free from prairie or bush fires, but this is due to the continued heavy rains and not to the care exercised by travellers. In very few instances do these people extinguish their camp fires. It would considerably

assist the police and fire guardians in the execution of their duty if a justice of the peace were appointed at Sturgeon Lake so that the parties suspected of setting out forest fires may be examined at that place.

INDIANS

Indians in this locality are in fairly good shape, moose and bear being plentiful, and consequently there has been practically no destitution amongst the Indians.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) S. G. CLAY, *Corpl.*

APPENDIX W.

PATROL REPORT OF SERGT. MUNDAY, FROM THE PAS TO LAC DU BROTCHET.

THE PAS DETACHMENT, Feb. 27, 1911.

To the Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report *re* my patrol to Lac du Brotchet.

On Friday, January 6, I left the Pas with an interpreter and one train of four dogs. I travelled via the Barrier and Birch River settlements, visiting the Indians at these places, arriving at Cumberland on January 9. The weather was fine but extremely cold, the thermometer registering 52 below zero. I patrolled the reserve and half-breed settlement at Cumberland, also visited the few white residents. I also visited some Indians five miles across the lake. Before leaving Cumberland I found it necessary to purchase a fifth dog, four being insufficient for such a long trip as I was about to make, and after considerable trouble I managed to secure a good one. Altogether I spent a week at Cumberland. I made investigations regarding P. E. Cain supplying liquor to Indians, but was unable to obtain sufficient evidence to bring a case against him. I left Cumberland on the morning of January 16 with the thermometer at 45 below zero and camped at Beaver lake, 35 miles north where there is a small settlement of Indians whom I visited. The next morning I crossed Beaver lake a distance of twelve miles and camped in a house, the weather being exceptionally cold and blowing hard. I left the following morning before daylight and travelled to Birch Portage, about 35 miles. The road was very bad being all portage which had only just been opened up, hard enough to carry the dogs, but we were obliged to wear snow shoes. There is a hunting camp at Birch Portage; I visited the Indians who were home, it being too cold for them to go to their traps. I left Birch Portage at daylight the next morning and travelled up the Beaver river, through several small portages and lakes to Pelican lake, and crossed over to the Narrows arriving at the Hudson Bay Company's post in the afternoon having come a distance of 25 miles. The road was hard the weather remaining very cold, the thermometer registering 40 below zero. There is quite a large settlement of Indians at Pelican Narrows, also a Roman Catholic mission. I patrolled the reserve also visited the missionaries and Indians. I also met Mr. H. Hall, who was on his way to The Pas from the Huskie post beyond Lac du Brotchet. I took a statement from him regarding the alleged shoothing of Indians which I am forwarding under separate cover together with my report. I left Pelican narrows on Saturday morning, January 21, and travelled north for about 25 miles through short portages and small lakes to an Indian fishing camp from where I was obliged to take on three nights' dog fish, there being none on the road until reaching south Reindeer lake. The country from Pelican narrows is very hilly and rocky, well timbered but small, practically all spruce, with a few birch and poplar scattered here and there. I crossed the Churchill river the next afternoon and visited an Indian camp and camped in a portage having travelled about 25 miles. For the next two days I saw nobody. The road mostly ran through portages and was very rough, we camped in portages where there was plenty of dry wood, and reached the south end of Reindeer lake on Tuesday, January 24, having travelled 35 miles each of the last two days.

At the south end of Reindeer lake there is a small settlement of Cree Indians and a Hudson Bay Company trader. I patrolled the settlement and visited the Indians; I stayed here for three days resting self and dogs, I only intended to stay two, but was delayed a third on account of it storming. The dogs looked all the better for their rest and were in good condition. I was able to give them plenty of fish in the shape of what they call fresh water herrings, which are caught in the Deer river, and are a little smaller than the ordinary herring. I left the south end of Reindeer lake on Saturday, January 28; I was obliged to take another guide as my interpreter was not sure of the road any further than the south end and some of the narrows on the lake were dangerous. The lake had been good and hard making travelling easy, but the last snow fall had spoiled it and we were obliged to use snowshoes. I had a good load on my sled, bedding and food for three, and four nights' dog fish. It was very fortunate that I had a fifth dog. Reindeer lake is full of islands large and small, well timbered with small spruce and a few jack pine. We camped on an island every night; they are very poor places to get dry wood, it was a case of having to hunt around for a dry stick which may be found here and there and were lucky to get sufficient for one small fire before getting into our blankets, and leaving sufficient for one in the morning. If a large enough fire can be made with the dry wood the green wood will burn with it, but not otherwise. The snow drifts are very deep on the islands, which makes another difficulty. The third day on the lake we sighted the first caribou or barren land deer, the dogs began to go wild and force too much, we were travelling well considering the road about 30 miles a day. The fourth day out we passed through bands of deer all day long; there were deer on all sides of us, thousands of them. They would come within a hundred yards of the sled. On the fifth day the same thing happened, I shot sufficient for dog feed. The country from now on begins to get flat and the stretches of open lake are long with few islands. On the morning of the sixth day I visited a Chipewyan camp and knew that I was nearing Brotchet, and arrived at the post at eight o'clock the same evening; eighteen days after leaving Cumberland, four of which were spent at different settlements, the remainder travelling. Brotchet, which is situated at the north end of Reindeer lake, is rather a desolate looking place, quite flat with little stunted spruce and jackpine. The Indians are Chipewyan, but there are a few Crees amongst them. The Hudson's Bay Company have a post there; there is also a Roman Catholic mission. The Indians have all been converted and most of them take treaty. I understand that the annuity payments last year amounted to $1,500. I visited all the Indians that were around. The chief and councillor made a special trip in from their hunting camp to meet me. The missionaries were very glad to see a policeman up there, and stated that the passing through of one had a wonderful effect upon the natives; this was noticed after Inspector Genereux's visit a few years ago. The natives have many foolish superstitions, one of the worst being their horror of a sick person who become slightly delirious; they believe he has turned into a cannibal and will eat them. In such case the person has a small chance of being helped, as the people will all leave him after binding him up. I remained at Brotchet five days; the dogs were in fair condition after their hard trip, and I left on my return journey on Wednesday, February 8. The weather for the past two days had been milder and some snow had fallen, making the lake very bad for travelling. Some of the dogs' feet began to get sore; I was prepared for this and had dog shoes made out of blanket. I also put carbolic ointment on them and later some tar, which relieved them greatly. Travelling was slow on account of the roads, but we made long days, from before daylight to after sunset, and managed to make one old camp; we were obliged to wear snow-shoes all the time, the kettle was boiled twice every day, and each time six dogs' shoes were taken off and six dry ones put on them; when we camped at night these all had to be dried for the next day. It snowed for three days on the lake and the guide was afraid we would have to camp and wait for the weather to clear as he was afraid of getting lost, but we kept going and arrived at the south end on the morning of Tuesday, February 14,

having taken 6½ days to cross, the road and weather both being very bad, indeed. The dogs' feet were not so bad as I expected, the shoes kept them from getting worse, and the ointment put on them at night was a great help. I rested them at the south end for two days and left on February 16 with no road and the snow through the portage was very deep. I carried four nights' fish for dogs, but the roads began to get better and the weather cold again. I arrived at Pelican narrows on February 19, in the morning, 3½ days after leaving the south end. I did not use dog shoes for two days, the road being hard. I left Pelican narrows the following morning; the road was good, the weather not quite so extreme, and arrived at Cumberland four days later. I left the following day and arrived at The Pas on Saturday, February 25, having taken 18 days from Brotchet, 3 of which were spent resting dogs and 15 days travelling a distance of 450 miles, half of which was bad roads; average mileage per day, 30. Seventeen days were taken to reach Brotchet from The Pas, being two days longer on account of going via Birch river and making only 12 miles per day. I was absent from The Pas altogether 51 days, 7½ of which were spent at Cumberland, 1½ at Pelican narrows, 5 at south end of Reindeer lake, and 5 at Brotchet, making a total of 19 days. The road taken across Reindeer lake is about 175 miles ; there is nothing to be seen on the lake only deer. Since leaving The Pas I have covered a distance of over 900 miles in 51 days, 19 of which were spent at different settlements. The dogs are in fair condition, but, of course, thin. I believe this patrol will have a good effect upon the natives, regarding their treatment of sick people who become delirious. I made them understand that it was a criminal offence to tie them up and leave them to die, and if such a thing happened there would be great trouble for them. Fortunately, in the past, when such a thing had happened there has always been somebody nearby who has rendered assistance, a priest or Hudson's Bay Company man. This patrol should, if possible, be made yearly. I attach herewith a copy of my diary.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. MUNDAY, *Sergt.*,
In charge of Detachment.

The following is a copy of my diary:—

January 6.—Left this a.m. on patrol to Cumberland and Brotchet, camped at Barrier this p.m. Roads fair, distance travelled 22 miles.

January 7.—Left Barrier this a.m., camped at Birch river this p.m., distance 20 miles.

January 8.—Left Birch river settlement this a.m. and arrived at Cumberland this p.m., 20 miles.

January 9.—Patrolled reserve at Cumberland.

January 10.—Visited residents at Cumberland, making inquiries regarding P. E. Cain.

January 11.—Patrolled to Budd's Point settlement this a.m., returned this p.m., 10 miles.

Jenuary 12.—Making investigations *re* P. E. Cain. Weather very cold, 52 below zero.

January 13.—Patrolled to Budd's Point for fish and returned this p.m.

January 14.—Fatigue putting new side lines on sled, fixing harness, &c.

January 15.—Sunday routine.

January 16.—Left Cumberland this a.m., arrived at Beaver lake this p.m. Distance 34 miles, roads good, very cold.

January 17.—Left Beaver Lake portage this a.m. and crossed the lake and camped, distance 12 miles. Weather stormy.

January 18.—Left North lake this a.m., arrived at Birch portage this p.m., visited Indian camps. Roads fair, distance 35 miles.

January 19.—Left Birch portage this a.m., arrived at Pelican narrows this p.m., roads good, distance 25 miles.

January 20.—Patrolled settlement and visited Indians at Pelican narrows.

January 21.—Left Pelican narrows this a.m., camped in portage this p.m., distance 25 miles. Roads good, visited some Indians enroute.

January 22.—Weather stormy, left camp before daylight, roads heavy, camped across the Churchill river this p.m. Distance 25 miles.

January 23.—Left Churchill river this a.m., camped this p.m. late, distance 38 miles.

January 24.—Left camp before daylight this a.m., arrived at South Reindeer lake this p.m.

January 25.—Visited Indians and resting dogs. Weather stormy.

January 26.—Stayed at South End of lake resting dogs.

January 27.—Weather very stormy, remained at south end of lake waiting for weather to clear, visited some Chipewyan Indians who had arrived.

January 28.—Left south end of the lake before daylight this a.m.; road bad, obliged to use snowshoes, camped on an island this p.m. Weather extremely cold.

January 29.—Left camp before daylight, roads heavy, camped on an island, difficulty to find dry wood.

January 30.—Left camp at daylight this a.m., snowshoes worn all day. Saw first band of deer.

January 31.—Left camp at daylight, passed bands of deer all day. Road better but obliged to wear snowshoes, weather very cold.

February 1.—Left camp at daylight; passed bands of deer; shot enough for dog feed; camped on an island this p.m., roads fair.

February 2.—Left camp at 4 o'clock this a.m., visited a Chipewyan camp near Brotchet and arrived at the post at 8 o'clock p.m.; good road from camp, snowshoes not necessary for the first time leaving south end, having travelled about 30 miles a day on an average.

February 3.—Resting self and dogs.

February 4.—Visited Indians around the post, also missionaries, made enquiries regarding the Hubert Hall case. Dogs appear to be in good shape after so long a trip.

February 5.—Sunday routine.

February 6.—Patrolled settlement and visited some of the camps. Had a visit from the Chief and Councillor.

February 7.—Getting ready to leave Brotchet, fixing up harness, sled, food, &c.

February 8.—Left Brotchet this a.m., camped at a hunting camp this p.m., roads very heavy indeed on account of snow fall.

February 9.—Left camp at daylight this a.m., weather stormy, road very heavy, camped on an island this p.m.

February 10.—Weather stormy and very cold, left camp at daylight and camped on an island this p.m.

February 11.—Left camp at daylight, passed bands of deer all day, weather milder, snow very deep, camped on island this p.m.

February 12.—Left camp at daylight, no improvement in the road, passed through deer all day, camped on an island this p.m.; some of the dogs feet sore.

February 13.—Left camp at daylight and camped on an island, weather stormy, roads very heavy.

February 14.—Left camp at daylight and arrived at the south end this a.m. after a very hard trip, wearing snowshoes all the time. Dogs very tired; their feet sore.

February 15.—Resting self and dogs.

February 16.—Left the south end this a.m., camped on portage this p.m., no road.

February 17.—Left camp at daylight, camped half way to Pelican narrows from the south end, road fair, met an Indian who had passed over the road and was going to the south end.

February 18.—Enroute to Pelican narrows, crossed the Churchill. Weather fine.

February 19.—Arrived at Pelican narrows this a.m. Road good.

February 20.—Left Pelican narrows this a.m., camped on portage this p.m., distance 35 miles.

February 21.—Arrived at north end Beaver lake p.m., distance 25 miles.

February 22.—Left north end of lake this a.m., camped on portage, distance 32 miles.

February 23.—Arrived at Cumberland this a.m., distance 12 miles. Roads good.

February 24.—Left Cumberland this a.m., camped at Barrier, distance 25 miles.

February 25.—Left Barrier this a.m. and arrived at The Pas this a.m., distance 20 miles.

W. MUNDAY, *Sergt.*,

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, March 10, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—*Re* Sergt. Munday's patrol to Lac du Brotchet, Huskie Point or Fort Hall is on the Ennadia or Tibanni lakes a little north of the intersection of the 30th and 102nd parallels, as shown on a map of Canada, issued by the Department of the Interior and dated 1909. A straight line projected from this point in a southeasterly direction would strike Fort Churchill, distant 310 miles.

The Esquimaux in the last 8 or 10 years have been known to get across the country to Churchill in the winter time only. The party is made up of three or four strong and young men. Ninety days were taken to make this trip.

At Dubawnt lake there is an Esquimaux trader who trades with the natives in the surrounding district and brings the results of his trade to Fort Hall. He is employed by the Hudson Bay Company through Mr. Hall. This altogether is an Esquimaux country.

In the summer time these Esquimaux go to the coast, where Burnt Side river empties itself into the ocean. At this point they hold their summer feasts. There are said to be large coal deposits there. They make fires of it and roast the seals or whales whole. The country from Fort Hall north is barren land and the same is reported south and southeast.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'F' Division.

March 6, 1911.

Memorandum to
The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

I have just read Sergt. Munday's report on patrol made from The Pass to Lac du Brotchet.

I quite appreciate the hard work done by this N.C.O. on this long trip. He is to be commended.

A. B. PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX X.

SERGEANT T. NICHOLLS' PATROL, NORWAY HOUSE TO CHURCHILL AND RETURN.

May 2, 1911.

To the Officer Commanding,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following copy of my diary of a patrol made by me from Norway House to Fort Churchill and return to Regina.

Saturday, February 18, 1911.—Sergeant Nicholls and Spl. Constable Towers with two teams of our dogs each left the barracks at 10 a.m. and camped for the night at Pugatovaaton at 3.35 p.m. Constable Withers and Spl. Constable McLeod with two Split Lake teams also accompanied the party.

Sunday, Feburary 19, 1911.—Left John Bull at 4 a.m., camped at the rapids for breakfast at Cross lake at 2 p.m. Poppick died at Cross lake.

Monday, February 20, 1911.—Left Cross lake at noon and camped in the bush for the night at 5.30 p.m. Saw the Rev. Goddin and he declined J. P. commission; sent file to McDiarmid to forward to officer commanding.

Tuesday, February 21, 1911.—Left camp at 6.30 a.m., had one fire and camped at the Fiddle for the day at 2 p.m. Weather too bad to travel any further; drifting, with strong head wind.

Wednesday, February 22, 1911.—Left Fiddle at 4 a.m., built the fires and camped for the night at 5.30 p.m. Travelling was good in the bush but poor on the lakes.

Thursday, February 23, 1911.—Left camp at 6.30 a.m., had one fire and camped for the night at Natawayan at 4 p.m., travelling fairly good; no wind.

Friday, February 24, 1911.—Left Natawayan at 6 a.m., had two fires and camped well down on the Grassy river at 5.30 p.m. Lots of water on the river, also on Stinking lake. Very warm all day, dogs suffered from the heat.

Saturday February 25, 1911.—Left camp at 4.30 a.m., had two fires and reached the detachment at Split lake at 2.30 p.m. in a slight snow storm and cold. The only day that it has been freezing on the trip. No grub here at either trading post.

Sunday, February 26, 1911.—At Split lake. Weather fine and mild.

Monday, February 27, 1911.—At Split lake.

Tuesday, February 28, 1911.—Preparing to start to-morrow; putting up rations, &c.

Wednesday, March 1, 1911.—Everything ready to start at 7 a.m. Weather has got bad ; wind blowing a gale and snow drifting. Could not start.

Thursday March 2, 1911.—Left Split lake at 11 a.m., the party consisting of the following detail: Sergeants Nicholls and Edgenton (the latter on transfer from depot to 'M' division) and Constable Withers with three teams of dogs. Special Constable Towers and Juda Frank ahead of the dogs. Travelled over a heavy trail, had two fires and camped at 5.30 p.m. for the night. Twenty-six miles.

Friday, March 3, 1911.—Trail very heavy. We left camp at 6.30 a.m. and camped for the night at 5 p.m. Thirty-one miles.

Saturday March 4, 1911.—Left camp at 7 a.m. and reached Sandy lake at 11 a.m., and camped for the day in order to get an Indian to haul dog feed from here to the Paddle portage. There was no track from here. Nobody living to the north.

Sunday March 5, 1911.—Laid up at Sandy lake all day. After a lot of trouble, succeeded in getting David Harvey to haul dog feed to the Paddle portage. He would not start on account of its being Sunday.

Monday March 6, 1911.—We left Sandy lake at 7.30 a.m. with a hired team and two men to haul the dog feed to Paddle portage. We had two fires during the day and camped at night on the Little Churchill, about 4 miles down. The trail was very heavy and there was no sign of the old track.

Tuesday, March 7, 1911.—We travelled the river all day, from 6 a.m. until 5 p.m., with two fires; the snow was very deep.

Wednesday March 8, 1911.—Travelled the river all day, same as yesterday, and camped on the Paddle portage at 5.30 p.m. It was snowing hard all day and blowing strongly from the west.

Thursday, March 9, 1911.—Left the Paddle portage at 7 a.m., took on all the dog feed and sent the hired team back. The trail was very heavy. We had two fires and camped at Big lake at 6 p.m.

Friday, March 10, 1911.—Left Big lake at 6 a.m. and camped on the edge of the Plains at 6.30 p.m. The travelling was very heavy all day.

Saturday, March 11, 1911.—Left camp in a bad storm and travelled the Plains to the Dog river and camped for the night at 5 p.m.

Monday, March 13, 1911.—Left Dog river at 6.30 a.m. in a storm; the wind was strong from the south. It became calm towards evening. We camped at Deer river at sunset. During the night a blizzard came up with a gale from the northwest burying the camp; and we had to shift at 3 a.m. in the morning. We laid up all day and moved camp three times. Dog feed and rations finished.

Tuesday, March 14, 1911.—We laid up all day storm bound.

Wednesday, March 15, 1911.—Picked out six of the best dogs and left camp at 8 a.m., with the mail for Churchill. Having cached the balance of the loads, dog-harness, sleighs, sets, &c. Arrived at the Hudson Bay Company at 6 p.m. and had our first good meal for three days, and went to barracks and reported to Superintendent Starnes at 10 p.m.

Thursday, March 16, 1911.—At Churchill. Superintendent Starnes sent to Deer river for the balance of the outfit.

Friday, March 17, 1911.—At Churchill. The dogs and loads arrived from Deer river. Dogs had suffered very little from want of food.

Saturday, March 18, 1911.—Working in office at Churchill.

Sunday, March 19.—Sunday routine.

Monday, March 20, 1911.—Working in office.

Tuesday, March 21, 1911.—Working in office.

Wednesday, March 22, 1911.—Weather stormy; working in office.

Thursday, March 23, 1911.—Left Churchill. The party were the same excepting Corporal Walker, on transfer to depot.

We started at 8.30 a.m., had one fire and camped on the Churchill river about four miles from the Deer river. Travelled against a gale of wind from the south and a heavy ground drift.

Friday, March 24, 1911.—Weather fine and mild; thawing all day. We left camp at 6 a.m., had two fires and camped on the Dog river at 5 p.m. for the night. Hauling very heavy.

Saturday, March 25, 1911.—During the night it rained heavily for about an hour, and then turned into a howling blizzard from the northwest and continued all day, remained in camp.

Sunday, March 26, 1911.—Weather still too bad to travel; remained in camp on Dog river.

Monday, March 27, 1911.—Left Dog river at 6 a.m. and camped well on in the Paddle portage.

Tuesday, March 28, 1911.—Left camp at 6 a.m., had two fires and camped on Big lake.

Wednesday, March 29, 1911.—Left camp at 6 a.m. and camped on Churchill river.

Thursday, March 30, 1911.—Left camp at 6 a.m. and camped on the Portage, going into Harvey's at 5.30 p.m.

Friday, March 31, 1911.—Left camp at 6 a.m., had two fires and camped the night in a shack at 5 p.m. at Sandy lake.

Saturday, April 1, 1911.—Left camp at 7 a.m., had two fires and camped at Clearwater lake at 7 p.m. over a good trail.

Sunday, April 2, 1911.—Left Clearwater lake at 6 a.m., had two fires and arrived at Split lake detachment at sundown.

Monday, April 3, 1911.—At Split lake.

Tuesday April 4, 1911.—At Split lake everything ready for a start for Norway House in the morning.

Wednesday, April 5, 1911.—Left Split lake at 6 a.m., had one fire and camped for the night at Spences' shack; travelled over a good trail all day. Just before camping it commenced to snow and continued all night.

Thursday, April 6, 1911.—Very mild, snowing all day; track heavy. Had two fires; left at 6 a.m. and camped for the night at Natawayan at 7.30 p.m. Having arranged for a cache of fish here, on my way north. I am staying over to-morrow to give dogs a rest, several of which have sore feet.

Friday, April 7, 1911.—At Natawayan all day, fixed up dogs feet, &c.

Saturday, April 8, 1911.—Left Natawayan at 6 a.m., travelled all day against a head wind and a heavy snow storm and camped in the bush at 4.30 p.m.

Sunday, April 9, 1911.—Left camp at 6.35 a.m., had dinner at Cross portage at survey railway cache, and camped at the Fiddle at 7 p.m. Fine travelling all day.

Monday, April 10, 1911.—Left the Fiddle at 6.30 a.m. and travelled until 11 a.m. when it became soft and we had to camp; started again at 6 p.m. but had to stop at 8 p.m. in a torrent of rain.

Tuesday, April 11, 1911.—Left camp at 8 a.m., very soft and rained hard. Travelled all day through about a foot of slush and made Cross lake at 8 p.m., travelling 10 hours to make 12 miles.

Wednesday, April 12, 1911.—At Cross lake all day, too wet to move; dried all clothes and bedding.

Thursday, April 13, 1911.—Heavy snow storm from the north. Slightly colder. Remained at Cross lake.

Friday, April 14, 1911.—Left Cross lake at 8.30 a.m., had two fires during the day and camped in the bush for the night at 7 p.m.

Saturday, April 15, 1911.—Left camp at 5 a.m. and arrived at Norway House at 9.30 a.m.

Sunday, April 16, 1911.—At Norway House.

Monday. April 17, 1911.—At Norway House; fixed up vouchers with the Hudson Bay Company and prepared to leave for Gimli to-morrow.

Tuesday, April 18, 1911.—Sergeant Nicholls, Corporal Walker, Special Constable Towers with police train of dogs. James Towers with hired team, and native guide, Andrew Taylor, left Norway House at 7 a.m· en route to Gimli, travelled on the ice to Warren's Landing arriving there at 1 p.m. and camped, it being too soft to proceed further.

Wednesday, April 19, 1911.—Left the Landing at 2.30 a.m., had breakfast at Little Black River point, and camped for the day at noon at the N. Fish Company, Black river. Too soft to travel. The last winter mail passed here going north.

Thursday, April 20, 1911.—Left Black river at 2.30 a.m., stopped for breakfast at Poplar point and camped for the day at 12.30 p.m. between Big Stone and Mossy point. Good travelling up to 11 a.m. then thawing, heavy. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. and travelled all night, stopped for two hours at Mossy point and arrived at Berens river at 6.30 a.m. Travelling bad between Mossy point and Sandy bar.

Saturday, April 22, 1911.—Left Berens river at 5.30 a.m., camped for breakfast at 9 a.m. and camped for the night at Jackhead at 3 a.m. Lots of water on the ice and we struck open water twice.

Sunday, April 23, 1911.—Left Jackhead at 1.30 a.m., boiled the kettle in Mitchell's camp and arrived at Fisher bay at 9.30 a.m. Could take dogs no further and hired a team of oxen to transport the baggage over Fisher river across the Six Mile portage and took three and a half hours to make the trip. Put up at Thiskfoot's and arranged with him to take Corporal Walker and myself to the railway at $4.50 per day; he to feed the team and board himself on the road.

Monday, April 24, 1911.—Left Fisher river at 7.30 a.m. and camped in the bush at 7 a.m. The road was one long mud hole.

Tuesday, April 25, 1911.—Left camp at 6.30 a.m., stopped at 11.30 a.m. for two hours and camped for the night at Nazer at 6 p.m. The last ten miles was good road.

Wednesday, April 26, 1911.—Left Nazer at 6.30 a.m. and arriving at Gimli at 2.30 p.m. Put all the mail into the post office, except a packet for Regina.

Thursday, April 27, 1911.—Left Gimli and proceeded to Winnipeg, leaving again for Regina at 11 p.m. and arrived at 10 a.m. on the morning of the 28th.

General remarks.—The weather from Norway House to Split lake was very mild; but from Split lake to Fort Churchill it was very stormy and there was a great deal more snow than usual, altogether making the journey much harder than usual.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

TOM NICHOLLS, *Sergeant.*
Reg. No. 3419.

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

PART II.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1911.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depôt'	Regina	1	1	2	6	1	1	5	5	6	66	12	106	84	....
	Arcola	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Balcarres	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Big Muddy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	2	....
	Broadview	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Canora	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Carnduff	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Craïk	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Drinkwater	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Elbow	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Estevan	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Esterhazy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Fillmore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
	Fort Qu'Appelle	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Gravelbourg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3	....
	Indian Head	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3	....
	Kamsack	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	2	....
	Lanigan	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Melville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Milestone	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Mortlach	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Marienthal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
	Moosejaw	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	1	....
	Moosomin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Norway House	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	1	4	....	....
	North Portal	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	....
	Nokomis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Ottawa	....	....	....	1	....	....	4	....	1	1	....	7	....	....
	Outlook	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Oxbow	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Pelly	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Punnichy	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Sheho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Strassburg	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Split Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	....
	Town Station	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	1	....
	Tugaske	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Weyburn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....
	Windthorst	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Willow Bunch	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	3	4	....
	Wolseley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Wood Mountain	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	5	13	....
	Watrous	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	Wynyard	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Yorkton	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	5	5	....
	Yellowgrass	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	On command	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	4	....	....
	On leave	....	....	1	2	....	....	1	2	1	1	....	8	....	....
	Total 'Depôt' Division	1	1	3	12	1	1	12	14	24	104	17	190	154	....

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1911.—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'A'	Maple Creek			1	1				2		3	4	11	19	
	East End								1		1	1	3	4	
	Gull Lake									1			1	2	
	Herbert								1		1		2	2	
	Montgomery Lake														
	Morse														
	Notre Dame										1		1	1	
	Pellétiers Lake														
	Saskatchewan Landing													1	
	Swift Current								1		2		3	5	
	Ten Mile								1		1	1	3	5	
	Town Station										1		1	1	
	Willow Creek									1	1	1	3	4	
	Total 'A' Division			1	1				6	2	11	7	28	44	
'B'	Dawson				2			2	2	1	8	3	18	25	
	Carcross							1					1	1	
	Dawson Town Station									1	3		4		
	Forty Mile								1				1		5
	Granville										1		1	2	
	Mayo									1			1		4
	Rampart House										1		1		
	Whitehorse Town Station									1	1		2		
	Whitehorse				1				1		5	1	8	4	4
	On Command									1	3		4		
	Total 'B' Division				3			3	4	5	22	4	41	32	13
'C'	Battleford			1				3		1	9	3	17	22	
	Alsask										1		1	1	
	Biggar									1			1	1	
	Kerrobert										1		1	1	
	Kindersley								1		1		2	2	
	Lashburn										1		1	1	
	Lloydminster									1	1		2	2	
	Machlin									1			1	1	
	Meota										1		1	1	
	Onion Lake									1			1	2	
	Paynton										1		1	1	
	Radisson										1		1	1	
	Unity										1		1	1	
	Wilkie				1					1	2		4	4	
	G. T. P. Camp										1		1	1	
	On Command				1						1		2		
	Total 'C' Division			1	2			3	1	6	22	3	38	42	

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1911.—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'D'.....	Macleod.....	....	....	1	2	1	....	4	1	4	28	2	43	42	....
	Big Bend.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
	Bellevue.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	4	2	....
	Blairmore.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	1	....
	Burmis.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....
	Cardston.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	1	....
	Carmangay.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Claresholm.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	2	....
	Coleman.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....
	Frank.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	....	4	2	....
	Lille.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
	Lundbeck.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
	Passburg.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	1	....
	Peigan.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....
	Pincher Creek.....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	3	4	....
	Stand Off.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	3	4	5	....
	Twin Lakes.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	3	....
	Total 'D' Division.....	....	....	1	4	1	....	5	4	9	49	8	81	74	....
'E'.....	Calgary.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	3	....	14	3	24	17	....
	Banff.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	2	....
	Bankhead.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
	Bassano.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	....
	Berry Creek.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	5	....
	Brooks.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Canmore.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	1	....
	Carbon.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....
	Cochrane.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Gleichen.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	4	....
	High River.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	2	....
	Innisfail.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Irricana.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Okotoks.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Olds.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Red Deer.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Strathmore.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Trochu.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	4	....
	Total 'E' Division.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	7	3	30	6	50	46	....
F'....	Prince Albert.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	2	6	4	16	20	....
	Asquith.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Barrows.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....
	Duck Lake.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	2	....
	Green Lake.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	4
	Hudson Bay Junction.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Hanley.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Humboldt.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2	....
	Melfort.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....
	Rosthern.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Rosetown.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....
	Saskatoon.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	5	6	....
	Shellbrook.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Tisdale.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Le Pas.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	4
	Wadena.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....
	Total, 'F' Division.....	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	1	6	18	5	35	37	8

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1911.—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total	Horses.	Dogs.
'G'	Edmonton			1	1				2	1	8	3	16	13	
	Alix										1		1	1	
	Andrew														
	Bickerdike										1		1	1	
	Camrox									1			1	1	
	Castor										1		1	3	
	Baysland										1		1	1	
	Entwistle										1		1	1	
	Edson										2		2	2	
	Fort Saskatchewan				1			1	2	2	6	4	16	21	mule
	Hardisty										1		1	1	1
	Jasper Park										1		1	1	
	Lacombe									1			1	1	
	Lac Ste. Anne														
	Morinville										1		1	2	
	Prairie Creek				1					1	1		3	3	
	Stettler								1		1		2	1	
	Stoney Plain								1				1	1	
	Tofield										1		1	1	
	Vegreville										1		1	1	
	Vermilion										1		1	1	
	Viking									1			1	1	
	Wainwright										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin									1			1	1	
	On command							1			6		7	3	
	On leave				1								1		
	Total, 'G' Division			1	4			2	6	8	36	7	64	64	
'K'	Lethbridge			1	1			1	1	4	20	2	30	20	
	Coutts								1		2		3	8	
	Grassy Lake									1			1		
	Irvine										1	1	2	2	
	Magrath														
	Medicine Hat				1					1	2		4	6	
	Medicine Lodge											1	1	1	
	Pendant d'Oreille									1		1	2	3	
	Royal View									1	1		2	2	
	Stafford Village														
	Sundial										1		1	1	
	Taber														
	Warner														
	Wild Horse									1			1	2	
	Writing-on-Stone										2	1	3	3	
	Bow Island														
	On Command							1		1	1		3		
	Total, 'K' Division			1	2			2	2	10	30	6	53	48	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1911.—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
M'....	Fort Churchill	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	1	5	....	9	....	41
	Fullerton.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	18
	York Factory.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....
	Total 'M'	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	5	1	11	....	59
N'....	Athabaska Landing	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	3	2	8	5	....
	Chipewyan.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	3	....	6
	Grande Prairie	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	2	4	2
	Herschel Island.	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	4	....	....
	Lesser Slave Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	2	6	6	....
	Fort Macpherson	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	....	10
	Peace River Crossing	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....
	Sawridge.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
	Smith's Landing	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	1	5	4	5
	Sturgeon Lake.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	....
	Vermilion	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	2
	On leave	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....
	Total 'N' Division	....	....	1	3	....	....	2	3	5	15	6	35	25	25

Recapitulation.

Place.															
Regina District	1	1	3	12	1	1	12	14	24	104	17	190	154	....
Maple Creek District.	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	6	2	11	7	28	44	....
Dawson District.	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	4	5	22	4	41	32	13
Battleford District	....	....	1	2	....	....	3	1	6	22	3	38	42	....
Macleod District	....	....	1	4	1	....	5	4	9	49	8	81	74	....
Calgary District	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	7	3	30	6	50	46	....
Prince Albert District	....	....	1	1	....	....	3	1	6	18	5	35	37	8
Edmonton District.	....	....	1	4	....	....	2	6	8	36	7	64	64	....
Lethbridge District	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	2	10	30	6	53	48	....
Hudson's Bay District.	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3	1	5	1	11	....	59
Athabaska and Mackenzie District	....	....	1	3	....	....	2	3	5	15	6	35	25	25
Total strength, Sept, 30, 1911	1	1	12	33	2	1	34	51	79	342	70	626	566	105

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

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APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. J. HORRIGAN, COMMANDING DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y. T., September 30, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the following Annual Report of 'B' Division. This is accompanied by a report from Inspector J. A. Macdonald, Commanding the White Horse Sub-district.

The following changes have taken place in the personnel of officers since the last annual report:—

Supt. A. E. Snyder, transferred to Depot Division.
Insp. T. A. Wroughton, transferred to Depot Division.
Serg. L. A. Pare, retired to pension.
Insp. E. Telford, promoted from Sergeant Major.

This leaves the undermentioned officers, stationed as follows:—

Insp. F. J. Horrigan, Dawson, in command.
Insp. E. Telford, Dawson.
Insp. J. A. Macdonald, Whitehorse.

At Dawson, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson is in attendance, being employed from month to month.

At Whitehorse we have no acting assistant surgeon at present.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Mining by large companies is expanding. The amount of capital invested in dredges, hydraulic plants, ditches and pipe lines has been very materially increased, giving employment to several hundred extra men during the past summer.

The general business of the district was materially curtailed during the early part of the season, and confidence was somewhat shaken by the outbreak of small-pox, and by the establishment of local quarantine by the mining operators. However, since the epidemic has been stamped out confidence has been restored and the merchants report business now in a most satisfactory condition, and the future outlook is considered very promising.

Last year the North American Trading and Transportation Co. decided to withdraw from general merchandise, but Mr. W. H. Isom, vice president of the company, visited the territory during the summer, and after visiting their large mining interests and looking into the general business conditions of the country with regard to its future possibilities, decided to at once go into mining and general merchandise on a much larger scale than ever before.

Further outlay of capital is anticipated through Mr. A. N. C. Treadgold, one of our largest operators, who recently returned from England to complete plans for a large expenditure of money during next season, which will, in the near future, materially increase the present gold output.

Dr. D. Cairns, geological surveyor and metaloligist, arrived here recently on his way to Ottawa after spending the summer in the Porcupine country, which is on the northern boundary line between Yukon and Alaska.

For a number of years both the Canadian and United States geological surveys have felt the want of an international survey (geological) section along the boundary between Yukon and Alaska. Accordingly, last winter an agreement was reached whereby the Canadians are to map and study the geology along the one hundred and forty first meridian (the Yukon-Alaska boundary) from the Yukon river to the Porcupine river, and the United States geologists are to continue the work to the Arctic ocean.

The boundary survey topographers map the country for two and a half miles on each side of the one hundred and forty first meridian, and it is this map—five miles wide—half in Canada and half in the United States, that they use for the geological work, so that Dr. Cairns and Mr. Madden work quite as much in Canada as in the United States. This strip of land will also be used to establish a line from which all other geological work on both sides of the boundary can be carried on, and will form a definite base.

The boundary survey proper, in charge of Messrs. Craig and Riggs, has made splendid progress this season. The heliographic party doing the advance work went to the Arctic coast. This is much more rapid than was calculated on, and it now seems that not half the men will be required to complete the boundary work next season.

It might be of interest to people in eastern Canada—as well as those in the west—to learn that the country which they almost invariably associate with ice, snow, glaciers, and almost continual cold weather, is commencing to hold her own in an agricultural sense, as can be seen from the following statistics, gathered and published in a recent issue of the Dawson 'Daily News':

'Farmers and gardeners near the city (Dawson) are having splendid success. One farmer alone, at West Dawson, will have a root crop, including potatoes, weighing more than two hundred tons. Several tons of tomatoes have been ripened within a mile of Dawson. The potato yield will supply the greater demand, and will be worth a neat sum. It is estimated the Klondike camp annually consumes more than $200,000 worth of potatoes. Beets, celery, cauliflower, turnips, cabbages and other vegetables are now in splendid condition. About two hundred acres of land under cultivation near Dawson in past years has produced annually four hundred and fifty tons of potatoes and one hundred and fifty tons of other vegetables. Strawberries, grown in the open, also have cut some figure in the market this year. Raspberries, blueberries and wild currants in their wild state grow in abundance on all the hills. Yukon oat crops run as high as fifty bushels to the acre, and potatoes three hundred and fifty bushels to the acre.'

Judge Maybee, chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission, held a session of the commission at Whitehorse early in August, at which Col. Conrad, owner and operator of the "Big Thing" mine at Conrad, presented his case against the White Pass and Yukon route for extortionate freight rates on ore, and was successful in having the rate cut down from $3.50 per ton to $1.25 per ton, which will enable him to successfully work his property, and give a new lease of life to copper mining in the southern end of district.

CRIME.

For a summary of cases under this head, I refer you to the list of cases entered and dealt with, which follows:

LIST of Cases entered and Dealt with in the District from October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Conviction.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault, common	22	15	7	0
Assault, causing actual bodily harm	2	2	0	0
Assault, aggravated	1	1	0	0
Intimidation	2	2	0	0
Attempted suicide	1	0	1	0
Indecent exposure	1	1	0	0
Offences against property—				
Theft	14	10	4	0
Theft by conversion	1	0	1	0
Theft from His Majesty's Mail	1	0	1*	0
Theft from express Co., gold	1	1†	0	0
Theft by juvenile	1	1	0	0
Killing and wounding dogs	1	0	1	0
Cruelty to animals	1	1	0	0
False pretenses	1	1	0	0
Malicious damage	2	2	0	0
Offences against public order.				
Pointing firearms	1	1	0	0
Offences against religion and morals—				
Creating a disturbance	3	2	1	0
Drunk and disorderly	51	51	0	0
Vagrancy	2	2	0	0
Keeping a common gaming house	8	8	0	0
Playing or looking on in common gaming house	18	11	7	0
Swearing in public place	2	2	0	0
Keeping house of ill-fame	1	1	0	0
Offences misleading justice—				
Perjury	3	1	1	1
Corruption and disobedience—				
Resisting arrest	2	1	0	1
Contempt of court	2	2	0	0
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	9	6	3	0
Indians Intoxicated	18	15	2	1
Having liquor in possession in an Indian camp	4	4	0	0
Offences against Yukon ordinances—				
Selling liquor without license	5	5	0	0
Interdiction	10	10	0	0
Insanity	11	8	3	0
Offences against city by-laws—				
Violation health ordinance	8‡	1	7	0
Riding bicycle at excessive speed	1	1	0	0
Grand totals	211	169	39	3

* Dismissed for insufficient evidence. Robbery of $3,000 gold from str. Selkirk. † Gold robbery off str. Dawson, convictions obtained by express co., in United States. ‡ These cases entered by local sanitary inspector.

About the 22nd August, 1910, the Washington National Bank of Fairbanks shipped three boxes of gold in bricks via Dawson, Whitehorse and Skagway to Seattle, Wash. The gold was shipped by Alaska Pacific Express Co. and placed on board the Steamer *Schwatka*, and put into a large steel cage. On arrival at Dawson the cage was opened and the boxes found apparently intact. On August the 28th the shipment was sent forward from Dawson on the steamer *Dawson*. Nothing further was heard about this particular shipment until about the 10th Sept. when we were notified that on being opened in the bank at Seattle one of the boxes was found to have been opened-apparently enroute-and the gold extracted and the box filled with pig lead and resealed. Two of the boxes were properly sealed with a cord used for the purpose of sending bullion through Canadian Territory, but the cord on the third box was missing. There were supposed to have been thirty five bricks of gold in the missing box when shipped from Fairbanks, the value being approximately $57,500. The banks, express company and insurance companies had expert detectives on the case immediately, and it was thought at first that the substitution had been made before the shipment left Fairbanks, but the following extract from a Seattle paper, published in a recent issue of the Dawson 'Daily News,' will throw new light on this robbery:

'The method employed to substitute lead for gold was ridiculously simple, as explained by Everette's confession. Everette for some months prior to August last year has been making frequent trips to Alaska in connection with his regular business of victimizing coast banks by means of drafts purporting to come from Alaskan banks. During these trips he noticed that Fairbanks made regular shipments of gold bullion to Seattle. He took occasion to study the boxes the gold was shipped in and made a careful note of all the details of marking and addresses on them. Everette conceived the notion of substituting a box full of lead for the gold. He explained this scheme to Barret, Cabaniss and the third man. It was apparently an easy matter to make the substitution, and the gang decided if they could attract the attention of a steamship purser to other things for a short time they could turn the trick in safety. A woman was the one accomplice they lacked. One was easily obtained and Cabiniss and Barret and the woman set sail for Juneau. Everette was content to do the planning and let others act, and the local man agreed to find a place for the stolen gold when the conspirators returned. The Burns men say, Cabiniss and Barret took north with them a clever duplicate of the box in which gold bullion was shipped. As it happened, this duplicate was not used, a simpler scheme offering. The night the *Humboldt* left Prince Rupert, southbound, August 10, (wrong date) the purser left his stateroom. Barrett and Cabiniss are said to have slipped in, each carrying a suit case filled with lead bars. It was the work of a few minutes to remove the cover from the bullion box, remove the gold, replace it with lead and carry away the valuable metal in the suitcases. When the *Humboldt* reached Seattle a very heavy trunk belonging to the gang was taken to a room in a local lodging house. There the bullion was divided into five shares, one share each for Everette, Cabiniss, Barrett, the woman and the local accomplice. Harry Moffett, government secret service agent, heard of Cabaniss and his gold and thinking he was on the trail of a coin "sweater", a man who pares legitimate coins and melts up the metal, he caused his arrest. Part of the stolen bullion was found in Cabaniss' room, and the man was sentenced. Barrett was arrested in Portland and is now under $10,000 bonds to stand trial for selling stolen gold. Walter H. Thayer, local agent of the Burns Agency, started on the trail of Everette, having learned that Everette was the planner of the deal. He followed his man to San Francisco, to Oakland, to Astoria and then again to Seattle, where he lost him. From Seattle, Everette went to Canon City where he victimized the Fremont County bank and was arrested at the instance of the bank cashier by the sheriff. of Fremont county. Thayer sent a Burns operative from Denver to Canon City, and the confession was obtained last week. Everette will be the state's witness in the *Humboldt*

cases. He will be brought to Seattle in a few days to show where the bulk of the *Humbodlt's* bullion still lies hidden.

On the 28th August, 1910, nineteen registered mail sacks containing gold were shipped from the Dawson Post Office to Seattle and Vancouver, on the same steamer on which the gold from Fairbanks was being transported by express. (The *Dawson*) When checking over the sacks at Skagway one sack was found missing. This sack is supposed to have contained $19,000. Owing to an unfortunate lack of certainty in checking at Whitehorse, the check from the steamer was practically useless, and makes it difficult to say if the sack was lost between Dawson and Whitehorse or between Whitehorse and Skagway. On account of the coincidence of this sack being stolen from the same steamer on the same trip on which the gold from Fairbanks was being expressed, we are of the opinion that some member of the gang was on board. and in some manner managed to get one sack cached. Every possible effort was exerted by our men in both these cases, but we were unable to find out anything concerning either case.

On the 15th October last, on the arrival of the Steamer *Selkirk* at Whitehorse, it was found that one of the registered mail sacks containing gold bullion had been opened, and gold to the value of some $3,000 stolen. Search was immediately made, and the gold was found in the forward hold of the boat under the boiler. A stowaway named Jack Hayes was arrested for the theft, and elected to be tried summarily. When the case came up before Police Magistrate Taylor at Whitehorse, the accused was dismissed for want of evidence. However, in this case all the gold was recovered.

I am glad to be able to report that after a long up-hill fight we were able to secure convictions, in September, against two employees of the Yukon Gold Company, Williams and Stott, for theft of gold dust from bed-rock on their claims. What made it so difficult to obtain a conviction was that so many men in the employ of the Company were banded together to steal gold from it. Williams, the last man convicted, was a sub-foreman and considered one of their trusted employees. He had been with the company for six seasons and had received over five thousand dollars cash in wages. The resident manager of the company informed me that he was highly pleased with the clever work of Reg. No. 4936 Const. Christensen V.A.B., in this case, and was satisfied that the convictions would put a stop to the stealing of gold. The manner in which Williams was trapped was, impressions of several nuggets were taken in wax, and the nuggets put in different places on bed rock. Const. Christensen was detailed for plain clothes duty to arrange a place he could watch the men working in an open cut and still not be seen himself. Mr. Justice Macaulay from the bench complimented Const. Christensen for his intelligent, impartial and straightforward evidence in the case.

On the 26th November E. W. Gillout reported that his diamond ring had been stolen from the wash room at the Coal Creek mines, and that he suspected Frank T. Ganley of the theft. Ganley was asked if he knew anything of the ring and denied all knowledge of it, but on being searched the ring was found on him. and he then claimed to have found it. The case came before Judge Dugas on the 1st December, and accused was released on suspended sentence.

On the 22nd November E. Cameron reported that his cabin had been broken into and some blankets and a watch stolen. Later on the blankets were found in a second hand store and identified by Cameron as his. A man named Herman Fuchs—an old offender—had sold them, and he was arrested and on the 5th December was sentenced by Judge Craig to four months imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 6th December Joseph Kennebeck reported that John Mahoney had in his possession a lady's gold watch and chain valued at $70 which belonged to him (Kennebeck). Information was laid against Mahoney, and the case came up before Judge Dugas on the 9th December and dismissed.

On the 2nd December Mrs. Mike Stone reported that George Tree had been tearing down a cabin belonging to her. Case came up before Judge Craig on the 3rd and Tree fined $2 and to pay Mrs. Stone damages of $10. This he failed to do so was sentenced to one month imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 15th March, during a trial in the Territorial Court, Chris Miller committed perjury. He was arrested, and the case came up on the 5th April before Judge Craig, and Miller was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour. This man was discharged on the 31st August on ticket of leave.

On the 30th March Thaddius M. Deatherage was arrested at Selkirk for aggravated assault. His preliminary hearing was held by Inspt. E. Telford and he was committted for trial. Case came up before Judge Dugas on the 15th April and accused sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 18th May Stephen Remety was before Judge Dugas charged with intimidation of Phil Farr of Swede Creek. Remety and Farr have small holdings adjoining on Swede creek and have been at loggerheads for some years. Remety was fined $50 and costs which he paid. He was also bound over to keep the peace for one year in two sureties of $200 each and $400 personal bond. He was unable to find any sureties, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. It would not surprise me to hear of a shooting affray between these two men at any time.

On June 7, William (Windy) Smith was arrested for the theft of a diamond ring from Renzoni's store. Case came up before Judge Craig on the 8th, and accused was released on a cash bail of $1,500. In the Territorial Court on July 4, before Judge Dugas and a jury, accused was dismissed. Reg. No. 3705 Corp. Gillies, J. had great difficulty in getting information in this case, as Renzoni, evidently wished to keep the matter quiet, and only told two or three friends in confidence, and it was only by accident that the information leaked out. The case was extraordinary, as Smith told Renzoni that he had taken the ring and had given it back, but before doing so had taken the stone out of the setting, and claimed to have done the stealing while very drunk. Smith went into the witness box and gave evidence to this effect, which was accepted by the jury.

On July 16, E. H. Elwell complained that he had been robbed in room 9 of the Empire Hotel, of his watch and chain, and some money. Corporal Gillies learned from one Eugene Villeneuve, who was also staying in the hotel, that a person, whom he described, came into his room twice during the night in a very suspicious manuer. A systematic search was instituted and Owen Sheehan, who answered the description, was found in the Commerce hotel and taken to the town station where he was searched, and a watch, chain and $11.25 in cash found on his person and identified by Elwell as his. Sheehan was arrested, and tried before Judge Macaulay on July 19, and sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

On July 19, Michael Sedlmier, proprietor of the Brimstone Hotel on 32 below on Sulphur creek, reported that the keys of his cash box had been taken and some $650 stolen from the box. This case has been thoroughly investigated, and I do not believe that Sedlmier had any money stolen at all. He had been stupidly drunk for some days, and his stories as to the amount stolen did not agree, the amount ranging from $150 to $650, according to the degrees of his debauch.

On August 2, James E. Stott was before Judge Macaulay on a charge of stealing gold from the sluice boxes of the Yukon Gold Co. Stott pleaded guilty, and in sentencing him the judge said he was sorry that the law only allowed him to give him two years hard labour, as he considered the crime deserving of far harsher treatment.

On August 4, Louis Krause complained that a man giving the name of William G. Gordon had cashed a cheque for $55 with him, and had obtained goods from him with a part of the money so obtained. The cheque was returned from the bank marked "no funds". Corp. Gillies took the cheque to the Bank of British North

America and learned that it had been extracted from a cheque book issued to one Roland Meyers, who was then working at Grand Forks. William G. Cunningham, a fellow workman of Myers, was identified by Krause as the man who had passed the cheque. Meyers cheque book was found in Cunningham's possession, and he was arrested and tried before Judge Dugas, on the 25th, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

On August 28, Jack Williams, a sub-foreman of the Yukon Gold Co., was arrested for the theft of gold from bed rock. Wax impressions had been taken of several nuggets and they were placed back on bed rock, and Constable Christensen cached himself in a place where he could watch every movement of accused. Accused sent the other workmen to a point where they would be out of sight, and then committed the theft. He was immediately arrested and searched and the gold found on him. On September 20, before Judge Macaulay, he was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour, and in passing sentence, the judge stated that he was sorry that the law allowed him to give only the two years, as he considered the sentence should be longer.

On September 2, an old man named William McCathy was sentenced to six months imprisonment for theft of some blankets and a pair of old rubber boots. Accused had been very drunk when the theft was committed.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The only place where we acted as agent to the Mining Recorder, and Crown Timber and Land Office during the year was at Forty Mile.

Passengers for the Lower River districts were searched at Dawson by a member of the town station and a matron, while those outward bound from Whitehorse were searched at that point by a member of the town station and a matron. All baggage leaving the Territory was also searched for contraband gold. All small boats leaving the Territory were searched at Forty Mile.

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the town station at Dawson, and the one in charge at Whitehorse, have been acting as immigration inspectors, and several undesirables were deported. Last year the N.C. officer in charge of the Forty Mile detachment acted in this capacity, but the superintendent of immigration thought it advisable to have the work at this end performed at Dawson.

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the Forty Mile detachment is also an agent for the Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Branch, inspecting and reporting on all horses entering and leaving Canada at that port.

Members of the various detachments execute all legal processes received from the sheriff.

Every possible assistance has been rendered to the chief license inspector, and all other local departments.

A constable was detailed at Whitehorse during a period in summer to assist the postmaster at Whitehorse.

Every assistance possible was rendered the medical health officer at this point in the enforcing of quarantine regulations during the small-pox epidemic, and a constable is now stationed at Rampart House enforcing quarantine among the Indians, owing to the prevalence of the disease in that locality.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

During the past year we have received one hundred and eighty seven (187) letters asking for information concerning missing friends, relatives, &c., and we were able to supply information in eighty eight (88) cases.

Some of the letters received are pitiful, husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, &c., seemingly taking no interest in their loved ones at all.

It seems to be a strange phase of human nature in a great many people of this far north land, that when they have not made a particularly brilliant success of their venture in here they forget that they have friends or relatives on the outside who still have faith in them, many of the men leaving wives and small children at the mercy of the world, to starve or get along as best they may, and making no pretense to send them any money or, in many instances, even letters to let them know whether they are well or not.

INDIGENTS.

I am glad to say that the number of indigents during the past year was very small.

An old man of some eighty years has been receiving a grub allowance at Champagnes Landing for nearly two years, amounting to some $15 per month. He is an old time prospector who still thinks he will strike it lucky, and does not wish to leave the Territory. The authorities decided that as the local government would have to pay for his keep in some institution outside, if he were sent out of here, it would be cheaper to let the old fellow have his own way and remain in here.

All relief issued in this district was by the authority of the Commissioner of Yukon.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The division is armed with Lee-Enfield rifles, a few Lee-Metford carbines, and the Colts revolver, all of which are in good condition.

Arms are inspected weekly in the post and on the various detachments when opportunity offers.

Our artillery consists of two 7 lb. muzzle loading guns, one steel and one brass, and two Maxim guns. One Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun was transferred to Calgary recently.

We have held our annual revolver practice, and the returns will be forwarded as soon as possible. The result of the practice was satisfactory considering that the men have not done any revolver shooting for a long time.

We have continued the practice of using the range of the Yukon Rifle Association here, paying a small amount for the privilege.

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, SUICIDES, ETC.

The following is a list of casualties under this head for the past year.

On October 3, a man named Joseph H. Curry was killed on the 'Currie Lowe Fraction' on Lovett Gulch. He had gone down the shaft ladder to look over the shaft, as he and a man named William Shaw had taken a lay. The shaft was some 80 feet deep, and when Curry had descended some twenty feet he was overcome by gas and fell to the bottom. When the body was rescued, it was found that his neck had been broken by the fall. An inquest was held by Inspector F. J. Horrigan, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

On October 9, a man named Alexander Gillis was accidentally drowned in the pond used to float the dredge on No. 76 below on Bonanza. Deceased and a man named Hanrahan were blasting the frozen surface ground ahead of the dredge. This surface is always more or less undermined by the dredge buckets, and while putting in a shot of dynamite the ground gave way throwing both men into the pond. Hanrahan managed to reach shore, but deceased was pinned under water by a heavy piece of the frozen dirt, and it was some twenty minutes before the body was recovered. An inquest was held by Inspector F. J. Horrigan, the verdict of the jury being accidental death.

On January 13. a man named Albert Lee Wista was found dead in an alley in South Dawson. An inquest was held by Inspector W. J. Beyts, the jury returning a verdict of 'death from natural causes.'

On February 3, Richard Olkers was found in his cabin, in Klondike City, with the greater part of his head shot away. Inspector F. J. Horrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. From the evidence it was found that deceased had been gambling, and had lost all his money. He had been in debt but had made some money and intended to pay off his debts, which would have left him a little to purchase a grub stake, but he got into a game of black-jack with fatal results to his good intentions.

On February 3, a man named William D. Lapp was found dead on a lounge in the Yukon Hotel. An inquest was held by Inspector E. Telford, the jury returning a verdict of death from excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

On March 3, a man named Jean Baptiste Hebert was killed at Goddard's wood camp at the North Fork of the Klondike, by being crushed under a load of wood. Inspector Telford held an inquiry, and as death was purely accidental, did not consider an inquest necessary.

On February 18, a man named Robert Mackenzie was found dead at the head of Lake March. Surgeon L. A. Pare proceeded to the place and held an inquiry, and decided that death was due to exposure, and no inquest necessary.

On May 13, a very sad accident occurred on Too Much Gold Creek. Joseph C. Shipman, master mechanic for the Canadian-Klondike Mining Co., at Bear creek, not feeling very well, went out for a few days fishing and hunting. He was sitting on a log by the creek when he was seen by Gustave Landahl who mistook him for a bear and shot him. Landahl had been tracking a bear for some distance, and saw deceased through some bushes. Shipman died before help could be obtained. Inspector F. J. Horrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death by shooting.

On May 13, Gustave Landahl, the man who had accidentally shot and killed Shipman, committed suicide by shooting himself. Deceased felt so badly over the unfortunate accident that he went temporarily insane. Inspector F. J. Horrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane through worrying over his accidental killing of J. C. Shipman.

On the 14th May a man named Harry McCourt, a fireman employed on the str. *St. Michael,* while drunk, fell off the steamer and was drowned. The body was not recovered at the time, but in August a body was found in an eddy below the garbage pier. which, while it was so badly decomposed as to preclude identification, we have no doubt was the body of McCourt.

On June 17 William K. Fitzgerald, Census Enumerator for the Whitehorse district, was drowned in Miles canyon. He had been acting in a strange manner for some time. The body was not found until July 6. Dr. L. A. Pare held an inquest, but the jury could not decide whether death had been accidental or suicidal.

On July 3, Andrew Bottoffs, a mining operator on 25 below Discovery on Sulphur creek, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Inspt. F. J. Horrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. This was a case of deceased 'loving not wisely, but too well' the woman on whom he had centered his affections being married.

On July 8, an Indian baby was suffocated while asleep. An inquiry was held by Dr. L. A. Pare, who decided an inquest was unnecessary, death having been caused by the mother rolling on the child accidentally, causing suffocation.

On July 21, a man named Gates C. Mountain was found dead in a chair in the Tanana Hotel. Inspt. F. J. Horrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of death from heart disease superinduced by excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

On July 28, Sam Ross, an old and well known merchant of South Dawson, was found dead in his bed. Inspt. E. Telford held an inquiry, and decided an inquest was unnecessary, Mr. Ross dying from heart disease.

On July 28, a man named Josephus Lamb was accidently drowned by the upsetting of a small boat in Lake Kluahne. A local resident who is a commissioner for taking affidavits, thought it his duty to hold an inquest, but as he was not legally qualified for this duty, and eye-witnesses came to Whitehorse, Inspt. J. A. Macdonald held an inquiry, and decided that death was accidental.

On September 2, a man named Gus Pearson was drowned in the pond used to float the dredge at Bear creek. Deceased was employed on the shore setting out dead men, and got too near the edge of the bank which caved in throwing him into the pond. It is surmised that he must have hit a piece of log or a stone, for the man did not come up once. The body was recovered by grappling, and Inspt. E. Telford held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

On September 5, Charles E. Holland and Louis Angelos attempted to cross the Sunnydale slough in a one horse wagon. They did not use the usual ford for some unaccountable reason, and drove into deep water. Both men and horse were drowned. Angelos' body was found by grappling on the 7th September, and Inspt. E. Telford held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death by drowning. Mr. Holland's body was only recovered on the 27th September. The water in the slough had cleared and one of the workmen was crossing in a boat and saw the body lying on the bottom. It was raised and taken ashore. As an inquest had been held on Angelo, it was considered not necessary to hold one on the body of Holland, as the evidence would be the same, so an inquiry was held by Inspt. E. Telford to establish the identity of deceased.

On the 12th a man named Otto Smith, en route to Dawson overland from Cordova, was accidentally drowned in the Donjek river. He was crossing on a horse, and in some manner unknown was drowned. The horse made shore in safety. The body has not been discovered.

With two exceptions, stated below, all effects belonging to the foregoing deceased persons were turned over to the public administrator, and receipts obtained.

With regard to the estate of Josephus Lamb, his brother was present and immediately took out letters of administration, we had nothing to do with the estate, as it was situated a good many miles from our nearest detachment.

The personal effects of Chas. E. Holland are in my possession, and his real estate, farm, stock, crop, &c., are under our supervision. He made a holograph will, and his brother is now here and is applying for letters of administration.

INDIANS.

The Indians in the Yukon Territory are, as a rule, a law-abiding people, and, other than getting drunk, give little or no trouble.

There are some twelve hundred and twenty Indians in the Territory, of whom four hundred and twenty five are under the age of eighteen.

The Indians in the vicinity of Dawson have had less drunkenness amongst them during the past year than formerly. This is due to the continual employment of a Moosehide Indian—Henry Harper—as a special constable, for duty on the reserve.

The Peel River tribe frequently visit Dawson to trade, and are a sober, peaceable tribe, and have never given us any trouble.

Assistance in the way of food, blankets, medicines, &c., is given on the order of the commissioner of the Territory. An arrangement was made last fall between Superintendent A. E. Snyder, and the commissioner whereby young husky Indians asking for provisions were asked to split some stove wood. Needless to say in every case they found that after all they did not require the provisions. This plan has worked admirably in weeding out the undeserving cases.

During the recent outbreak of small-pox in Dawson, the Indians were kept strictly out of Dawson, and by this means were kept free of the disease. Unfortunately, the Indians at Rampart House, on the Porcupine, got infected and, as reported under another heading, the disease is sweeping through the entire band.

A government school is nearing completion at Carcross; it will cost $30,000 when completed. The children of the various tribes in the Yukon will be educated at this school, and taught farming and other occupations.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

Repairs necessary for the general up-keep of the various quarters were made from time to time as required.

As reported last year, the building formerly occupied as a hospital, was altered into a guard room, and is giving satisfaction. Authority has been received to make a few minor alterations, such as putting in sky-lights, gates, &c. This will be commenced very shortly.

Tenders were asked for the demolishing of the old guard room and barrack buildings. The highest tender was accepted, and the buildings razed. The ground on which they stood has now been levelled off and presents a very neat appearance.

I have already forwarded several recommendations for certain alterations which cannot but tend towards economy, and which it is not necessary to detail at this time.

CANTEEN.

Our canteen is in good condition, and very materially assists the various messes.

The stock on hand is very small when compared with former years, but still is sufficient for all requirements.

Grants are made from time to time to the messes, library, recreation funds, &c.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply of clothing and kit is very satisfactory, and sufficient for our requirements.

A large amount of surplus kit in stock at Dawson and Whitehorse was shipped to Regina on the opening of navigation, as it would never be required in this Territory.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am pleased to report that the conduct and discipline of this division during the past year has been very satisfactory, there being only nineteen cases of breaches of discipline, none of which were very serious. One non-commissioned officer was reduced to the ranks. There were no dismissals.

DETACHMENTS.

The number of detachments in this division is smaller than at any time before. This has become necessary owing to the greatly depleted population and also on account of our numbers being so materially reduced.

Kluahne detachment was re-opened for a short period last winter, but was closed again before the trails broke up,

Yukon Crossing detachment was open for the winter months, one non-commissioned officer, a constable and team being stationed there for patrol purposes.

It was found necessary to re-open the Mayo detachment last winter, on account of the large number of miners and prospectors in the Duncan and Mayo districts. This detachment will be permanent for some time.

Champagne Landing detachment has not been re-opened, nor has Livingstone Creek, these places being served by patrols.

Grand Forks detachment was closed last winter, but re-opened for the summer months, but is now closed again.

The destruction by fire of the Grand Forks detachment buildings will be dealt with under fires.

It is probable that the Selkirk detachment will be re-opened for the winter months, for patrol purposes, instead of Yukon Crossing, as it is a more central point.

We are still renting the detachment building at Granville, as we own no property at that point.

We rent a cabin at Forty Mile for the winter months, as the detachment buildings are too large to be kept open economically.

During last winter we closed the Town Station detachment building as it was too large. We rented a small cabin, which was very satisfactory. This winter it is proposed to close up the detachment and police the town from barracks.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to our limited numbers we have been unable to have any drill during the past year, but commencing on October 1st, it is my intention to have squad and arm drill, and start a course of lectures on police duty.

DISTRIBUTION of Strength of 'B' Division September 30, 1911.

—	Inspectors	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.	Dogs.
Dawson	2	2	2	1	9	2	18	8	
Town Station				1	3		4		
Granville					1		1	2	
Forty Mile			1				1		5
Mayo				1			1		
Town Station, W. Horse				1	1		2		
Carcross		1					1	1	
Whitehorse	1		1		5	1	8	4	4
Coronation Contingent				1	3		4		
Rampart House					1		1		
Herd								17	
Total	3	3	4	5	23	3	41	32	9

DOGS.

We have only nine (9) dogs on charge at present, five at Forty Mile and four at Whitehorse.

It will be necessary to purchase five dogs for the Mayo detachment before long, and we have a good team in sight.

FORAGE.

The forage was supplied by a local contractor, and was of excellent quality.

FIRES AND FIRE PROTECTION.

On the 11th July a fire started in the bunk house of the Yukon Gold Co. at Grand Forks, and soon spread to the adjoining buildings. As the police detachment

buildings were immediately in rear they soon caught and were entirely consumed. The matter has already been fully reported on.

We have discontinued the hydrant system in barracks, as it was considered the service was not commensurate with the high cost. We have sufficient hose to stretch from the hydrants on Turner street, old court house and the corner of Fifth street and Church street to any point in barracks, and this, with the City Fire Department is sufficient protection.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

At Dawson wood is used for fuel and is supplied by a local contractor and is of fair quality.

I would recommend that in future the wood contract be let during the winter months, as the wood supplied at that time has not touched the water and is fully one third better than the wood rafted down the river. All large concerns, such as the N.A.T. & T. Co., N.C. Co., and Pacific Cold Storage Co., purchase their wood during the winter, and claim that doing so is much more economical.

The electric light service at Dawson and Whitehorse is satisfactory.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our supply is sufficient for all requirements, and is now in good condition.

It was found necessary to employ a local saddler for some time to do our repair work in barracks, using our tools and material.

HEALTH.

The health of the division is dealt with fully in the report of Acting Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson, which is attached hereto.

On June 6th it was reported that there were several cases of small-pox in Dawson, and on the 7th an isolation hospital was opened under the direction of Dr. Alfred Thompson, the medical health officer, and the cases at the Good Samaritan and St. Mary's hospitals were moved into the isolation hospital. On the following two days three more cases were added to the former, then there was a lull in the camp for about ten days, and on the 18th, the Medical Health Officer, Dr. Alfred Thompson was taken ill with the disease, and on the 19th resigned his position. The Commissioner of Yukon then sent for Dr. W. E. Thompson and asked him to take charge of the outbreak and to do everything possible to suppress the disease. From now on cases arose almost daily, and great excitement prevailed among the citizens, and it became necessary to establish a new and larger isolation camp.

Commissioner Henderson, Supt. A. E. Snyder, Mr. Arthur Wilson, D. R. Macfarlane, and Dr. W. E. Thompson visited Jackson Gulch, a point three miles from Dawson, and decided upon it as a suitable locality for the new camp, and it was erected and established forthwith. As soon as the buildings were completed and the tents erected the patients were moved from the first isolation hospital to Jackson Gulch where they were made as comfortable as possible during their entire sickness. There were eighteen cases treated in the isolation camp, and Sister Mary Gideon was taken care of at St. Mary's Hospital (in their own isolation hospital) at their own expense.

The history of the outbreak is as follows: Two men came in over the winter trail to work on the dredges of the Yukon Gold Co., arriving here about the 2nd April. They remained in town for some days and were then sent to Hunker creek to work on the dredge on the Anderson concession. From this point the disease spread, and from contact started at various places, two cases occurring in Dawson, Burdick the barber, and Willie Mellish, the government telegraph messenger. The disease not being diagnosed from April 2 until June 6, it contaminated both hospitals but, thanks to the untiring efforts and good management of Acting Assistant

Surgeon W. E. Thompson, and the assistance rendered by the citizens and the various departments of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police who were always on the alert and ready to give their best service, the outbreak was rapidly checked and brought to a termination by August 14. I am pleased to be able to report that no deaths from the disease occurred during the epidemic.

As both hospitals became infected by the disease, they were placed in quarantine for three weeks, and thoroughly cleaned and renovated. One female nurse in each hospital was taken ill with the disease, and one male attendant in the Good Samaritan and Sister Mary Gideon of St. Mary's hospital acquired the disease.

On the 30th July a telegram was received from Mr. J. D. Craig of the Canadian Alaska Boundary Survey, by Administrator Arthur Wilson, stating that a case of small-pox had broken out among the Indians, and a squaw was very ill with the disease at Rampart House, and asking for a policeman and a nurse. On receipt of the message the administrator sent for me, and after reviewing the situation with him, although we were short-handed, I considered the urgency of the situation called for prompt action and detailed Reg. No. 4937 Const. Fyfe J. F. to proceed the following morning with Nurse Arthur Lee to Rampart House. His instruction were, 'maintain and enforce a quarantine among the Indians. Mr. Lee who accompanies you will be of great assistance as he has had some experience.'

On August 22, Mr. Craig wired the administrator, 'thirty-four new cases,' and asked for medical comforts, clothing and general supplies, also lumber for an hospital. As the distance to Rampart House is about 730 miles, and the river was falling very fast. the supplies were sent forward promptly. An extra male nurse and carpenters to build the hospital were also sent.

At this date seventy-one cases have been reported, all Indians, with but one death.

HORSES.

We have at present thirty two horses on hand, including ponies.

Eleven (11) ponies were transferred to "N" division, having arrived with Reg. No. 4330 Sergt. Darling and party on patrol from Athabasca Landing to Whitehorse.

The following horses were cast, sold and destroyed during the year.

Reg. No. 2653. destroyed on account of an accident.
" " 2868. killed for dog feed.
" " 71. killed for dog feed.
" " 20, cast and sold.
" " 227, pony, drowned at Telegraph creek.

INSPECTIONS.

All detachments were inspected frequently, at irregular periods, by the various officers.

The post is inspected weekly by the officer commanding, and daily by the orderly officer.

PATROLS.

I do not think it necessary for me to report on the unfortunate Macpherson-Dawson patrol, as this matter has been fully reported.

Patrols were made from Dawson and Whitehorse to nearly all points in the district, at irregular periods.

Frequent patrols were made to Livingstone Creek, Kluahne, Champagnes Landing, Grand Forks and Gold Bottom, as there are no detachments located at these places.

MINING.

The season of 1910-1911 in the Klondike region has shown several advancements in mining on a large scale, which prove that not only low grade placer deposits—neglected by individual miners—but also so-called worked out ground can be mined profitably. Modern methods are increasing the gold output yearly.

DREDGING.

This season the Yukon Gold Company has increased its fleet of gold dredges from seven to nine boats. The two new dredges are an inovation, in that the hulls and the superstructure are of steel. These dredges are of massive construction, heavily trussed to carry the weight of the machinery, and strengthened by heavy girders to withstand the digging strains.

The steel work was shipped in complete for erection. Its total weight is over 350 tons, and each dredge completed weighs over 750 tons. The construction took two months' time, working day and night, with the aid of air compressors and all modern appliances for handling heavy machinery. There were over fifty thousand rivets to be driven in each hull. In addition to the greater strength and life of the steel boats, they are said to be more easily taken down, moved and re-assembled at a new location, which is of great importance to dredging in the comparatively small creek deposits of the north.

One of the new dredges was built in the town of Grand Forks, and will operate from there up Bonanza creek, while the other dredge starts from No. 7 Eldorado.

Dredge *No. 5,* which was dismantled on Hunker creek last year and freighted twenty miles to claim No. 30 below on Bonanza has been engaged in re-working ground long supposed to be worked out by the early miners. In the course of this year's operation it was necessary to take down a high trestle, to allow this dredge to dig its way up the creek. This trestle is 55 feet high, and carries a steel pipe of thirty eight inch diameter which supplies the hydraulic mines on the opposite hills.

Dredge *No. 2* of the Yukon Gold Company was dismantled last fall, and moved six miles up stream on snow roads, where it was rebuilt, and has been operating successfully all season. It is an interesting fact that the dredges have dug as deep as twelve feet into bed rock, thereby recovering all the gold to whatever depth it may have penetrated.

The dredges commenced operating on May 1, and will probably continue until early in November.

The Yukon Gold Company this spring bought the greater part of Gold Run creek, at an outlay said to exceed a million or more dollars, and have sixty men and two keystone drills prospecting the property, which will undoubtedly be mined by dredges from this side of the divide, when the ground here has become exhausted. The same company also bought the Kreuger Concession at the mouth of Dominion creek.

The investment in dredges and hydraulic properties in the vicinity of Dawson runs into millions of dollars. The dredges now in the vicinity of Dawson number 20, in addition to those of the Yukon Gold Company, are the following:—

Two near the mouth of Bear creek, on the Klondike river, owned by the Canadian Klondike Mining Company. One of these dredges was built here last season, and is said to be the largest dredge afloat in the world, and the owners claim it is doing wonderful work.

Two on the Forty Mile river, owned by the Consolidated Gold Mining Company.

One on Forty Mile river, owned by Mr. Russell King, and managed by R. Milvain.

One on Walker's Fork, owned by Mr. Russell King, and managed by R. Milvain.

One on Indian river, owned by the Indian River Gold Mining Company.

One on Bonanza owned by the Lewis River Dredging Co.

One on Stewart river, near McQuesten, owned by the Stewart River Dredging Co..

One near the mouth of the Klondike owned by the Bonanza Basin Dredging Co.

HYDRAULIC MINES.

The operatons in hydraulicking have been extended this year, five new mines having been added to the working list, bringing the total up to 18. Among these is Gold Hill, the fabulously rich level deposit at the junction of Bononza and Eldorado creeks. The hydraulics are being given a freer rein as the dredges mine out the valleys, leaving the hydraulics free to wash down the gold-bearing hills into the valleys.

The hydraulic mines have been furnished with an abundance of water brought from the distant Rocky mountains by a water system seventy-five miles long. This carrier comprises about thirty nine miles of ditch, thirteen of pipe and twenty three miles of flume. This season has been a very successful one for the water system, which has delivered water continuously, with lost time due to breaks, &c., not aggregating more than three days. The ditch has been extended 1·25 miles beyond its original 75 mile length to deliver water at French Hill on Eldorado creek where the water will be used principally for dredging operations in the valley. Very little trouble has been experienced with the pipe lines, except where the wood-stave pipes have been worn by gravel carried in the water.

POWER.

The electricity for operating the Yukon Gold Company's dredges, machine shops, &c., is generated by water power at its own Power House at the foot of the Rocky mountains. Fuel provision for the company's immense ground thawing operations has become somewhat of a problem, as the timber has been cut from the hills for many miles from the works. The comapny recently conducted some experiments and extensive tests to determine the relative value and cost of wood and several kinds of Yukon coal, with the result that coal is now being burned steadily in at least one of the thawing plants.

In general, the Yukon Gold Co., I believe, has had a successful and profitable season. They are by far the largest employers of labour in the camp, employing over 1,000 men during the summer season. They have practically completed their plant at the junction of Bonanza creek and the Klondike river, near the Ogilvie bridge, and now have machine shops, warehouses for supplies, assay offices, and all the equipment of a large mining enterpise. This company is the geatest single contributor to the gold output from the Yukon.

The second unit of the Granville Powder Company's hydro-electric power plant on the North Fork of the Klondike river, 25 miles from Dawson, has been completed. The plant is now equipped to generate 10,000 horse power, each unit having a capacity of 5,000 horse power. At present one unit only is being used, and it is driving—at the beginning and end of each season—the dredges of the Yukon Gold Co., and two of the dredges of the Canadian Klondike Mining Co. at Bear creek, and furnishing power for other mining wherever needed. With all this load, it is understood little more than half of the power possible to generate with one unit is required.

Mr. A. N. C. Treadgold, who is at the head of the Granville Mining Co. is planning the installation of steam dredges, steam shovels, and other heavy works in the camp which will require much more power.

The large Treadgold ditch which is to carry water from the Klondyke from a point near the mouth of Rock creek to a point up Hunker, was begun a few days ago and is being dug with a large steam shovel. The company may use the small

dredge as was intended originally for clearing and enlarging the North Fork ditch. This ditch was so well made that it is almost free from slides, and the dredge may not be required for that purpose. The steam shovel has a capacity of 1,500 cubic feet per day. The ditch now in course of construction is six and a half feet deep, and eighteen feet wide, and will be one of the largest of its kind in the Yukon.

OUTPUT, AND MINING PROSPECTS.

As the Yukon gold year is from June to June, it is impossible to say what the output will be. To date, it is over three million dollars, and it is thought that by next June the output for the year will be in the neighborhood of five million dollars.

To date, the output of the Yukon Territory is in the vicinity of one hundred and sixty-four million dollars ($164,000,000.00) of virgin gold.

Owing in a great measure to there being more prospectors in the country during the past year, many new strikes have been made, and new creeks opened up, which give promise of much new gold being mined by individual efforts. Britannia creek, 150 miles from Dawson, Nansen creek, west of Carmacks, Tolerace in the Glacier district, and a few others are entirely new this year on the list of gold streams. Many of the old streams are being worked this year by modern methods for the first time. A number of men with backbone are working on these creeks, and some of these plucky fellows are prospecting on the border of the Arctic, some in the Porcupine country, some along the Peel river, others are trying their luck at the head of the Hootalinqua and Pelly rivers, all working hard in the hope of some day striking it lucky and making a stake.

QUARTZ MINING.

Four tons of native copper ore from the head of White river was landed on the water front on the 15th September. Mr. Joe Slaggard and James Kingston have been looking for this for years, and are quite jubilant over their strike. They brought their shipment all the way from the second Canyon, near the International boundary, in a scow. They intend shipping the ore to the Tacoma smelter. They claim it will run 70 per cent copper, but tests at the smelter alone will decide the values.

A great number of quartz claims are being held, and more or less development work performed. On some of the properties they have uncovered a number of very good outcroppings of free milling gold ore.

Near the head of Victoria gulch, along the divide between Hunker and Gold Bottom, and up Bear and in the Mayo country, great excitement prevails over recent finds on quartz properties, and it is hoped that a testing stamp mill will soon be erected at a central point in the camp where quartz owners can send one to ten ton shipments and obtain quick and reliable returns. This would decide whether Dawson has a future in quartz or not, as assaying alone is unsatisfactory in the case of free milling ore.

RAILWAYS.

Mr. J. Rosene arrived in Dawson on the 17th August, having roughed it overland for thirty days across a wilderness of 710 miles. He left Haines Mission, on the Lynn Canal, July 6, travelled by way of Dalton Post, thence to the Alsec, across the Donjek and down the White river.

He made this long and trying trip with a view of ascertaining the inducements and feasibility of building a railway from Haines into this locality, through a rich mineralized section of the country. He stated before leaving Dawson that he was satisfied the road would be built in the near future. All along the route he found splendid copper and gold deposits.

This road, once built, the Kluahne country would be a real live mining camp, as

all they require is cheaper freight rates, as they are paying twenty five cents per pound at present. The road would tap the recent rich strike at the head of the White river.

I am glad to be able to report that the season just ending has been a very successful one for the Klondike Mines Railway Co., as they have been hard at work night and day to get their contracts filled. They had as much work as they could conveniently handle, including two new dredges for the Yukon Gold Co., which had to be hauled to the Forks of Bonanza.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies which were sent in from Ottawa, and those purchased locally, were of excellent quality.

TRANSPORT.

All transport on charge is in fair condition, and sufficient for our requirements.

The gasoline launch was in commission on the Yukon from the opening of navigation and during the summer, and was of great convenience.

The launch *Gladys* at Carcross was in commission during the summer, and several lengthy patrols were made.

GENERAL.

As Supt. A. E. Snyder was transferred to Depot division, I took over the command of "B" division during the latter part of August.

I regret to report the death, on the 7th October last, from a complication of diseases, of Reg. No. 2914 Sergt. Smith E. He was buried with military honours.

During the season—up to the 25th September—1665 passengers arrived in Dawson by steamer from up river, and 709 by small boat, while 968 passengers arrived from lower river points making the total of 3,342.

The departure from Dawson were—for upper river 2,511, and for lower river 927, a total of 3,438.

The people of Dawson and vicinity celebrated 'Discovery Day' on August 17, for the first time in the history of the camp, with marked success. Fifteen years ago, on the 17th of August, George Carmack, 'Skookum Jim' and 'Tagish Charlie' swished the gold pan on the tree clad banks of the stream known as 'Little Rabbit' and found myriads of bright yellow sparks which was found to be the all enchanting gold, and this caused one of the largest gold strikes the world has ever known. This strike brought over thirty thousand people into the Yukon in about two years. From that day began the glory of the Northland; the gold output surged upward, swayed backward, and now again is surging forward. This years yield is being augmented by coal, copper, silver and other products.

I have not touched on the southern end of the territory, that district is reported on fully by Inspt. J. A. Macdonald.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit reports from Inspt. J. A. Macdonald; and Reg. No. 3045 Sergt. Joy, G. B., Provost at Dawson.

In conclusion, I must say that the officer commanding this division has had at all times the hearty support of all ranks, and this is all the more appreciated from the fact that we are so shorthanded.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient seravnt,,

F. J. HORRIGAN, *Inspt.,*

Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. A. MACDONALD, WHITEHORSE.

WHITEHORSE, Y. T., September 19, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police, 'B' Division,
Dawson, Y. T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as the annual report of the Whitehorse sub-district for the year ending the 30th September, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the sub-district is not so good as it was this time last year, in fact that part comprising the electoral district of Whitehorse has lost an estimated population of between 20 and 30 per cent. This is caused by the shutting down of the Pueblo mine and the great reduction in the quantity of freight carried by the White Pass and the Yukon route. The Atlas Mining Company, which had purchased the Pueblo mine, after spending an estimated $250,000—first payment and improvements—closed down in October last, and the mine reverted to the original owner. No one here knows the real cause why the company threw up this property. The returns from shipments made were of slightly greater value than they anticipated when they bought it.

Consequent on the great reduction of freight coming to the Yukon or in transit over the White Pass and Yukon route, the new Vice President and General Manager, Mr. O. L. Dickeson, dispensed with the services of a considerable number of employees in both the river and rail divisions. Compared with last year about one half the number of longshoremen, steamboat crews and shipyard men were employed, while about 20 per cent of the railway employees were discharged, all of which affected the town of Whitehorse.

Nevertheless there are good grounds for being optimistic respecting the ultimate prosperity of the southern Yukon and not the least among these is the remarkable development of the 'Big Thing' mine, situated eight miles from Carcross. Although they have been mining from 40 to 50 tons daily of heavy mineralized ore from the surface cropping, they are opening up the mine by running a tunnel at the 1,400 foot level, which tunnel is now about 1,750 feet long and has penetrated several highly mineralized ledges, one of which is seventy five feet in width and carries marketable values. The company operating this mine are now putting in a 250 horse power plant at the mouth of McDonald creek on the railroad five miles south of Carcross. At the mine and on the electric power plant over 100 men are employed, while every experienced miner who applies is given work immediately, and the management expect to employ 200 at least during the coming winter. Two road gangs are now at work on the wagon road leading from the mine to the railroad and all teams that can be had are employed freighting ore down the mountain side. In the course of a few days the ore hauling will be done by two caterpillar traction engines. As one result of the operations of the 'Big Thing', Carcross is the most active, busy, prosperous point, probably in the territory, and the stimulus being given is felt throughout all of southern Yukon.

Another most promising property so far as developed is that belonging to Otto Partridge of Carcross, who is developing a mine on Taku Arm, the ore from which is credited with remarkable values, samples going from $200 to $400 in silver and gold. This mine is reached by water from Carcross and Atlin. Partridge has at present over 20 men employed and is shipping about 40 tons, sacked, weekly. There is supposed to be about 2,000 tons of ore in sight, all of which carries high values. Although this mine is situated in British Columbia, all the benefits accruing from its development will be reaped by Carcross.

There is a slight increase in the number of miners in the Kluahne country over last year. The quantity of gold taken out in this district will, probably, be slightly in excess of that taken out last season, nearly all of which will come from Burwash creek, although work is being done on Bullion, Gladstone, Fourth of July and Ruby creeks.

Two new discoveries have been made during the year—one on Nansen creek, about 47 miles west of Tantalus, the other on Judas creek on Lake Marsh about 15 miles north of Tagish. Some very good prospects have been taken from Nansen creek, and it being frozen ground it can be worked to better advantage in winter than in summer, while winter is the only time supplies can be taken in on account of the nature of the country traversed, it being marshy and covered with sloughs. Very little attention is paid at present to the discovery on Judas creek, it being considered the result of a wild stampede.

Unless something new turns up, the camp at Livingstone will not support so many people in the future as in the past, although operations on a slightly reduced scale will be carried on for some years yet.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

In April last on receipt of your telegram to use every endeavour to prevent destitute and unemployed from entering territory, I instructed the members on town duty to keep a close watch and interview all mushers arriving also the most obvious cases coming by train, and to strongly advise any without means, and who had no employment in view, against proceeding to Dawson. No coercion was attempted but it had the desired result as exaggerated rumours of our action coming to the ears of the United States authorities in Skagway and they fearing that the destitute would be thrown on their hands took steps to prevent them landing, the knowledge of which soon spread to the Sound ports and was the means of keeping a number of unemployed from entering the territory, otherwise we would have had a repetition of what happened a couple of years ago when the Territorial Government had to assist a large number out of the territory.

Two men and women were served with deportation papers upon which they retraced their steps. The history of each one of these was very bad rendering them undesirable.

Members of the Town station assisted by a female searcher searched the persons and baggage of all persons leaving the territory over the White Pass summit in connection with the enforcement of the Yukon Gold Export Tax.

INDIANS.

The Indians were in poorer circumstances, probably, this year than they ever have been since the advent of the white men, in any numbers, in the country. The fur catch in the southern Yukon last year was very small together with their inability to obtain the employment they got in other years rendered their lot a hard one. Until the salmon run commenced this summer we had to issue more or less relief each week. We had to look after completely, a number of cases requiring medical treatment until they were in a fit condition to hunt and fish.

CRIME.

Only one case is worthy of special mention. On the arrival of steamer *Selkirk* on the 15th October last it was found that one of the registered bags of mail was ripped open and three gold bricks, estimated value $3,000 abstracted. On a search of the boat they were found underneath the boiler in the forward hold. A stowaway named Jack Hayes who hid there until the boat left Dawson, and was also seen coming out of there shortly after the boat tied up at Whitehorse was apprehended, but the magistrate did not consider the evidence sufficient to commit for trial.

The following is a classified statement of the cases entered and disposed of during the year:—

SUMMARY of Cases entered and Convictions made in the Sub-district of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory from October 1, 1910, to September 13, 1911.

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Against the person—				
Assault, common	2	1	1	
Against property rights—				
Stealing	2	1*	1†	
Theft by juvenile	1	1		
Killing and wounding dogs	1		1	
Cruelty to animals, dogs	1	1		
Against religion and morals—				
Causing disturbance	3	2	1	
Drunk and disorderly	9	9		
Vagrancy	1	1		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Resisting arrest	2	1		1
Against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	1	2	
Indians intoxicated	5	4		1
Liquor in possession within an Indian house or tent	1	1		
Against Yukon Ordinances—				
Selling liquor without license	1	1		
Applications for interdiction for excessive use of liquor	3	3		
Totals	35	27	6	2

* Gold robbery off Steamer Dawson. (Convictions obtained in U.S. for Express Co.) † Gold robbery off Steamer Selkirk, Oct. 15; dismissed, insufficient evidence; gold recovered in full ($3,000).

GUARD-ROOM.

In October last what used to be used for the division mess-room was divided into two parts, one part being used for a detachment mess-room and the other for a guard-room, which contains three cells. This has been found ample accommodation during the past year, as since March last, it was only used for a lock-up over night, we having had no prisoners undergoing sentence since that time.

The old guard-room is kept in readiness for immediate occupation, in the event of a number of insane pationts arriving from Dawson en route to New Westminster. We have had occasion to re-open it twice since last fall. Only three prisoners served sentences during the year—one six months for theft, discharged March 7, last, one, one month for vagrancy, and the third one month for being drunk while interdicted.

HEALTH.

The health of the different members on detachment duty in the sub-district has been very good.

With the exception of a combination case of scarlet fever and diphtheria, which is at present being treated and the quarantine of which will soon be raised, there was no sickness of an epidimic nature in the southern Yukon, and while undoubtedly persons infected with small-pox passed through the district, they could seemingly have left no infection behind them.

HORSES.

We have twenty-two horses in the sub-district, seventeen of which are on herd, including the ten pack ponies received with the Peace-Yukon patrol. The herd has been visited at intervals during the year. The horses are all in good condition. On account of old age, unsuitability, physical defects, &c., five of the horses should be disposed of.

TRANSPORT.

The river gasoline launch after a satisfactory season's work was put on the ways on September 13.

The launch *Gladys* was in commission this season and made patrols to Tagish, Conrad and Taku Arm. This launch was hauled out of the water on September 15, and the engineer discharged. If this launch is in commission next season it will take about $200 to put her in good shape, providing the engineer employed can do the repairs, as a number of the steamfittings require to be renewed and the hull should be oiled and re-painted.

What we have in use of our land transport, both summer and winter, is kept in good repair, but requires to be re-painted, re-numbered and re-lettered. We sold four pairs of bob-sleighs, heavy, during the year for which we obtained good prices.

STORES.

With shipments to Regina and Dawson our stores have become somewhat reduced.

Provisions, forage, fuel and light purchased under contract were of good quality and satisfactory in every way.

PATROLS.

Patrols were made during the summer to Kluahne, Livingstone creek and the new discovery on Nansen creek with horses. All points on the upper lakes, where any development work was being carried on, were visited by the launch *Gladys,* while the river between Labarge and Dawson was covered by the gasoline launch, which commenced patrolling before Labarge broke up and followed the fleet of small boats to Dawson.

GENERAL.

The problem of freight transportation to the Kluahne district is in a fair way to solution. The little steamer *Kluahne,* a stern wheeler owned by Taylor & Drury, and used by them in connection with their outlying trading posts returned to Whitehorse on August 20, after a forty-three days trip down the Yukon, up the White, Donjek and Kluahne rivers. On July 18, the *Kluahne* left the Yukon river with freight for as near to lake Kluahne as she could possibly make, and although she did not make lake Kluahne by a distance of about six miles, she reached Kluahne rapids on the latter river, which is not far from Burwash creek, the busiest creek in that

country. While six weeks were consumed on the trip, it has been clearly shown that the route is feasable, and with the expenditure of a little money to blow out the rocks in the Kluahne rapids, which it is said can be easily done in winter time, there would be no difficulty in reaching Kluahne lake and thus supplying all the miners in that country. In the event of it happening that freight can be handled successfully by this water route and thus bring about a reduction in the cost of provisions, it will be all that this section of the country requires, as gold can be taken out of all the creeks, but not enough under past conditions to pay the miner wages.

Two hundred and twenty-six small boats and scows were registered at the town station so far this season, and with a total crew of 850 left for Dawson and lower river points.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. MACDONALD, *Inspr.*,
Commanding Whitehorse Sub-District.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 24, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'B' Division guard-room, a common jail and penitentiary, for the twelve months ended midnight, September 23, 1911:—

Prisoners in cells at midnight, September 23, 1910	2
Received during year, male	89
" " female	4
Lunatics, received during year, male	7
" " " female	0
Total prisoners confined	102
Total number in cells at midnight, September 23, 1911	8
Daily average	6·07
Maximum in any one day	11
Minimum in any one day	2
Number of lunatics received	7

These lunatics have all been transferred to the asylum at New Westminster.

ETHNOLOGY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	83	2	85
Mongolian	1		1
Indian	14	2	16
Total	98	4	102

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American	17		17
Canadian	16		16
English	12		12
Irish	11	2	13
Indian	14	2	16
Scotch	2		2
Swede	7		7
Austrian	5		5
French	1		1
German	2		2
Japanese	1		1
Norwegian	4		4
Swiss	1		1
Dane	1		1
Finn	1		1
Portuguese	1		1
Russian	2		2
Total	98	4	102

NATIONALITY OF LUNATICS.

Austrian	2
Russian	1
Japanese	1
Portuguese	1
Irish	1
Finn	1
	7

Number of convicts confined	4
Number of common jail prisoners confined	27
Judgment debtors	2
Total	33

The conduct of the prisoners has been fair. There have been thirteen cases of breaches of discipline and these have been disposed of by the officer commanding.

The health of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good.

Two of the convicts, each of whom are serving a two-years' term, will be unable to work the greater part of the winter; one is suffering from a disease which renders it impossible to work him outside in the cold weather, and another is suffering from

an ulcer on the left leg, that is 11 months old and apparently will not heal except with absolute rest. These cases have, however, been reported in detail elsewhere.

The food supplied the prisoners is of good quality, and the quantity is sufficient ; there is no kitchen attached to the new jail, and the system adopted of having the division cook draw and cook the prison rations has proved satisfactory.

The clothing issued to the prisoners is of excellent quality, practically the whole of it being supplied by the quartermaster's store. That of the female prisoners has been made by themselves with the exception of the boots which are purchased locally.

The prisoners during the past year have been employed at miscellaneous work, such as digging and cleaning out drains and ditches, delivering and splitting wood, hauling gravel for the repairing of roads, caulking and white-washing buildings, and hauling water.

SYNOPSIS of prisoners confined on September 24, 1911.

Offence.	Years.		Months.	Days.		Total.
	2	1	6	30	7	
Theft	3	....	1	....	....	4
Obtaining goods under false Pretenses	1	....	.....	....	....	1
Aggravated Assault	....	1	.....	....	....	1
Pointing fire-arms	....	....	.....	1	....	1
Drunk and Disorderly	....	....	.....	....	1	1
Total	4	1	1	1	1	8

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. B. JOY, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

APPENDIX C.

PATROL REPORT OF CORPORAL F. H. THOMPSON, MAYO LANDING TO LANSING CREEK.

MAYO LANDING DETACHMENT,
August 27, 1911.

The Officer Commanding
R. N. W. M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to subit the following report of patrol to Lansing Creek, a distance of 124 miles.

I received your orders by letter the 7th August, to make the patrol; I left the following day accompanied by Mr. Mervyn and McKay, with boat belonging to Mr. Farrell, the trader at Lansing. We reached Lansing on the 15th August, returning to Mayo on the 24th.

The weather was fine during the whole trip; it rained some but mostly at night after we camped. We arrived at Fraser falls the second day, 39 miles. There is a portage to be made there of about half a mile. We had the boat and provisions over about 2 p.m. the third day. Two miles above the falls there is a bad rapids known as 'Squaw Rapids.' We had to unload and portage again about fifty feet. One mile above this there is another rapid, but we were able to line the boat through it. From there to Lansing, a distance of 82 miles, the water could not be better for poling.

On the 16th, 17th and 18th Mr. Farrell was turning over the store to Mr. Mervyn; the latter is going to run it in the future.

We started at 12 noon on the 19th on the return trip. Mr. Farrell accompanied us and three Indians, hired as packers, and nine tons of supplies belonging to Mr. Farrell and two boats, the boat we poled up, and a large eight ton boat at Lansing. Both boats were tied together till we reached the rapids. The large boat we ran through both rapids. Mr. McKay and myself ran the small boat through the first rapid but we had to portage the second and reached the falls safely the third day out from Lansing. We portaged the small boat around the falls, and ran the large one through empty, one hole was punched in her which we easily patched. Mr. Farrell hired two extra Indians that were fishing at the falls, to assist in packing. They are wonderful packers, they packed the goods over in one day, some of the packs weighed over 250 pounds.

On our way to Lansing we met Mr. Lansing and Mr. Alexander returning to Mayo. They had just left some time before from Mayo with a winter's supply of provisions to prospect, but Mr. Lansing is in very poor health, and decided to return where he could secure medical attendance.

The only white men on the Upper Stewart are going to winter at the South Forks, 58 miles above the falls. They went up the same time as Lansing and Alexander. Their names are Cronin and Chenuta.

On the trip down we met Boyden and Woodburn at the falls, en route to Kalsas lake, near McMillan river, to trap during the winter.

On my patrol I visited all the Indian camps along the river, besides what are living at Lansing. They are all in good health excepting one named Alison, he is paralyzed and has lost the use of his arm and leg. I brought him to Mayo and turned him over to Father Schuster, who will send him to Dawson for medical treatment.

I made the patrol without any extra expense, in fact saved fifty cents per day, as my meals cost only $2 per day, cooked by myself. Mr. Farrell supplied the boat and equipment.

In regard to the Indians' trouble with Farrell, I do not think it amounts to anything. There are a few who owe him a few dollars which they promise faithfully to pay. Mr. Farrell is quite willing to wait for it.

I have learned from the Indians that Pool Field on the Pelly has been filling their heads full of nonsense about the white man being all robbers on the Stewart and that the King had sent all Mr. Farrell's goods up to give to the Indians, and that they were not supposed to pay for them at all. The fact is, Field is trying to induce them to bring all their fur to Pelly, as he gets a percentage for all furs he can encourage Indians to bring to the stores at Ross river, that is, from Indian tribes off the Pelly. All the Lansing Indians went to Ross river with their fur last winter, and according to Mr. Farrell were badly cheated; they paid them off with a lot of cheap jewelry.

The following is a copy of the diary on the patrol:

August 8.—Left Mayo at 10 a.m. with Mr. Mackay and Mervyn, made 19 miles and camped for night.

August 9.—Left at 8 a.m., reached Fraser falls at 8 p.m. Met Mr. Lansing returning to Mayo.

August 10.—Portaged boat around the falls, left head of falls at 2 p.m., made six miles. Portaged Squaw rapids, lined through upper one, weather—raining all night.

August 11.—Left at 9.30, made 15 miles and camped for night.

August 12.—Left at 8.30 a.m. and made 18 miles.

August 13.—Left at 8.30 a.m. and at 7 p.m. camped for night.

August 14.—Raining hard, left at 9 a.m., made 19 miles.

August 15.—A wet morning, left camp at 11 a.m., arrived at Lansing Creek 7 p.m.

August 16, 17 and 18.—Mr. Farrell and Mr. Mervyn taking stock and Indians loading boat.

August 19.—Left Lansing at 12 noon, accompanied by Mr. Farrell and three Indians hired as packers, also sick Indian Aliston; camped at 7 p.m. for night.

August 20.—Left at 7.45 a.m., had dinner at 12.30 and camped at 7.30 for the night.

August 21.—Left at 8 a.m., had lunch 13 miles from the falls, reached the first rapids at 4 p.m., run both boats through. Portaged the small boat around Squaw Rapids, arrived at falls 6 p.m.

August 22.—Portaged small boat around falls, run large boat through empty, Indians packed supplies around.

August 23.—Left at 8.30, arrived at Gordon's Landing for lunch, camped for night 10 miles from Mayo.

August 24.—Left at 8.30 a.m., arrived at Mayo at 3 p.m., the current very slow, and strong head wind.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. THOMPSON, *Corpl.*

APPENDIX D.

PATROL REPORT OF CONSTABLE C. H. HILL, KLUANE DISTRICT.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., January 25, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
Sub-div. 'B,' R.N.W.M.P.,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my patrol to the Kluane district:

I left Whitehorse, as per your instructions, on December 25, with a dog team, with Const. McKenzie and Const. McVicar with team. On arrival at Champagne Landing, on December 28, we had to wait there a day for Mr. Sloane's dog team, which was already hired. The dogs that I took from Whitehorse were very soft and were not working very well together, so I took the dog team hired at Champagne Landing on with me, and Const. McKenzie took my team.

I left Champagne Landing on December 30, arriving at Cañon river the same day; from Canon I Made Pine creek. I could not get through to Bear creek this day as the trails were very heavy and it was exceptionally cold. On January 1, I crossed the Bear creek summit and camped at the Jarvis river, and on January 2, I reached Silver on Kluane lake.

I left Silver on January 3 to visit the various creeks in the Kluane district, going over to Bullion first. Dr. Sugden is living on Bullion with his wife and family. He is the only miner operating on this creek; I laid over there a day.

On January 5, I left for Burwash creek; I made Congdon point on the 5th, and Burwash landing on the 6th. It is 16 miles from Burwash landing to Burwash creek, where I arrived on the 7th.

There are at present twenty-one miners operating on Burwash creek; the principal operators are the Jacquots; they are working in frozen ground and are doing very well; they have seven men working on their claim.

I left Burwash creek on January 9 for Burwash landing. On the 10th there was very bad snow storm on the lake, making it quite impossible to travel. On January 11 I crossed the lake for Gladstone creek, where I stayed with Messrs. Murray and Swanson, who are operating there. They say that they have some very good ground, indeed. There is one other man on this creek, a Swede, who has lately come into the country. I left Gladstone on the 12th, returning to Silver via Congdon point.

CRIME.

I heard reports that Mr. Beauchand was selling liquor at the Bear Creek Road House without a license. I went into the matter with Mr. Beauchand and he admits that he has been selling liquor and that he has no license. I also found that he had a considerable supply of liquor on the premises.

I investigated the complaint made by Mr. Murray in November that Mr. Bones had broken into the cabin owned by the plaintiff on Burwash creek. I saw the cabin in question and there is no doubt that it has been wilfully and maliciously broken into as both the window and the door have been cut open with an axe. There is a dispute between the two men as to the ownership of the cabin, and it looks as if it would be a case for Civil Court to decide.

Tom Stick (Indian) complained through Mr. Sugden last October, that a sheep head belonging to him was stolen at Silver. Dr. Sugden reports that this Indian had

been drinking for several days and was bothering him to write the letter for him; he says that he does not think he ever lost the head. I saw the Indian and he now says that he does not remember anything about the head. I let this matter drop here.

I received no complaints from any of the miners in the district, but there seems to be a general complaint about the game, which they say is being killed in unnecessary quantities, and that there are some cases where sheep and caribou meat is being fed to dogs.

INDIANS.

I did not meet any Indians on the trail between Whitehorse and Silver, although there are a few trapping at various points. One band is camped at Sheep Camp about 8 miles from Silver. In this band there are five Indians, all of whom have been convicted for being intoxicated or having liquor in their possession; some of them have several convictions against them, and from what I hear there is no doubt whatever that these Indians are getting liquor from time to time. Dr. Sugden reports that lately, when he was away, two Indians went up to his house on Bullion creek and asked his wife for some provisions, on being refused they turned on her and were most insulting and abusive.

All through this part of the country there is a bitter feeling between the Indians and the miners over the game, and the Indians are slaughtering the game at every opportunity. Fur is very scarce all through the Kluane district this year and the Indians are scarcely getting any.

TRAILS.

The trail between Whitehorse and Bear creek is very fair, but between Bear creek and Silver it is now quite impossible for a team to get through as the snow has drifted. I had to use snow-shoes nearly all the way between Jarvis river and Silver.

On my return to Silver, on January 14, I was storm bound there for two days. I went over to Sheep camp on the 16th to see Tom Stick (Indian), returning to Silver on the 17th. I left on the 18th for Whitehorse, making one post a day as far as Champagne Landing where Constable McIvor met me with a team.

MILEAGE.

Since leaving Whitehorse I have travelled 460 miles with a dog team.

I herewith attach a full copy of all accounts and expenses incurred with receipts for same.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. HILL, *Const.*

PART IV

HUDSON BAY

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APPENDIX A.

REPORTS, SUPERINTENDENT C. STARNES, CHURCHILL, JULY 5, 1910, TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1911.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, October 6, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my report for the period from the 5th of July, the date of my last report, till the 1st of October.

I am at present uncertain when a mail will leave Churchill, the surveyors are in hopes that the Dominion Government steamer *Stanley* will be sent for them, but this is not definite, and should she not come, the mail will have to await the opening of winter travel.

There are at present at Churchill the following parties who will, in the event of no steamer coming, have to be taken out of the country, with the combined resources of ourselves and the Hudson Bay Company.

The surveyors, consisting of eleven men.

The crew of the wrecked *Jeannie,* eight men exclusive of the old mate, who is unfit to take such a journey, and Mr. Macoun the naturalist.

The Hudson Bay Company have only one dog team of their own, and two or three belonging to their employees, these last with a few miserable ill fed dogs that the Indians have, are all that could be secured outside of our own.

It means that if the *Stanley* does not come, our winter's work will be lost and all our efforts used up in getting these people out.

Mr. Bachand's instructions from his department were that he was to work till stopped by the freezing up of the river. Negotiations were going on with the Police Department, to take them out, but if they failed a steamer would be sent. I received no instructions.

They are all well supplied with shelter, provisions and all necessaries and have a credit with the Hudson Bay Company. The crew of the *Jeannie* are in tents near barracks and are issued with rations, there is no room for them in barracks, but they are comfortable for the time being. They are destitute of necessary clothing, footwear, &c., for the trip overland, and would have to be provided, the matter of payment to be adjusted in Ottawa. Mr. Macoun is living in barracks with Dr. Marcellus and is issued rations which will be charged to his department.

Of course, we have yet until about the 20th of this month to hope for a steamer.

I will report further by whatever way the mail goes first.

HEALTH.

The only sickness since my last report has been that of Reg. No. 4720, Constable Haines, E.W., who has been off duty with a heavy cold since 28th September. Several men and myself are at present suffering from slight colds.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the division has been very good, the only exception being the case of one constable who got intoxicated.

DOGS.

The dogs at Churchill are in excellent condition. There are at present 39 dogs in the post, of these four or five are old dogs which can only be used around the post, seven are pups unbroken, but these will be fit to start work this winter, this leaves four good teams and a few spare dogs.

At Fullerton there were 17 dogs when Corpl. Joyce left according to his report, four being pups; on my arrival there, I found that during the interval 7 had died of rabies, this leaves 10 dogs fit for work.

LAUNCHES.

In my mail by the *Stanley* I reported that the bigger launch had gone out of order, the connecting rod having broken; Const. Malloch made a new connecting rod with a piece of one-inch iron, this worked very well and the launch proved very useful in loading and unloading the *Jeannie* and the *Earl Grey* as well as in other work.

New engines have been received by the *Earl Grey,* these are being properly stored and will be put in next spring. On my return from Fullerton, I had most of the boats pulled up out of danger from fall gales, except the big launch which is in its cradle and kept handy for work.

BUILDINGS.

The lumber requisitioned for having arrived on the *Jeannie* during my absence, Corpl. Borden had the new office building roofed and sided, the doors and windows have been put in since, and the building will be completed this fall.

The steel cages for cells were also put together and in position in the guard room during my absence. The planks of the old cells were saved for future use. Since my return I have had a new log storehouse 16 feet by 25 feet built inside the barrack square near the dog feed shed. In this I have stored the gasoline, canoes, rope, nails (over 100 kegs), boat rigging, canned coal oil, paints, &c.; this clears the other stores of combustible articles and does away with great danger in case of fire in barracks from gasolene and coal oil.

Reg. No. 4205, Sergt. C. N. C. Hayter, applied to be given charge of the Fullerton detachment for the coming year. Const. Walker had been two years at that outpost and I thought it better to give him a change. As you had given me authority to do so, I made him a corporal and kept him here for duty. He took over the division stores from Sergt. Hayter and will under my direction look after the outside work.

Corpl. Borden, being senior, will, in addition to his duties as Q. M .Sergt., be responsible for discipline, orderly room, &c. This N. C. O. during my absence carried out all my instructions to my satisfaction. Reg. No. 4217, Const. Conway, was placed at Fullerton with Sergt. Hayter.

Reg. No. 4687, Const. Jones will have carpenter work for some time yet. Reg. No. 4928, Const. Malloch when not actually employed on the launches, makes himself generally useful at any kind of work where his mechanical ability is a great assistance and at ordinary fatigues.

The other constables are good willing workers.

WEATHER.

Since my return from Fullerton the weather has been cold, windy and disagreeable, sunshine being an unknown thing.

NATIVES.

All the Esquimaux have now returned north for the winter, they are hunting inland west of Esquimaux Point. On July 31, the treaty party under the Rev. Mr. Simmens arrived in a Hudson Bay coast boat.

They established their camp at the company post and made the treaty payments there. Election of chief and councillors were held and payment made to 180 men. women and children. I called on Mr. Simmens and offered any assistance we could give. Before leaving, the party visited the barracks and were entertained at lunch. The Indians have since left for their winter trapping grounds.

GENERAL.

The D. G. S. *Earl Grey* with His Excellency the Governor General arrived on the morning of August 22, from York, and left the same evening, I went on board at 8 a.m. to place myself at the disposal of His Excellency; Supt. Moodie was with the party. With the steamer's launch they first went to the Hudson's Bay post and returned on foot to the barracks which they visited. They then walked to the old fort and returned to the steamer for lunch. His Excellency did me the honour to ask me to lunch, after which I returned to barracks.

On the 23rd I went on board the *Jeannie* for the trip to Fullerton, which is the subject of a separate report.

The Hydrographic Survey party under Mr. Geo. Bachand have worked steadily since their arrival, they camped about a mile south of barracks. The relations between them and the Police have been most friendly and whenever occasion arose mutual assistance was given to good advantage.

I have a feeling that all the official mail intended for me during the season has not reached me; I had expected that some would have been on the *Jeannie* and Mr. Bachand also had been told that mail would be sent him by her, but it was found on her arrival that she had nothing in the way of mail. It may have been that some had been sent to Sydney for her, but was not called for, Capt. Bartlett told me that none had been sent to him, but that he had not asked at the post office before leaving.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,
Supt. Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON'S BAY, November, 26, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report to cover the period from October 1, to this day.

A government steamer was confidently expected by the Hydrographic Survey party until November 1, but none came and arrangements had to be made for their trip out over land, as well as of the schooner *Jeannie's* crew.

One of the survey party, a young man of about 20 years old, named Alfred Naugle, has been suffering from pneumonia since November 1; he was very dangerously sick and although he is now on the mend Dr. Marcellus reports that he will not be fit to travel overland. This of course will necessitate our keeping him for the winter. He is under pay of the Marine and Fisheries Department, but I have told Mr. Bachand, the officer in charge, that if kept in barracks for the winter he would have to be sworn in as a special constable, so as to be under discipline, and would have to take his share of the work. Mr. Bachand agreed to this being the proper course.

As reported before, Mr. Antle the mate of the schooner *Jeannie* who is too old for such a trip, will also have to be kept. He has been in barracks since November. He is anxious to make himself useful, is discrete and well liked by the men.

Special Constable Ford has asked to be discharged on the 26th. He has managed to purchase six dogs from Indians, for a team, and has made arrangements to take out Mr. J. M. Macoun, leaving on the 28th for Churchill creek, where they will camp until they can cross the river over the ice, if they cannot do so at the time. I have agreed to this as Ford had given up his chance to go out by boat to go up to Fullerton with me. Mr. Macoun has secured another team from the Hudson Bay Company so that they will be in a position to make a quick trip. This arrangement suited me particularly well, as Ford will take the mail for Regina and Ottawa, and also instructions to detachments at Split lake and Norway House, regarding the parties leaving after them.

The following arrangements have been made for the other two parties:

The surveyors, ten in number, will leave three or four days after Mr. Macoun and Ford, with three dog teams and a guide supplied by the Hudson Bay Company. They have their own provisions and equipment and will make their own arrangements along the road with the Hudson Bay Company. The only thing done through us is the hiring of the three dog teams and guide as far as Split lake. This was done at Mr. Bachand's request as we had a schedule of prices for such services at $3.75 per day for team, driver and dog feed; while they had asked the surveyors $5 a day. I also wished to have the control of whatever transportation there was, so as not to be left without any for the crew of the *Jeannie* if I could not manage all with my own teams. It was thought at first that it would take at least four teams to move the party; but by cutting down to just sufficient bedding and a change of underclothes and footwear for each man, it could be managed with three. These men are all strong, good walkers and in good training.

Two days after the surveyors' departure I will send out the *Jeannie* crew, eight in number. I am sending with them Corporal R. H. Walker in charge with No. 1 dog team, native 'Pook' and number three team and native 'Charlie' with a team of his own. They will be supplied with rations from here as far as Split lake. From Split lake Corporal Walker with the Churchill natives and teams will return and I am instructing the N. C. O. in charge of that detachment to take the party on to Norway House with his two dog teams, and a third one which he will have to hire if necessary. I enclose herewith a copy of the instructions given to him and the N.C.O. at Norway House. I have had to supply these men with rations since they landed back from Fullerton, and also necessary snowshoes, a certain amount of clothing and deer skin sleeping bags, which I had made by natives here; these are cheaper than blankets, and warmer.

I have made up the amount to date and forwarded it under separate cover; there will be further expense in this connection which I cannot make up until I have the account from Split lake and Norway House.

Mr. Macoun's account chargeable to the Department of Mines is complete and forwarded under separate cover.

The account against the Marine and Fisheries Department is also completed and forwarded under separate cover.

The crew of the *Jeannie* were under canvas until the 2nd November but the weather then getting very cold and stormy and the place exposed it was necessary to house them until their departure; I had no place in the barracks and secured an empty house at the Hudson Bay post at the cost of ten dollars a month. Rations were issued to them weekly from here. They were comfortable, and I warned them to take long walks and get themselves into condition for the trip, half of them are married men with families in Newfoundland, probably destitute, and are most anxious to get home. They are all strong healthy men.

Mr. Bachand had instructions from his department to hand over all his stores to us for safe keeping before his departure as they might be required for next season's work. They have been brought to barracks and stored separately. They consist of packages of provisions (whole) tents and camping equipment and instruments cased up. A list has been made in duplicate checked, and a copy retained by me.

HEALTH.

There has been no sickness amongst the members of the division since the first of October, with the exception of Reg. No. 4720, Constable Haines, who was off duty on that date with a severe cold, and was returned to duty on the 6th October. On the 8th October Reg. No. 4928, Constable Malloch, I.A., met with a painful accident, injuring his eyes while pouring molten metal for a ring bolt in a rock. He was off duty until the 25th October, and fortunately recovered without any bad results. A board was held to record the circumstances under which this occurred and is forwarded under separate cover. Native 'Tupearlock' was off duty from the 1st to the 16th of November, with strained tendons of his back. He got a strain two years ago and is liable to strain himself when he tries to lift too great a weight.

DICIPLINE.

The conduct of all N. C. O.'s and men has been excellent, they do their work cheerfully and get along amicably together.

DOGS.

The dogs are in good condition, with the exception of a few old ones which are about done. I have kept them on however as they will do while the others are away to haul the ice, coal and slops around barracks. I have four good teams of six each. Two will go to Split lake, and the other two will remain here to haul wood and make patrols.

The seven pups are being broken. They are excellent ones and will be strong enough for work towards the middle of the winter. Two more pups are now big enough to be taken on, and there are ten promising ones a month old. The best dog in the division has been used for stud.

BOATS AND LAUNCHES.

The boats have all be hauled up on the shore and arranged for the winter; the launches were hauled up on October 20, and covered up for the winter after the machinery had been well greased. The surveyors' launch which is much bigger than ours was damaged by the ice having holes punched in her sides before she was hauled up. This prevented them taking advantage of several subsequent good days for their work afterwards.

FUEL

A small patch of wood was found about two miles in Sea Horse Gully this fall. I had two men camp there for a week to cut it all, and as soon as there was sufficient snow on the ground it was hauled to barracks. This will be sufficient until the river can be crossed to our last year's cutting place.

BUILDINGS.

The log buildings have all be muddled up for the winter.

The carpenter, besides doing several small repairs, has worked at the new office building which is now nearing completion. He also built a rack in the carpenter's

shop where all the lumber is kept sorted out according to kind; this will prevent a great deal of waste.

A lot of material such as rope, &c. and nails, which encumbered this shop, is now stored in the new storehouse mentioned in my last report.

WEATHER.

October was very disagreeable, being cloudy the whole time, with strong winds, occasional snow, and the thermometer ranging from 12 degrees to 38 degrees above zero. On the 30th a violent storm from the northwest started and continued until November 3, during which the thermometer went down to zero. After that we enjoyed fine cold weather, the thermometer ranging from zero to 30 degrees above.

Ice started to form on October 7, the surveyors launch being damaged on the 12th ult. Our own launch which was in a safer place and in a cradle, was hauled up part of the way on the 13th ult. From that time ice increased in quantity and thickness, being driven in and out of the river with the tide and winds.

Since November 3, there has been sufficient snow to use dog sleds, and it enabled me to keep one or two parties out in the Churchill Creek vicinity and along the North river. These were very successful in securing a sufficient number of deer for fresh meat and dog feed for our provisions whilst most of the men and dogs will be away to Split lake and other patrols.

NATIVES.

The Indians are camped in the direction of Churchill creek and North river. The patrols report that they are getting plenty of deer and doing some trapping.

GENERAL.

The survey party have completed their work on the inside harbour and done as much outside as the size of their launch, weather and time allowed them, and I am informed that if they continued their work next season a larger launch will have to be used, as it will consist of soundings at sea in front of the entrance of the harbour and as far as Cape Churchill. Their launch was disabled on October 12, but they put in several days work subsequent to that, when weather permitted, in the large row-boat.

I omitted to mention in my last report that in September during my absence to Fullerton, a York boat was sent to York factory by the Hudson Bay Company with a native crew. On their return they were caught by storms and blown out to sea, where they drifted for four days without food or water. They were eleven days making the trip from York to Churchill. About the same time another York boat with a native crew under one of the Omens had been sent up the North river by the company; on their return they could not make the entry of the harbour, were driven ashore half way between here and the cape where the boat was totally wrecked.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Supt., Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, January 19, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M.P.,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the time since my last report dated November 26, last:

Reg. No. 4103 Sergt. Edgenton, W. G., of Split lake detachment arrived here on the 16th inst., with the mail carried in accordance with your instructions to the officer commanding the Regina district. He met the Norway House patrol at Cross lake 60 miles from Norway House on December 27, 1910, being on his way to Norway House with the crew of the wrecked *Jeannie* in compliance with the instructions I had given him, copy of which was forwarded to you with the mail sent out at the time. On receiving your instructions he handed over the crew to the Norway House patrol, with his team and Special Constable McLeod and turned back with 'Pook' and the Churchill team taking the mail with him. At Split lake he took an Indian with a dog team to guide him and take him back, and proceeded on his journey towards Churchill. Arrived at Stagg's 70 miles. He told this Indian to get Stagg with his team to take dog feed as far as the edge of the bush, however not finding Stagg at his place he went on to Split lake for him. Sergt. Edgenton not seeing him return after waiting for two days, left his bedding and other things and started off with 'Pook' and the Churchill team. The two Indians arrived at Churchill on the 18th with two teams, having been sent back by Mr. Flett of the Hudson Bay Company in the hope of catching up with Sergt. Edgenton. From Split lake to Churchill Sergt Edgenton and 'Pook' found the roads very heavy, overflows on some of the lakes and intense cold weather. They had seven dogs, 6 of 'Pook's No. 3 team and one of the 'M' division dogs left at Split lake last year which was being returned, four of these were lost through freezing, and they arrived at Churchill with the remaining three in poor condition. They were 13 days from Split lake, had to help the dogs a good deal of the time, by pulling on the sled themselves in turn. Sergt. Edgenton had his face and heel badly frozen and it will be several days before he can travel again, 'Pook' also had his feet touched by frost and is very much exhausted, he had travelled 880 miles in 43 days. I attach Sergt. Edgenton's report regarding the loss of the dogs, the report of his patrol will be made through the commanding officer.

It had been usual in former years for the Churchill river to freeze so that it could be crossed about November 25, but this year it was not safe until December 5, and in consequence the arrangements as stated in my report of November 29 had to be changed. Mr. Macoun with Ex-special Constable Ford and two dog teams, and Mr. Bachand's survey party with three dog teams left on the 5th. Reg. No. 3829 Corpl. Walker, R. H., with natives 'Pook' and 'Charlie' and three dog teams taking the *Jeannie* crew left on the 8th. I had left three days interval between the two parties, but owing to the first travelling slower, Corpl. Walker arrived at Split lake only one hour after them. I attach herewith Corpl. Walker's report on this patrol, in duplicate, I also attach copy of a letter which I received from Capt Bartlett after his arrival at Split lake. I was glad to see that he and his crew had gone over the worst part of the trip without any mishap and were all well and in good spirits.

HEALTH.

There has been no illness amongst the members of the division since my last report, with the exception of a few trivial ailments to which Dr. Marcellus gave his attention. Alfred Naugle the young man left behind sick by the survey party had to keep to his bed for some time but rapidly improved until he is now able to take his share of the work around the post. The doctor wished him to be in the open air as much as possible, but is still undecided if he will be sufficiently strong to be sent out with Sergt. Edgenton. He has had him under constant observation and will report in a few days.

Mr. Antle the old mate of the *Jeannie* has had to keep to the house most of the time lately, his hands will not stand the cold on account of rheumatism, he makes himself useful however in doors, and is well liked by the men.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the division has been excellent.

DOGS.

I have had to destroy three dogs during the month, two on account of old age had become thoroughly useless, the other one was caught in a trap about three miles from here during a bad storm, his foot was frozen when found, we tried to save it, but it got in such a state that there was nothing to do but destroy it, it was one of the pups broken this year. Four dogs of 'Pooks'' team were lost by freezing on the way from Split lake. The rest of the dogs are in good shape. I have four pups not yet taken on which promise well. One of the bitches had seven, but she was a poor mother and they all died one after another, although a great deal of care was given them by the men.

FUEL.

The wood cut on this side of the river and mentioned in my previous report, was hauled to barracks in November and was sufficient to last until we could start hauling from the other side. I have had a party of two men camped for two weeks cutting this month, they cut about 50 loads which are being hauled at every opportunity as shown by the diary. There are also a couple of Eskimos cutting wood for us on the other side of the river, one of them has a few dogs and he has hauled a load a day since the 5th inst., this will cost us about $3 a cord in trade.

BUILDINGS AND CARPENTER.

The office building has been completed; it is lined and neatly painted inside; there is a room for myself and a general room for the Q. M. sergeant and acting sergeant major; it also has a large cupboard in which all stationery, books, and forms are kept; the stove is between the two rooms in an opening. It also has a porch, which will keep it warm and connect it with the Q. M. store.

The temporary windows and casings in the doctor's quarters have been replaced by a proper casing and window which I brought from Fullerton. A proper cupboard with shelves and drawers has been built in the doctor's quarters for all drugs, instruments, &c.; this was badly needed. It has been painted properly, as well as the ceiling and walls of the doctor's front room in which it is.

The books of the library, with the exception of a few kept in my quarters, were on temporary shelves in the doctor's place; this was inconvenient, and besides too small to contain the additional lot received last summer. I have had suitable shelves built in the guard-room for the library to contain them all. One of the men will be given charge of them. No fire is kept there, but it is not necessary.

WEATHER.

The weather in December was mostly cold and bright with occasional storms, the thermometer varying from 10° above zero to 45° below; however, January brought intense cold with almost continual northwest wind, the thermometer seldom going above 40° below zero, and for about a week remained in the neighbourhood of 50° below.

NATIVES.

All the Chipewyan Indians are camped northwest of here, from about North river to about 120 miles distant. From the reports from the patrols which visited them, I find that they are doing very little for themselves; deer was rather plentiful in the early part of the winter, they secure enough to last them for some time and

quietly sit down to eat it. They live on a straight meat diet. They have a very few traps out, and are not bothering about getting furs. However, the provision of deer meat will soon be exhausted, when being forced by necessity they will move further inland where they can fish and trap.

There are six Esquimaux and their wives left near Churchill for the winter, 'Donald,' 'Willybuck,' and 'Goose,' who have done some hunting for us and do some trapping for the company. The other three men are on the other side of the river trapping and cutting wood.

PATROLS

In December, Corporal Walker made the patrol to Split lake with 'Pook' and 'Charlie,' taking out the crew of the *Jeannie*.

On January 5 a patrol was started out to visit all the Indians in the district, for the purpose of reporting how they were getting on, and at the same time taking census of them. Dr. Marcellus having informed me of his willingness to undertake the census part of the patrol, I had appointed him an enumerator. With him I sent Reg. No. 4720, Const. Haines, E.W., whose patrol report I attach herewith, in duplicate, Interpreter Sandy Oman with No. 4 dog team and an Indian guide, who knew where all the Indians could be found. The party returned on the 15th inst., having travelled continually for eleven days. The weather was intensely cold. The work regarding the census was well done, and all the information was obtained from the Indians which it is possible to get from them. Of course, they have no idea of time, so that ages had to be more or less guessed at. They also have a very poor idea of numbers. One remarkable thing which Dr. Marcellus noticed was the small number of births amongst them during the last year; amongst the whole band, about 175, he saw only two or three babies. Their names were confusing, a good many having been baptized either at the English Church Mission here, or at the Roman Catholic Mission at Lake du Brochet and given Christian names, but these are mostly forgotten, and they are known by some Indian name which has nothing in common with the father or mothers' name.

A patrol for York was to have left on the same day, the 5th inst., consisting of Reg. No. 3829, Corpl. Walker, R.H., with No. 1 dog team and a guide. However, there were none of the half-breeds at the Company's who could go, and one was sent for. The man turned up about the 10th, got sick at the Company's and returned home, another was sent for but did not turn up. In the meantime Sandy Oman, having returned from the Northwest patrol and being fit to go, the party was to leave yesterday, the 18th, but a blizzard had started up which is still raging. They left this morning, 19th. Corpl. Walker has instructions to check and cancel the liquor permits received on the *Discovery* during last summer, and to inquire into and report upon any matter which would require police attention or be of interest.

In the first week of February, Reg. No. 4324, Sergt. Borden, with two natives, 'Pook' and 'Willybuck,' will leave on a patrol as far as Ranken Inlet House, where Sergt. Hayter is to make connection from Fullerton on the 20th. This N.C. officer has instructions to be there on that date, and if no one is there he is to wait three days and then return to Fullerton. He is to bring his reports up to date with his census return. I have made all possible arrangements for the comfort and safety of the patrol. A native 'Tu-see-tuk' from Eskimo Point has undertaken to meet them or to make a caché of deer meat at a point half way between here and Eskimo Point and leave a snow igloo ready. I have heard through natives that the house at Eskimo Point is all right. On the way Sergt. Borden will take the census of whatever natives can be seen.

GENERAL.

All Q.M. and Division returns are up to Dec. 31, and leave with Sergt. Edgenton. January returns will be completed before Sergt. Borden leaves for the north, and the February ones made out when he returns. During his absence I will do any necessary bookkeeping myself.

Being short of men for patrols, wood-cutting and general work, I have decided to do without a servant for the present, and returned Const. Haines to duty on January 1.

Christmas passed off very quietly, the men having as good a mess dinner as could be got under the circumstances; there were no guests as there was no one to ask. Dr. Marcellus and Mr. Alston of the Hudson's Bay Company had dinner with me. On Monday, Mr. Alston invited all the men to dinner at the Company's, after which they had a dance.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, Feb. 27, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report, to cover time since my last report dated January 19. Mr. Laing of the Hudson's Bay Company, who was in temporary charge of the company's post at York, and is now at Churchill making an inspection of the post here, leaves for Norway House to-day or to-morrow, and has kindly consented to take out a mail for us.

Health.—Every one in the post has enjoyed the best of health. Young Naugle of the survey party is now well and strong, he has been able to take his share of all work with the rest of the men, Dr. Marcellus wished that he should be in the open as much as possible. I hope to be able to send him out by the next opportunity.

Dogs.—The dogs are in good working condition, all the pups which were taken on are working. I have now 9 pups not taken on, 4 are old enough to be sure to pass the rest of the winter all right, the other 5 are only a month old but promise well.

There are 8 dogs with Sergt. Borden, with 2 of Native Willy Buck's, one bitch sick, 3 with their pups, and 19 dogs at duty, these make three teams which are working at the hauling of wood.

Fuel.—About 75 loads of wood have been hauled since my last report, and we are well ahead. I estimate it takes three of these loads for a cord. Besides this, as the men every day before taking a load into barracks, take one load each from the bush to the edge of the river (about four miles) so that we have a good quantity there, that can be hauled after the roads to the bush are too soft.

Our supply of coal will just about finish the winter, I hope that arrangements will be made for next winter's supply, and that if some is shipped, the steamer bringing it up will not use the most of it, giving us only a small balance.

Patrols.—Reg. No. 3829, Corpl. R. H. Walker with interpreter Sandy Oman, returned from the York patrol on the 8th instant, his report is inclosed herewith.

On the 2nd instant, Reg. No. 4324, Sergt. Borden, with 'Pook' and 'Willy Buck' and ten dogs, on a long Kemetic, left on patrol to Hanken Inlet House, where I had arranged that Sergt. Hayter from Fullerton, with his reports would be on the 20th. Sergt. Borden took 32 days rations irrespective of what they might kill on the way, or the supplies at Esquimaux Point house and Ranken Inlet. He was provided with everything that could make his trip safe and comfortable, without exceeding the weight which the dogs could handle with ease.

Natives.—The Indians are all north and west, at their winter camps, very little of them is seen at Churchill. A party of 11 Esquimaux came in from about 70 or 100 miles north last week. These are from different camps and collected together to come into the Hudson Bay Company's post with furs. I interviewed one of them. Nothing of any interest occurred amongst them during the winter.

This party's catch was 1 blue fox, 385 white foxes, 16 wolves, 10 wolverine. They get $2.50 or 5 'skins' in trade for white foxes, and a proportionate amount for the other furs. The buying capacity of a 'skin' or 50 cents is in the following proportions: Tea, 1 skin a pound; sugar, 1 skin a pound; milk, 1 skin a tin; flour, 1 skin for 5 pounds.

Weather.—The weather up to the second week in February was still intensely cold, but since then it has moderated, there would be a few fine days between 20° below and 30° below alternating with snow storms, during which it got on several occasions below zero.

General.—Copy of the diary will be forwarded with the next mail, which I expect will leave about the middle of March.

During Sergt. Borden's absence I have kept all keys myself. Const. Jones has done the work of storeman, issuing rations, &c. on orders made out by me. The returns are all up to date.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) CORTLAND STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, March 18, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report to cover the time since mail left with Mr. Laing of the Hudson Bay Company on March 1.

Sergeants Nicholls and Edgenton, Constable Withers, Special Constable Wm. Towers and a guide from Split lake with three dog teams arrived with mail on the night of the 15th. They were 13 days on the trail from Split lake caught by a terrific storm at Deer river on the night of the 13th, they remained there on the 14th, but being out of dog feed and provisions, they pushed on to Churchill on the 15th with the mail and one dog team, leaving 9 dogs and the balance of the outfit. On the 16th I sent two men, their guide with a dog team from the post with dog feed, and they were brought in safe on the 17th.

Sergt. Nicholls' dogs are in want of rest and feeding up, this they will get while I get my mail for the outside ready.

Reg. No. 4103 Sergt. Edgenton reported for duty on transfer, he is taking over the division stores from Corpl. Walker and will take over his duties on Monday the 20th. Reg. No. 3829 Corpl. Walker leaves with Sergt. Nicholls on transfer to Depot division.

Reg. No. 4324 Sergt. A. F. Borden and his party returned from Rankin inlet on the 11th inst., with all the reports and mail from Fullerton detachment, having met

Sergt. Hayter at Ranken Inlet house as planned. He found Sergt. Hayter looking remarkably well and apparently liking the life in his northern post.

HEALTH.

There has been no sickness in the division.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of all members of the division has been very good.

DOGS.

The dogs brought back by Sergt. Borden from his patrol are in as good condition as could be expected after such a hard trip, a few days rest will put them again in working shape. The nine pups mentioned in my last report are doing well, 5 are now strong enough to be taken on. The bitch shown as sick died a few days ago, she was very little use, never having succeeded in raising any of her pups.

Sergt. Nicholls informs me that he was instructed by the officer commanding depot, to secure two bitches here if possible, he purchased one at the Company's, and I am transferring one of my young ones to him, she is about 10 months old, broken and of good stock.

FUEL.

About 30 loads of wood were hauled to the barracks and 20 to the river since the 1st instant. We had few dogs and there were many stormy days on which they could not be sent out. In a few days however all the dogs will be available, the weather I hope more suitable, and we will be able to haul a good deal before the breaking up of the river.

PATROLS.

Reg. No. 4324 Sergt. Borden with natives 'Pook' and 'Willybuck' and 10 dogs made a patrol to Ranken Inlet to connect with the Fullerton patrol. About 750 miles were travelled in 38 days, 33 days of actual travelling. Twenty-six igloos were built on the way. Connection with Sergt. Hayter was made on the 22nd at Ranken Inlet and mail exchanged.

The weather during this trip was intensely cold and a succession of storms. The houses proved very useful.

Sergt. Borden's report is enclosed herewith.

A patrol was made by Reg. No. 4205 Sergt. Hayter from Fullerton to Wager Inlet a distance of 224 miles travelled. Another from Fullerton to near Baker lake, a distance of about 350 miles travelled, and one to Ranken Inlet to connect with the Churchill patrol, a distance of 190 miles. Separate reports for each of these patrols are forwarded herewith.

On the 7th instant, Reg. No. 3829 Corpl. Walker with Reg. No. 4708 Constable Rose, native 'Tupearlock' and two dog teams made a patrol to Seal river for the purpose of rendering assistance to Sergt. Borden if necessary, and hunting deer. They returned on the 13th, missed Sergt. Borden on the way, but secured 6 deer. It stormed almost continually and they only had one day's hunting.

Unless something unforeseen turns up this will close the patrols for the winter. The whole of the district has been covered from York Factory to Wager Inlet, north and south, and as far west of Churchill as any Indians are camped and of Fullerton as 20 miles from Baker lake.

NATIVES.

There has been no destitution amongst natives, the majority of them have been visited by our patrols and found in as good circumstances as could be expected. Deer has been plentiful and this is their main source of food and clothing.

I have received the money for the payment of the treaty annuity to the Indians at Churchill and York, which it is the desire of the government should be made by us. I will make the necessary arrangements, and fix the dates for both places.

CENSUS.

At the request of the Department of Agriculture, I have taken the census of the district from Churchill north.—Advantage was taken of our patrols for this purpose. The work was completed during January and February and the returns are forwarded to the census and statistics officer by this mail.

I enclose a copy of my report for your information.

WEATHER.

The weather since the first of the month has been bad, cold and stormy. The 14th was the worst storm that I have yet seen anywhere. It was all I could do to go from my house to the office a distance of 10 yards. The women servants could not come from the native quarters.

Snow is very deep and some of the drifts cover some of the buildings completely.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, July 31, 1911.

The Commissioner
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report to cover the time since last mail, which left Churchill on the 23rd March, with Sergeant Nicholls, Corporal Walker, Constable Withers and Constable Towers.

There has been no sickness amongst the members of the division.

The conduct of all has been excellent.

DOGS.

Four dogs have been struck off, Reg. Nos. 46 and 87 were destroyed on account of old age and blindness, Reg. No. 101 was carried out to sea on the floe, and Reg. No. 77 died as a result of injuries received in fighting during the night. When Father Turquetil of Reindeer lake arrived, I seized the opportunity of buying his dogs. Most of them had been purchased from Eskimos near Ennadai lake, and were 11 excellent dogs. I got them at the very low price of $5 each. Dogs are exceedingly scarce here, at York, Split lake and Norway House, and I know that such an opportunity would not again occur. This gives me at Churchill 41 dogs, 38 of which are in first-class condition and three old ones which may have to be got rid of during the winter. I have besides three young pups not taken on.

At Fullerton there are now 18 serviceable dogs, one of the old ones died during the year, and seven pups bred by police dogs have been taken on.

DOG FEED.

I was very successful in obtaining our supply of dog feed for the coming year, between what was killed by our own natives and what was purchased from Esquimos. One hundred and seventy seal and 25 whales have been put up, this gives about 21,600 pounds.

The blubber house was thoroughly cleaned in May and three new tanks, sent from Ottawa, have been put up, filled and closed. This is a great improvement on the old barrels, as it is cleaner and gives more working room in the shed. The oil leaks out at present, but I hope that they will tighten themselves. I had to get some barrels filled besides, but these will be be used first.

Our natives 'Pook' and 'Tupearlock' were kept hunting as long as the seal season lasted as shown by the diary, and obtained a good quantity. There was some deer meat left when the weather became warmer; this was put in oil and was used for summer feeding.

FUEL.

The hauling of wood from the other side of the river by all available dogs, every day that the weather permitted, was kept up till the end of April, when water over the ice made the crossing impossible. Sufficient was hauled to last all summer and well on into December. In June I sent some Chipewyans to build a raft of logs and fire wood, they brought down a raft of 150 logs of indifferent quality, but good enough for the purpose, they were paid 16c. a log in trade with rations, some of them were used for building purposes and the others put on the wood pile.

Our supply of coal was just sufficient with economy, to see us through, there being one bag left in June. I hope that nothing will happen to prevent next years supply from reaching us. Fires had to be kept up all May and a few days in June. Even during this month of July, for several days a small fire had to be made in the office to be able to work.

BUILDINGS.

As soon as the weather permitted the Q.M. store shelves were finished. It is now a clean and convenient little issuing store. Doors were cut through the partition between the warehouses, giving continuous access from the Q. M. store, and avoiding having to keep tunnels open to three doors in winter. The whole outside of the buildings were given two coats of paint, the post looks nice and bright.

The roof of the native quarters and the division store and part of the Q. M. store which were still covered with tar paper were given a coat of tar, so as to withstand the spring rains. I hope that an opportunity will come to have metallic roofing taken down from Fullerton to cover these properly this fall. The dog kennel was also tarred over.

The inside of the guard room was painted, a cupboard for guards necessaries and prisoners effects, arm rack, table, &c., were put in so that the place is now complete, should we have occasion to use it. The library is in there and it is used in the meantime by men wishing to read or write quietly. A small log building 12 by 24 feet has been put up, all but the roof, which has to wait for common boards, for the purpose of containing the forge, dog feed boiler and the old launch engine to be used in connection with the circular saw requisitioned for.

The division mess kitchen and porch have been painted inside and a screen cupboard put in the porch for meat and eatables. It is now clean and bright. I intend to paint the walls of the barrack room, mess room, sergeants' room and wash room in the fall.

Doors, cornices and window frames of all the log buildings were painted. A large cupboard was built in the office to contain all stationery. Fly screens were made for the barrack building, doctor's quarters and office, and a number of other small repairs were made.

I had proper places for bitches, of strong poles, built in the kennel, this will be sufficient.

I have given up the intention of building an ice-house, as we have no sawdust or anything suitable to keep ice. Another reason, is that I do not find one very necessary, up to now (30th July) this year there has been but two days when it was warm enough to make the butter soft if not close to the stove.

Since the interpreter is a half-breed married man, with a family and cannot live with our men, the native quarters are rather small. I would like very much to build a separate small house (log) for whoever the interpreter is. I may be able to do this later on if I can bring material down from Fullerton. Another matter that requires improving is the question of chimneys. The galvanized iron chimneys now in use are very unsatisfactory, it has been found impossible to prevent them from leaking on the inside, so that during rain everything gets spoilt with creosote and rusty water. Tin boxes have been put under the pipes, but these soon get filled up, and besides the leaks get between ceilings and run in all dirctions. The rust and creosote also stains the roof and sides of the buildings. If it were possible, I would recommend that sufficient brick and lime be sent next year to replace all the chimneys, ten in number. To be built upon a frame and of an average of ten feet high, about twelve pipe safes and a couple of trowels would also be required.

LAUNCHES AND BOATS.

Launch A, the larger of the two was thoroughly overhauled. During storms last summer and fall it had received some hard knocks and a considerable amount of repairs on the woodwork had to be done, and further brass sheeting put on as a protection against ice. It is now in perfect condition. The new ten horse-power engine was installed in her and works well, it is far superior and more suitable than the old one, on account of this change, some alterations had to be made in the ironwork at the stern and skeg. Sergeant Edgenton, who is a blacksmith, helped to do this part of the work. This launch is now in as good a condition, and in as serviceable condition as a launch of this class and size can be. It is useful, and all that is required in the harbour for our work, but is not fit for any trip along the coast. Having nothing else I used it to go to York and return, but I would not take the responsibility of sending it out on such a trip again, where long distances have to be made without the possibility of making a landing on the coast. At times a start is made with a fairly calm sea, but the weather will change suddenly and the sea rise so quickly that it is not safe to be out seven or eight miles from the coast with no chance of making a landing. She is an open boat, and too small, on several occasions I have expected that the next sea would swamp her. Another disadvantage is that gasoline cannot always be relied upon, it will work splendidly for hours, then something will go wrong, dirt in the gasoline or some other slight trouble which will cause the engine to stop and this is very awkward if it happens to be in a bad place.

The new five horse power engine has also been installed in the small launch B, this engine which is of the same class as the larger one is working well, but it is a little too strong for this small boat (16 feet long). The vibration shakes the woodwork of the stern and causes it to leak. I have had it strengthened, but have not had an opportunity to try it since. This boat is too small for much service, and can only be used in very fine weather. The engine might be of more service if installed in our ship's cutter which is strong and will stand more rough water. The small one horse power for the back of a canoe or boat, works well.

We have at present two whale boats here of our own, one belonging to Fullerton, and the *Churchill* one which had been left at Fullerton last year. The first is in first-class order, the latter is in serviceable condition, but received some injuries when the *Jeannie* was wrecked, it will be thoroughly repaired after the unloading of our supplies is done. The four canoes were painted this summer.

For this season's work we will have the use of three of the natives whale boats, *Pook's, Tupearlock's* and *Scotties.* This last one I had thought of keeping and paying *Scotties* heirs in other goods, but they insist on the boat, and the old woman's son-in-law on whom the family depends is badly in need of it, having an old one falling to pieces. I have decided to let them have it. I will have to ask for another whale boat for next year.

NATIVES.

The usual number of Eskimo came to the point near the old fort during May and are still here. They hunted seal and whale, which they sold to the police or to the Hudson Bay Company, or used for themselves for food, kyaks, boots, &c. They are industrious, independent and all in good health.

I paid the treaty annuity to the Chipewyan band of Indians at Churchill on the 27th of June, and to the Cree band at York on the 10th of July. A report in detail regarding these two annuity payments, and the condition of the Indians at both places is forwarded to you under separate cover, together with the books, statement of money received and paid out and the unexpended balance. As these reports contain matters of interest to the police as well as to the Indian Department, I am sending them to you in duplicate.

One magisterial case was taken up since my last report. It was that of an Indian for non-support of his family, the same was dismissed. Crime report is forwarded.

FULLERTON.

Reg. No. 4305, Sergeant C. N. C. Hayter, in charge at Fullerton, with Reg. No. 4217, Constable P. R. Conway, employed native 'Joe,' native 'Young Peter' and his wife, who is to replace native 'Pook' and his wife, four other natives for crews with two whale boats, arrived from Fullerton on the 15th of July during my absence at York. He had left Fullerton on the 3rd, leaving employed native Gog-Joog in charge. They made a quick trip the wind being in their favour most of the time. I forward all his report in duplicate.

Sergeant Hayter is now preparing, with the assistance of Sergeant Borden, his Q. M. and other returns. These I do not expect will be completed in time for this mail but will go by the next.

A new beacon on the outer Barrel island in the Fullerton harbour has been erected by the detachment.

GENERAL.

While at York I met Mr. Parizeau, the engineer in charge of the Hydrographic survey of the harbour at Nelson. He informed me that the work at Churchill was completed and no party would be working here this summer. That the steamer *Lady Minto* was coming for the purpose of working on the outer harbour at Nelson till the completion of the work, but would first call at Churchill to pick up the launch left here by last year's party, with their instruments and other stores. I expect this vessel daily and will send this mail by her in charge of Rev. Father Turquetil, who goes out to Winnipeg via York Factory, and he has kindly offered to see it there safely. He also informed me that schooners will come to Churchill loaded with coal and that the *Lady Minto* will come to this place when she requires coaling, this will give me an opportunity of sending a N.C.O. or constable for duty at York during ship time, as I perviously reported there was necessity of doing.

I am waiting the arrival of your instructions, probably on the *Lady Minto,* before I decide anything regarding the men and supplies for Fullerton.

A mail was awaiting us at York, but this contained little official mail except general orders.

On May 16 the Rev. Father Turquetil, of the Reindeer Lake Mission, arrived at Churchill with three Chipewyan Indians and 11 dogs, having been on the road 27 days. The trip should have been made in much shorter time, but owing to the guide not being competent a longer route was followed. I give this route as it might be of some future use.

Reindeer lake was left at its north end, then an easterly direction was followed after crossing Cochrane river, through the woods to Crooked lake, about 35 miles, then to Pickerel lake 40 miles, then to Flat lake 35 miles, then still following the easterly direction across country 30 miles to Bird's lake, at the north end of this Bird's lake they came to a river flowing north and joining the Seal river. It is at the start of this river that they should have struck almost due east overland to Churchill. On account of the windings and the state of the ice, it took them 8 days to travel over the tributary, and 7 days on the Seal river, which they followed till within 20 miles of the Hudson bay, when they cut across and struck the sea ice between Seal and North rivers.

Father Turquetil reports deer plentiful up to the four last days. Lateness of the season, however, caused them much hard work owing to water on the ice and bare places on the land.

The object of his trip was to gather information with a view of establishing a mission amongst the Eskimo north in the vicinity of either Chesterfield inlet or Fullerton, or wherever a trading post is established, as they would have to depend on a trading company for the transportation of their supplies. It was not possible for Father Turquetil to make the trip north this summer, except too late in the season, and he could have collected very little more information on the ground than he could at Churchill, he therefore remained here as my guest till he can go out via York Factory. He has decided to recommend Chesterfield inlet as a location for a mission, as the Hudson's Bay Company have made all preparations to open up a post at a place about 20 miles up the south coast of the inlet.

One of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamers is expected here during August, which carries an outfit for Chesterfield and will proceed there after loading material taken from buildings here, for the erection of the necessary houses. It will also take the staff from here, consisting of Mr. S. Ford, a brother of our ex-interpreter, a carpenter and one of the half-breed servants, John Oman.

August, 8, 1911.

The government steamer *Minto* arrived here yesterday with the schooner *Chrissie C. Thomie.* Capt. Anderson, who was in charge, handed me a parcel of mail from Ottawa, containing letters from the Comptroller and schedules of supplies, being sent by the SS. *Pelican* and the schooner *Laddie.* The instructions received have been noted and I am making the necessary arrangements for the *Laddie's* trip north. Reg. No. 4205, Sergt. Edgenton, will go in charge and will remain at Fullerton after completion of the work. Const. Jones, the carpenter, accompanies him for the purpose of putting up houses, and will return here with the schooner. Reg. No. 4217, Const. Conway, will be again stationed at Fullerton for the coming year.

I also received a parcel containing scrip to be issued to half-breeds here and at York. I have issued those here this morning, but cannot yet say when or how I will be able to go to York. I will do so as soon as I practically can. It was impossible for me to go down with the *Minto,* as I would have no means of returning and it is imperative that I should be here at the arrival of the *Pelican* and *Laddie* with our supplies and also see the Northern party organized and fitted out for the trip.

Two buyers arrived here from York a few days before the ship for the purpose of securing these scrip; one is a man named Hardcrow and the other H. S. Johnston. The latter informs me that he is an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company and that as his company had the promise of the scrip from most of the half-breeds, he had

been sent up to look after their interests in this matter. They were rather annoying to me and commenced to worry me even before I had received the scrip or knew they were coming to me. Mr. Johnston stated that he had been informed that scrip would be issued at York right after Churchill, and was good enough to inform me that I could return in a canoe. I am informed, but cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information, that most of the scrip was secured by the men for $450 each, that there appear to be no opposition between the two parties. They were assisted by the clerk of the company here.

I am sending Reg. No. 4205, Sergt. Hayter to York by the *Minto* for temporary duty at that place, he will return as soon as his presence is no longer required and an opportunity occurs. I had wished to send a man to York for ship time, but regret that I was unable to do so and that on the account of the delay in the *Minto* arriving, the company's ship with the York supplies arrived there about a week ago.

An information was laid before me against Mr. H. S. Johnston for bringing liquor in without a permit and a conviction made on his pleading guilty.

I am closing this report hurriedly as Capt. Anderson wishes to leave on the next tide, however, I hope that I will have another chance to send mail out in September or October. Some fresh vegetables and fruit were received and are much appreciated by all, I also received some boxes of personal goods sent through the kindness of the Comptroller.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, Sept. 15, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period from my last report dated July 31, and sent out via York factory.

The *Pelican* arrived here on August 27, with part of our supplies, she was unloaded without delay and the goods found in good order, a special report forwarded with the returned schedule. This steamer carried supplies for the new Hudson Bay post at Chesterfield, and while here loaded up with old material for building there, she left here on August 31.

The *Minto* returned from Nelson river on September 8, having in tow the hydrographic schooner *Chrissie Thomie* and our schooner *Laddie,* which she had picked up on the way from Nelson.

The *Laddie* seemed to have been in trouble most of the time since leaving Sydney on August 3, and had been aground not far from Churchill, she was slightly damaged but not enough to prevent her from going out again. However, owing to the lateness of the season the owner, Capt. Sam. Bartlett, informed me that she would not be able to perform the work required of her, except to take the Fullerton detachment to Fullerton with its supplies, and would then have to go out from there. The cargo was in good condition with the exception of the 50 barrels of gasoline which had to be thrown overboard, a few chairs and a table broken and two pieces of the portable

houses missing. I had intended putting one of the portable houses half way between Cape Eskimo and Churchill, take up the one left last year at Wager Inlet and with another, land them at Repulse Bay, where one of them would have to be erected, and the other left there till winter with a supply of provisions and dog feed, when with natives it would have been pushed northwest towards Boothia peninsula. The other two houses I will endeavour to put at each end of the plains towards Split lake. I also intended to have a full load of coal, lumber and metal shingles brought from Fullerton, all these plans of course cannot now be carried out.

The *Laddie* has been loaded with the Fullerton supplies for the winter, and with Reg. No. 4103, Sergt. Edgenton and Reg. No. 4217, Const. Conway, she leaves in the morning. I had to let Capt. Bartlett have the assistance of our natives to load on ballast. The Fullerton natives, with the whale boats which came down with Sergt. Hayter, were kept here as long as possible, as they would have been required to assist in landing and putting up the houses, but as they had left their families at Fullerton with provisions for only a certain length of time, and I had almost given up the coming of the *Laddie,* I started them back on September 7. This left me short of men and boats to unload, so that I had to hire a coast boat crew from the Hudson Bay Company for a few days.

Natives.—Owing to my being afraid of having no coal for the winter and forced to depend on wood alone, I took on an extra native for the winter, he will be required for the extra amount of work putting up the houses towards Split lake. I have ordered native 'Joe' down from Fullerton, and 'Pook' I am glad to say will remain with us and take his place at Fullerton. 'Joe' was to come back on the *Laddie* but now will come with the winter patrol. 'Donal' and 'Goose' who had been employed off and on, had become unsatisfactory so that I sent them away, and retained 'Willybuck,' No other natives, Eskimo or Indians will remain around Churchill this winter, they are all gone off to their winter hunting grounds.

Health.—The health of all members of the division has been good with the exception of Reg. No. 4615, Const. Walker C., who was again suffering from urinary trouble. Dr. Marcellus operated on him a few days ago and hopes that he will be now all right. Reg. No. 4205. Sergt. C. N. C. Hayter, leaves on the *Minto* to-morrow, this will leave me a N.C. officer short. I have written under separate cover regarding the changes for next summer, amongst the men now serving in the Hudson Bay. Should you think it necessary and I should strongly recommend it, to establish a detachment at York. I would ask that an extra N. C. officer be sent for that purpose. It would be important if any man is placed there that he should be an experienced reliable man. Sergt. Hayter went to York for temporary duty when the *Minto* went down to the Nelson and remained there till September 5, when he returned on her. I forward this report under separate cover. It would have been better had I been able to send him before the Hudson Bay Company's steamers arrived, but I had no means of doing so. He put under seizure a quantity of liquor brought in without permit, and I think that liquor has been coming in there in that manner before, and is liable to come in again until a detachment is at York at least for the summer months.

LAUNCHES.

The launches during our busy time with the unloading and loading ships have given excellent satisfaction, the larger especially being able to tow remarkable loads for its size.

FUEL.

The coal received on the *Laddie* will be sufficient for this winter, using it as on previous years in some parts of the barracks and wood in the others.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

As previously reported treaty payments were made by me here and at York Factory, and land scrips issued to the halfbreeds here. These scrip were received by the *Minto* after I had returned from paying the annuities at York. Owing to my being unable to leave Churchill again till our supplies were received, and our northern work arranged, I regret that I will be unable to issue those for York before winter. It is too late in the season to go in open boats and I see no other opportunity.

The weather has been changeable and mostly bad, rain, cold, and fog, fine weather for one day or part of a day is all that we were favored with this summer.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

APPENDIX B.

SUPERINTENDENT C. STARNES, CHURCHILL, REPORT ON WRECK OF SCHOONER *JEANIE*, WAGER INLET.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, October 1, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Schooner 'Jeanie' trip North.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows regarding the voyage and wreck of the schooner *Jeanie*, chartered to bring supplies to Churchill, and to do whatever work was required by the police at Hudson bay, until it was found imperative on account of the approach of winter that she should leave the bay.

This schooner arrived at Churchill late on the evening of Saturday, August 13. The 14th being Sunday, Capt. Bartlett wished to give a rest to his crew, no cargo was landed. Between the 15th and the 19th all the cargo was landed.

On the 16th such a gale blew all day that no boats could be landed, and the water was very rough on other days. There was but one tide during daylight, but every minute of this was taken advantage of, all boats were used. A party of men manned the boats and arranged stores in them, another unloaded on shore, whilst the launch went back and forth towing loaded boats and returning with empties. On the 19th all the stores for Fullerton were loaded, the portable houses which were of considerable bulk, were checked, sorted with the necessary provisions for each, in such a manner that each complete outfit could be easily got at for landing.

No mail whatever came with this schooner, the D.G.S. *Earl Grey* with His Excellency the Governor General was expected daily, and as I thought the mail would probably be on that steamer I decided to wait a few days before starting.

The D.G.S. *Earl Grey* with His Excellency the Governor General arrived on the morning of the 22nd having coal and other stores for us on board. As it would have been impossible with our small boats to unload during one tide, and the steamer had to leave on the same day, I took all I could with our boats, and sent the *Jeanie* alongside to take the balance on her deck, after which she returned to her anchorage. The next day, 23rd she unloaded of this deck load, and at 7 o'clock I went on board with the following party:—

Superintendent C. Starnes.
Reg. No. 4205 Sergeant C. N. C. Hayter, to take charge at Fullerton.
" 4217 Constable P. R. Conway, to remain at Fullerton detch.
" 4687 Constable J. G. Jones, carpenter to put up portable houses.
Special Constable H. T. Ford, interpreter required at Fullerton.
Native 'Pook' to assist landing and building houses.
" 'Tupearlock,' to assist landing and building houses.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marcellus, for special investgation at Fullerton regarding natives.

Three native women, the wives of 'Pook' and 'Tupearlock' and the mother of the former. These women had been promised by Superintendent Moodie the trip to their home in Fullerton by first opportunity, as one of the conditions for their re-engaging for another year.

Mr. J. M. Macoun, Assistant Naturalist to the Geological Survey of Canada, was also a member of the party, having made arrangements with my approval with Capt. Bartlett for the trip. His duties for his department consisted of collecting specimens of Flora and Fauna on the west coast of Hudson bay, from Churchill north as far as possible, and the programme of our trip was particularly suitable for his purpose.

Unfavourable winds prevented us from starting from Churchill until about one o'clock in the afternoon of the following day, when a change enabled us to leave with a good breeze in our favour. We sailed all night, at one p.m. on the 25th, Cape Esquimaux was sighted, and at three p.m. dropped anchor in farly good shelter. This was the point where I had decided to place the first coast station. I would have prefered a place closer to Churchill in order to divide the distance between stations more evenly, but on account of the straight, rocky, low coast, there is no nearer place where a landing of the material could have been effected. After anchoring, the schooner's gasoline launch was sent out to make soundings all around. It was found that we were surrounded on three sides by shoals, the tide was low leaving about two miles of flats to be crossed before high water mark could be reached with the launch and our whale boat. This wind blew with great strength during the night, and it was found necessary to drop a second anchor.

On the morning of the 26th it was still blowing hard and seas high, but at high tide the boats were launched, loaded with material and sent ashore, three and a half miles, with the building party. All day was spent in uncrating and carrying the parts of the house about a mile to a suitable sight. The party returned on board about nine p.m.

On the 27th the wind was still blowing hard from the west and seas very rough, the balance of the material was loaded, not without some difficulty, and party landed again for the day's work. They returned on board at 10 p.m., having completed the building of the house, stored the provisions, dog feed, coal oil, put up stove and put in the large quantity of crating, which will give an ample supply of kindling and fire wood. A good banking of rocks was placed all round, and some bars nailed across the door for protection against bears. As soon as the boats had been hoisted up, we sailed all night with heavy sea ahead.

On the 28th we sailed all day making fairly good time.

On the 29th the wind from southwest dropped to some extent and the sea was calmer, we passed Marble island, entered Rankin inlet and at 11 a.m., anchored in seven fathoms of water in what appeared a good harbour. This place, on the south side of the inlet, about ten miles in, and on a line of winter travel, was the one I had picked for the second station. Our anchorage was about one mile from shore, where a good landing could be made at all stages of the tide. The building party was landed and two boats placed all stores and material on shore. The party returned on board at 9 p.m. A strong northwest wind started to blow, gradually increasing in violence during the night. A second anchor had to be dropped but dragged some distance, and at midnight, as the tide receded, we started to bump, till presently the schooner settled on her centre on a rock bar, till she lay on her beam ends, at an angle of 45°, the seas beating against her. At 7 a.m. of the 30th while still in this position the party was sent ashore to complete the house. During the forenoon, as the ship floated again, another anchor was sent out in a small boat and with the capstan she was hauled to deeper water; this made three anchors out; by 9 o'clock a fierce gale was blowing but the party from shore, having completed the work came on board. During the evening one of the lines broke and an anchor was lost, the ship was tugging hard on the other two. About midnight she started to bump on the rocks, the gasolene engine was started to ease the strain and kept going all night. About one a.m. of the 31st Capt. Bartlett informed me that he had very little hope of saving the schooner, the wind was towards the shore, there were rocky islands on two other sides, and no headway could have been made towards the only exit. I ordered my

party to keep themselves in readiness, and made necessary arrangements in case of our going ashore, however, about six o'clock in the morning the wind abated and changed slightly more to the west, and we were able to make a run for it out of the inlet, and passing south of Marble island out to sea in a northeast course, and hove to for the night. On September 1 the wind was blowing strong from the northwest and we must have drifted considerably to the east, the sea was very rough, and my party, including myself, got a good taste of sea sickness; we hove to at night.

On the 2nd about daylight the wind changed to northeast, allowing us to return to the west. I had intended to make Chesterfield inlet our next landing for No. 3 house, but being so far northeast, I deemed it safer to make for Fullerton, hoping that more favourable conditions would allow me to make Chesterfield inlet on the way down. The wind would not permit us to make for Fullerton, but by evening we made a good harbour in Daly bay, about 25 miles west of Fullerton. The wind now dropped almost completely and we enjoyed the first fine evening. A number of the Fullerton natives were camped on the islands of Daly bay, they had expected the schooner and came on board to see if they were required at Fullerton. As they were needed to sack coal, load and unload, they remained on board. The next morning, September 3, with gasolene engine and a slight wind from the west we started for Fullerton, reaching the inner harbour where we anchored at 7.30 p.m.

I landed with my party at once. A native called 'Ook-jook' who had been left in charge of the detachment buildings and property, opened the house for us, and we made ourselves comfortable for the night. I found the house clean and every thing in proper place, so that Const. Conway had everything at hand to cook breakfast the next morning.

The 4th being a Sunday, Capt. Bartlett did not want his crew to do any work so that a day of rest was enjoyed by all hands, however as every hour at that time of year counts, in the afternoon I sent a bale of coal sacks across to Store Island so that the natives could commence sacking coal, a sufficient quantity for ballast having to be put on board before the schooner could start for Wager Inlet, where No. 4 house was to be put up.

On the morning of the 5th the unloading of the Fullerton supplies was done in the forenoon, and the afternoon twenty tons of coal having been sacked was put on board.

The carpenter Reg. No. 4687 Const. J. G. Jones with native 'Old Peter,' who is well acquainted with Wager inlet, 'Dooley' who speaks English, and 'Puppick,' to help land material and build house went on board, with instructions to place No. 4 house, on either the south or north shore of Wager inlet where the best anchorage could be got, near the line of winter travel. Mr. Macoun accompanied the party, and the schooner sailed for the north with a favourable wind about 7.30.

Nothing was heard from the schooner from her departure until the evening of the 18th when Const. Jones, the three natives, Mr. Macoun and the crew of the *Jeannie,* consisting of Capt. Bartlett, mate Antle and seven men, arrived in the schooners' gasolene launch and our whale boat, reporting the wreck of the *Jeanie* in Wager Inlet on September 9. I attach a report from Const. Jones covering the trip from the time the *Jeanie* left Fullerton, until the return of the party on the 18th. During this time the weather was one continual storm often snowing, and the thermometer ranging from 14° to 25°.

I would like to bring to your favourable consideration, Const. Jones' conduct under the circumstances. The crew of the *Jeanie,* although good sailors, seemed to have been helpless after their ship was lost, and I consider that it was due to him and Mr. Macoun, who advised and backed him up, that the whale boat was put in repair, provisions made for the trip, and a successful landing back of the party at Fullerton was effected.

During the absence of the schooner I was busy in holding stock taking boards of all the stores, building material, &c., at Fullerton, checking and having all furs provisionally packed to take to Churchill, holding inquiries into different matters under your instructions, all of which are subject to special reports.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marcellus made inquiries into the subject of alleged disease amongst natives. He visited every native family at Fullerton and a number of the Repulse bay ones who were camped on Store island.

Reg. No. 4205, Sergt. Hayter, assisted me in taking stock of stores and signed a certificate of his having done so on each separate form of the stock taking board, this also answers as a receipt for his taking these stores over.

It was my intention had the *Jeanie* returned safe to take to Churchill 47 tons of coal, which were contained in the two bales of sacks brought up with me, all the furs for shipment to Ottawa, a quantity of lumber and other material which was required at Churchill and useless at Fullerton, 20 tons of coal was already on the *Jeanie* when she was wrecked so that this amount is a loss.

The most important matter to be considered now was what was to be done with my party of seven men and the crew of nine men. Fullerton had been supplied with a little over a years supply of provisions for two men and two employed natives, the addition of sixteen would have soon used the best part of them, it was imperative that we should get out of there as soon as possible. There was the possibility of coming down the 500 miles of coast line in open boats, but the whole crew of the *Jeanie* felt nervous over the prospect, some of them had no experience of travelling in open boats, one gentleman 70 years old, the mate, told me that he would not go in an open boat, would prefer to be left alone anywhere. These men had no discipline, no idea of economy in provisions or the seriousness of their position. I felt that undertaking the trip under these conditions at that time of the year, when all fresh water ponds were frozen, snow covering the ground and a continual succession of storms for the past ten days without much sign of better weather, would have been dangerous, and should be resorted to only as a last resort. Capt. Comer with his whaling schooner had come in the day betore to go into winter quarters. I asked him if he would take us down to Churchill, at first he told me that he thought that the risk was too great, for him to leave his winter quarters so late, that he had no doubt he could get to Churchill easily, but there was great uncertainly of his getting back, and no good harbour south where he could winter in safety, what he seemed to fear most was the cold icing up the ship's deck and rigging, the seas being rough and a constant wash over the deck. However, he told me that he would consult his crew, who were on shares with the owners and let me know in the morning. The next morning he came over and said that he had decided on account of the serious situation to take us down, and it would take him two days to unload sufficient of his cargo to make room for the party, and take on water for the trip.

The price was to be one thousand dollars.

At day light of the 21st the furs for shipment were loaded, with a few stores required and our luggage, and at 7.30 we left Fullerton and sailed all day with a strong cold northwest wind in our favour and a very rough sea.

On the 22nd the wind was still blowing in the same direction, cold and cloudy, we made splendid time. By the log we should have been in sight of land near Churchill early on the 23rd, but at ten o'clock nothing could be seen, the sun appeared about that time and Capt. Comer having taken observation found that we were at some point southeast of Cape Churchill. The schooner put about, and we sailed northwest all day. In the afternoon it started to snow and storm. Capt. Comer informed me that unless the weather changed it would be imperative for him to make for Fullerton. I however prevailed on him not to decide anything till morning, and if nothing else could be done to land us at Cape Esquimaux. Luckily the weather improved during the night and at sunrise the wind was from northwest with a clear

sky, the ship was headed for the south, and at 1.30 p.m. we dropped anchor outside the harbor opposite the beacon island. The tide was running out so that an entrance could not have been made for some hours, and Capt. Comer was most anxious to start on his return trip at once.

With our whale boat, and the assistance of the surveyor's launch with Mr. Bachand, who had come out a few miles to sea to meet me, we landed our stores on the island, to be moved later, and allowed Capt. Comer to depart within an hour of dropping anchor. I cannot speak too highly of Capt. Comer's courtesy and kindness during the trip, he did all he could for our comfort after once making up his mind to undertake the trip.

On arriving at Churchill I established a comfortable camp for the crew of the *Jeanie,* cook stove, utensils and rations were issued to them.

The surveyors are expecting that the D.G.S. *Stanley* will be here early in October. Should this happen, their party eleven in number, and the crew of the *Jeanie,* nine, will be taken out, otherwise I see nothing else but to wait till freeze up at the end of November, when I will have to organize some means of sending them out of the country.

The unfortunate loss of the *Jeanie* is much to be regretted on acount of the loss to the owner Capt. Bartlett, as I am informed that the carrying of auxiliary gasoline power, prevented him from getting his ship insured, but the object of our trip and our work was nearly completed, the stores from Sidney were landed at Churchill, the Fullerton detachment with their supplies for over a year, logs for the beacon, a few cords of fire wood for kindling, to save our good lumber being used for that purpose, were landed at Fullerton.

Three of the coast stations.—Esquimaux Point, Rankin inlet and Wager inlet were established with provisions, fuel, light and dog feed.

I managed to take all the furs down which can be shipped by first opportunity, and while at Fullerton accomplished all we had gone for. Our only actual loss in stores are the 20 tons of coal which had been loaded before the schooner's departure for Wager inlet. The No. 3 house was also on board at the time of the wreck, but this was landed by Constable Jones and the natives, and piled carefully near the No. 4, and could be got if a ship went up again. We lost the opportunity of taking down the coal, lumber and other stores which I intended to take to Churchill.

I might say regarding the schooner that the auxiliary was of very little use, being useless against wind or headsea. It necessitated a large cargo of gasoline and coal oil which not only took up a lot of room below and on deck, but was a source of constant danger, a great deal of it leaks, and the ship was almost saturated with it.

I am unable to say when this can be mailed, but I will report further when mail does go.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.,*
Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY,
September 26, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.
Officer Commanding
'M' Division, R. N. W. Mounted Police, Hudson's Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the following patrol from Fullerton to Wager inlet return.

Acting upon your instructions, I left Fullerton with natives 'Puppick,' 'Old Peter' and 'Dooley,' on schooner *Jeanie,* on September 5, for the purpose of finding a suitable site to build house D on also to erect same, also good anchorage to land supplies, as near as possible on the route of travel from Fullerton to Repulse bay.

Arriving Wager inlet September 7.

The best anchorage that could be found was some 35 miles up the Wager inlet and on the south side.

This harbour is on the direct route taken by the dog teams in winter to Repulse bay. Consequently I selected a suitable site for the house on the west shore, about one mile from the entrance and about 100 yards above high water.

September 8:—Landed house D, and with the assistance of the three natives and two of the vessel's crew carried the crates from the boats to the site, Erected house D, putting frame on the outside of door with nails inverted to keep any animals away; also built up stove and piled crating inside for firewood, finished, 4.30 p.m.

September 9:—Owing to the gale from north, vessel was unable to leave harbour. At 5 p.m. parted one of her anchors and at 10.30 p.m. parted the second anchor and drove ashore.

September 10:—Landed supplies and kits, and hauled whale boat above high water, she was badly damaged, having her bottom stove in, on the starboard side, six feet by one foot six inches in size.

Examined the bottom of the *Jeanie* at low tide with Captain Bartlett, who decided she was damaged too badly to attempt to repair. Slept in house D.

September 11:—Repairing whale boat.

September 12:— " " "

September 13:—Repairing whale boat in a.m. and launched her in p.m., but owing to the gale and snowstorm blowing up had to haul her ashore again.

September 14:—Unable to leave house all day, Heavy storm.

September 15:—Finished repairing whale boat.

September 16:—Left Wager inlet for Fullerton in company with Mr. Macoun, vessel's crew and three natives in ship's whale boat and police whale boat at 6 a.m. The ship's whale boat (with gasoline power) rendered us good service in getting through the ice, the harbour being frozen in places an inch thick.

Camped for the night at 7 p.m., 10 miles north of Nuvuk.

Weather fine and clear in a.m. stormy breeze towards p.m.

September 17:—Left camp at 8 a.m. and camped for night 8 miles north of Whale Point at 6 p.m.

Weather, half a gale from northwest, snow storm in p.m.

September 18:—Left camp at 5 a.m. and arrived at Fullerton 4.30 p.m. Weather clear and light breeze from west.

House C and one canoe, which was aboard the *Jeanie,* I took ashore and piled in a safe place from the tide, it is situated two miles up the harbour and south of house D.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. JONES, *Const.,*
Reg. No. 4687.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF SERGEANT C. N. C. HAYTER, FULLERTON, JANUARY 1 TO 30, 1911.

FULLERTON, January 31, 1911.

Officer Commanding

'M' Division, R. N. W. Mounted Police, Hudson's Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of my detachment for the month ended January 31, 1911, Upon departure of yourself and party for Fort Churchill I assumed charge of Fullerton detachment. I immediately set to work getting ready for winter, carrying out the necessary repairs to buildings, painting &c., in accordance with your instructions also cutting and stacking a supply of ice for winter use.

The coal supply on this side of the harbour, I moved into the former fur shed, having prepared a bin previously.

As soon as it was possible to travel over I sent out two employee natives deer hunting, but they had no success, the deer not having migrated at that time within easy distance of Fullerton. I have received later on a good supply of deer meat from outlying natives.

The weather at the beginning was very mild and the snow fall heavy. The harbour began to freeze over on the 10th inst., and on the 14th it was possible to walk across the lower harbour.

Patrols have been made to Wager bay and the vicinity of Baker lake, the former during the month of December, 1910, the latter during the month of January, 1911.

I am leaving here in February in accordance with your instructions, with mail and reports to connect with the Churchill patrol at Ranklin inlet. I attach a copy of diary with record of daily temperatures.

BUILDINGS.

In pursuance with your instructions I lined the detachment kitchen with a layer of building paper, and one of grooved sheeting, finishing the whole with two coats of paint, this makes a very comfortable kitchen. Barrack room, kitchen and officers' quarters have all been painted inside, and new locks have been placed on the doors. The building in which the Marine and Fisheries stores were formerly kept I turned into quarters for employed native 'Joe,' moving to the shack formerly occupied by deceased native 'Scottie,' all stores belonging to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Both employed natives now have comfortable quarters. The barrack room needs a new floor and the barracks will be painted outside during the spring.

CUSTOMS.

I collected customs from the American whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford,* Capt. George Comer, amounting to $179.10 for trade goods consisting of cotton fabrics, rifles, beads. tobacco, powder and lead.

NATIVES.

We have in our employ here two natives, viz., 'Joe,' belonging to the Aivillingmuit and 'Oog-jug,' belonging to the Kenipituminut. Both are excellent workers and good men on a trip. They are good dog-drivers and handy men around a detachment.

I have taken the census as far as possible among the natives in this district, and attach an abstract showing the members of different tribes. A summary of the census returns gives us the following information.

The total number men, women, boys and girls amount to 1,107. The mortality return shows 8 viz:, 5 men and 3 women and the following tribes comprise the census, Kenipitumiut, Padlimiut, Shaunuktungmiut, Avilingmiut, Iglulingmiut, Nechillingmiut. The first tribe inhabiting Southampton island are totally extinct with the exception of four members of it who have become absorbed amongst the Avillingmiuts. Starvation is generally supposed to be the cause of their demise, and although Southampton island abounds in game, the reason given for not being able to secure enough is quite logical, viz.: that parties of natives who had been working for the whalers had become supplied with rifles would land on Southampton island thus making it hard for the more primitive natives of this part to secure game, with bows and arrows, not having come in touch with the whalers and secured rifles, this is the common belief among the natives. The tribe known as the Igulingmiut have so I am informed become absorbed in among the Aivillingmiut and Tununmiut, natives common to Franklin island, and Sounding bay. By far the largest tribe is that of the Nechillingmiut who inhabit the northern seaboard and stretch as far west as Coronation gulf. Another small tribe most of whom have become absorbed among the Nechillingmiut is that known as the Sedlingmiut who reside on the shores of Pelly bay. I have visited the majority of the Kenipitumiut and Aivillingmiuts on my patrols, I find them well supplied with deer meat, skin clothing and oil for lamps and there was no want among them. Most of the Aivillingmiuts are at present walrus and seal hunting on the floe and are meeting with fair success. The Kenipitumiuts do not go in for walrus and seal hunting in the winter to such an extent as the Aivillingmiuts being more of a land native.

One death has occurred while seal hunting among the Aivillingmuit a native by the name of Stidyach, I attach a separate report with regard to this.

GAME.

Deer, ptarmigan, rabbit, seal and walrus are plentiful in the district; the musk-ox district is farther inland to the west and north. All the natives are well acquainted with the regulation concerning musk-ox, not only with the period of the season but also the fact that indiscriminate slaughter of animals for the sake of their skins is prohibited.

FUR.

Not a great quantity of fur has been brought in for trade purposes up-to-date, but of course it is early in the season. A few foxes have been caught on islands around the harbour. No trading for fur is done by the detachment according to your instructions. Wolves, white fox, wolverine, and a few blue foxes comprises the fur bearing animals of this part, two bears have been shot close to Fullerton.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

Regtl. No. 4217. Const. Conway P. R. has performed all duties assigned to him well and cheerfully he is a good man for detachment duty here, I find everything

kept in good order during my absence on patrol. I have not sent him on patrol as I was desirous of obtaining all information possible with regard to the natives and district and I deemed it advisable to make all patrols myself.

With the exception of a few minor ailments among the employed natives, and easily cured there has been no sickness on the detachment.

DOGS.

On taking over the detachment the actual number of dogs available for duty consisted of twelve, and the small pups. Four dogs had died during the time the detachment was closed, and 5 pups. I lost two dogs on the Wager patrol, concerning which I attach a separate report, and purchased two to replace them. All the dogs have stood the patrols well and are in good conditions.

Of the small pups one died during the month of December, 1910, the other two are doing well. In September, 1910, Regtl. No. 216 Sen-uch-tee whelped, the litter consisted of nine, this bitch took sick shortly after and was unable to raise the litter. In December 1910 they all died.

Regtl. No. 207. Dele-auk whelped, the litter consisted of 8 pups by Regtl. No. 218 Meli-e-tuk since dead, two of the pups died (bitches) but the remaining six all dogs are doing very well and will I think make good.

WHALERS.

The only whaler wintering here is the American whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford,* hailing from the port of New Bedford, U.S.A., 58 tons register. I append names of her officers and crew.

Captain George Comer, master; Isaac Briggs, 1st mate; Brass. Lopez, 2nd mate; William Smith, steward; John Collins, cook; Carl Charles, carpenter; Joseph Grotto, carpenter; John Cummings, seaman; George Silver, seaman; William Mahee, green hand; Patrick Cleary, green hand.

The vessel caught two small black whales during the summer 1910, weight of bone equal to 412 lb. she is also engaged in the fur trade. The crew are on lay for anything taken in. The whole cargo being valued and the men paid off in shares according to their rank, less deductions for what they have received from the ship chest. Discipline on the ship is well kept. A large number of the Aivillingmiuts are attached to the vessel they assist in the whaling operations during the summer and in winter hunt deer, walrus and seal on the floe. Captain Comer looks after and feeds a large number of natives. Any native coming in although they may be unsuccessful, is never turned away hungry. Not much fur has been brought in as yet, musk-ox and white foxes have been brought in from Baker lake lately, a number of natives having pooled their fur to procure a whale boat. They had been keeping their last seasons catch pending the arrival of the schooner.

The Scotch steamer *Active,* Captain Murray, came into Fullerton during the summer of 1910, and was met by the ketch *Earnest William* which had been brought down from Wager bay by George Cleveland, the agent in charge of the Scotch firms whaling and trading station, which has been closed for this season. This station took out a large quantity of walrus hides. She had left before our arrival in the *Jeanie.*

GENERAL REMARKS.

Work has been commenced on thebeacon to be erected at Barrel island and it will be erected on my return off patrol from Rankin inlet. The weather has become considerably colder. the high winds prevalent render the use of good deerskin clothing

a necessity for patrol work. In accordance with your instructions I have not purchased more skins for clothing, than positively necessary. Fur clothing is easily procured here and is very well made.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) C. N. C. HAYTER, *Sergt.*
In charge of Detachment.

ABSTRACTS showing the number of Natives on the West Coast of Hudson's Bay.

Name of Tribe.	Living.				Dead.			
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Kenipitumiut	39	53	30	15	3	3		
Aivillingmiut	55	65	45	31	2			
Nechillingmiut	119	123	138	66				
Sauniktumiut	46	58	41	33				
Shaunuktungmiut	25	36	24	20				
Sianamiut	13	13	12	7				
Total	297	348	290	172	5	3		

R.N.W.M. POLICE,
FULLERTON DETACHMENT, 30-6-11.

The Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police,
Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of Fullerton detachment for the five months ending 30th June, 1911. With the exception of the return patrol made in the latterpart Feb., 1911, no further patrols have been made. The work of the detachment has consisted of making and raising the beacon on the outer reef at the entrance of Fullerton harbor, concerning which I have attached a separate report. Painting the buildings and boats, and getting in a supply of dog feed for the forthcoming winter.

The entire barracks have been painted inside and out.

I have also painted the native quarters in conformity with the barracks, viz., white, picked out with ordinance blue.

The boats are painted ordinance blue. The refuse of the past winter, ashes, tins, &c., has been cleaned up and disposed of, an ash path has been constructed from the boat landing, which connects with the large store. I established a hunting camp in April for the purpose of getting in dog feed and one of the employed natives has always been there, changing off weekly.

The total amount of feed put in amounts to 12,500 lbs. I have also tried out a barrel of oil for use of lamps on hunting trips.

The weather has been very uncertain, heavy storms accompanied by snow with low temperatures was common in May. The snow did not disappear perceptibly until well on in June, the floe is breaking up rapidly, I hope to be able to leave for Churchill on the 3rd of July. The thickness on the inner harbour on June the 8th was 5 ft. 7 inches, Capt. Comer informs me that the past winter has been the longest and severest which he has encountered during his sojourn in the bay.

I have checked all stock, and left all stores arranged according to different forms. I am leaving here as early as possible, accompanied by Const. Conway and a crew of three natives, and in accordance with instructions received from you last winter I am bringing 'Young Peter' and wife, 'Tom Pepper,' 'Billy Brass' and 'Tuppick.' Native 'Daylight is sick and cannot go to Churchill. I have replaced him there with native 'Tuppick.' I am taking advantage of the additional natives to bring down the Churchill whaleboat which was left there last year, owing to the wreck of the schooner *Jeanie*. Employed native 'Joe' I am taking as part of the crew. Native 'Oog-Joog' remains in charge here and I have carefully instructed him *re* the care of the property.

The receipt of the latest 'Times' sent by you in the mail of last winter was greatly appreciated by the detachment.

WHALERS.

The season starts on the 8th of May and the boats have been out constantly since, four men are left on board of the vessel in charge of the mate. The captain with the remainder form the crew of one boat; six boats are employed, five of which are entirely of natives; the boats cruise in parts. The ground being as far south as Walrus island, north to Yellow bluff and east to Southampton island, which latter place, I am informed, is generally a good locality for whales. They did not succeed in securing any. Native 'Chester' struck a whale close to Depot island, but broke his iron and lost his whale. The total amount of pelts taken in trade by the schooner is as follows:—

Musk-ox 50, wolves 45, wolverine 15, foxes, white 230, foxes, blue 2, bears 49, most of these musk ox were obtained from the northern natives and are the accumulation of two years. The Scotch trading post at Repulse bay haveing been removed the natives bring their catch to Fullerton and as we do not trade for fur, the schooner gets everything that comes along.

GAME.

Close season for musk ox has been well observed all skins brought in for trade as far as it is possible to ascertain, have been shot in season. The natives, as I stated in my last report are well acquainted with all regarding musk ox.

Ptarmigan and latterly geese have been fairly plentiful and eider ducks are found in great quantities round the different islands.

HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE.

With the exception of minor ailments the health of the detachment has been good. Native 'Oog-Joog' and myself were off duty for three days having contracted heavy colds during the return mail patorl. Reg. No. 4217, Constable Conway, P.R., has worked well and cheerfully throughout. He has proved himself perfectly reliable and as I stated in my last report is a good man for duty here.

NATIVES.

The majority of the Aivilic natives are away in the boats in the employ of the schooner. A few are down in the hunting camp getting in dog feed for us. The

Kinepetus started to come in during May and they are all camped within easy reach of here, they have been busy during the last month getting in dog feed for us. Native boy 'Jasper' brother to employed 'Joe,' I am bringing to Churchill, concerning him I attach a separate report. Our two employed natives 'Joe' and 'Oog-Joog' have worked well throughout, they are without exception the two best natives that I have come in contact with. Both handy with tools and quick to comprehend.

DOGS.

One casualty has occurred since my last report viz.: dog 'Jumbo' who contracted a swelling in his throat and died on the 21st May, 1911. All the remaiader are in good condition.

Of the six pups raised this year one contracted fits and died on the 20th of June, 1911. Remaining are in good condition and should be fit for work during the forthcoming winter, viz., on short trips. I do not think that any young dogs should be used on long trips, by young dogs I mean dogs on their first winter's work. Two pups bred by Corpl. Joyce have been taken on from the I. 6. II and are good dogs. Reg. No. 213 whelped on 12th April, 1911, but would not raise the litter which consisted of six and they all died. The total strength of dogs is 13 and 5 pups, total 18.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With regard to the placing of a coast station at Chesterfield inlet I do not think it necessary for the following reasons, the patrol to Rankin inlet station can be done in six days.

The outside time allowing for delay by storms should be 12 days. The country between Chesterfield and Rankin inlets abound in deer and it is a recognized fact that deer are always to be found in large quantities there. I would respectfully suggest that the house intended for Chesterfield be better placed between Eskimo Point and Ranken Inlet, this point say on the north shore of Dawson Inlet could then be made the connecting point of the two patrols, this would cut an appreciable piece off the Churchill patrol and the added distance would not materially affect tht Fullerton patrol.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. N. C. HAYTER, *Sergt.*,
In charge of Detachment.

APPENDIX D.

PATROL REPORT, SERGT. C. N. C. HAYTER, FULLERTON TO BAKER LAKE AND RETURN.

FULLERTON, January 27, 1911.

Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police, 'M' Division,
Hudson Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a patrol made by me during the month of January, 1911, in the direction of Baker lake and return. On the 2nd of Jan., 1911, accompanied by natives 'Oog-Joog' and 'Dooley' with ten dogs, twenty days rations and ten days dog feed and necessary camp equipment. I left on patrol with the view of getting in touch with that portion of the Kenipitumiut tribe common to Baker lake. I was 16 days absent from the detachment returning on the night of the 17th inst. The distance travelled being about 350 miles, 8 days were occupied on the outward journey, one day for the purpose of resting dogs, and the return journey was accomplished in 7 days. The weather was fair during the patrol and we did not encounter any storms that were severe enough to retard progress. The temperature was low.

On reaching the spot where I expected to find the Eskimo camp, they had moved. This was on the Quoich river. Native 'Dooley' who was acting as a guide, informed me that although we could reach the head of Baker lake in one day, it would take from four to five days to reach the spot where they would probably be camped. As he was by no means certain as to their whereabouts and having the mail patrol to perform shortly, I deemed it advisable to return and not make a cast at hazard.

After resting the dogs one day we returned, diverging a little from our outward trail in order to pick up the deer that we had cached on our outward journey. I secured the information that I was in search of, viz.: the names and number of this band of Eskimo en route. I attach a copy of my diary and a list of temperatures.

ROUTE TRAVELLED.

On leaving Fullerton we travelled S.W. through the islands and along the sea ice to Daly bay; crossing Daly bay we proceeded up Winchester inlet and on to the Cooney river some distance up this river we came on the Kenipitmiut encampment of which Blanket is the head man. Distance about 60 miles from Fullerton. From this the route lies more directly west, crossing two big lakes and in between several small ones until we reach the Quoich river, which we crossed and made igloo on west bank, about ten miles from the mouth where it flows into Chesterfield inlet.

REMARKS EN ROUTE.

This country is much of the same nature as that to the northward, only not of such a high altitude. There is a complete salt-water route up to the Cooney river in between the islands, and the native camp referred to above had their boat laid up for the winter right at the mouth of the river. The Cooney river and the Quoich river are of much the same description, about two or three hundred yards wide, in parts, and full of rapids. The country is bare of vegetation with the exception of moss. The Lolliard river also flows into Daly bay close to the mouth of the Cooney river, a small neck of land dividing them with a chain of small islands.

NATIVES.

This part of the district is common to the Kenipitumiuts, most of whom were camped here last summer. They are well supplied with deer meat and their deer skin clothing is good, in fact there is no want among them. They do not go on the flow seal to any extent as do the Aivllingmiuts, contenting themselves with deer meat and in most cases use deer fat in their lamps. They do not appear to be as cleanly in their habits as the Aivillingmiuts, whom I should judge to be far superior. I completed my census among this tribe on the patrol.

GAME.

Deer are plentiful through this district. After leaving the Cooney river we were constantly in touch with them, and shot four making caches for use on the return journey, for dog feed. Ducks, rabbits and ptarmigan, are, I am told, plentiful. The two former in the spring. The law regarding the musk-ox is also well understood by the natives common to this district.

DOGS.

The dogs stood the patrol well, the snow having packed they did not have such heavy hauling as the previous patrol in December last. Also securing a good supply of fresh deer meat assisted. We had no casualities.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. N. C. HAYTER, *Sergt.*,
In charge of detachment.

DIARY.

Churchill, 21-31-11.

Monday Jan. 2.—Weather stormy with ground drift, strong northwest wind. Temperature 47° below zero. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. and proceeded southwest and passed former Aivillingmiut encampment. Made camp at 3 p.m. Distance travelled 20 miles.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.—Weather cloudy in a.m. and foggy in p.m., with a slight northwest wind. Temperature 40° below zero. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m. travelled on the flow, very rough in parts, crossed several small points, made camp at 2.30 p.m. Distance travelled 20 miles.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.—Clear and very cold with slight northwest wind. Temperature 49° below zero. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m. At 11 a.m. struck Cooney river, travelling up it made 'Blankets' at 2 p.m. and stayed for the night. Distance travelled 20 miles.

Thursday, Jan. 5.—Clear and very cold with slight northwest wind. Temperature 52°. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m., made good going, snow well packed, made camp at 4 p.m. Distance travelled 25 miles.

Friday, Jan. 6.—Misty, overcast and cold, with slight west wind. Temperature 43°. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m., made at 4 p.m. Distance 25 miles.

Saturday, Jan. 7.—Heavy ground drift and cold, with strong northwest wind. Temperature 43. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m. At 10 a.m. sighted deer, left 'Dooley' to go on with the komotik. 'Ook-Joog' and myself went deer hunting, shot four and made a cache, rejoining 'Dooley' at 2 p.m. and made camp. Distance 15 miles.

Sunday, Jan. 8.—Clear and cold with northwest wind. Temperature 47. Broke camp at 6 a.m. reached Big lake at 10 a.m., made camp at 3 p.m. Distance 25 miles.

Monday, Jan. 9.—Weather cloudy with fog, slight northwest wind. Temperature 45. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m., reached Quoich river, crossed and made camp at 3.15 p.m. Distance 25 miles.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.—Foggy and very cold with slight northwest wind. Temperature 53. Resting dogs and drying clothes.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.—Clear and cold. Broke camp at 6 a.m. Travelling on return journey. Made camp at 3 p.m. Distance 25 miles.

Thursday, Jan. 12.—Weather clear and cold, slight northwest wind. Temperature 61. Broke camp at 6 a.m., travelling for deer meat cache, reached cache at 2.45 p.m. and made camp. Distance 25 miles.

Friday, Jan. 13.—Cloudy and overcast with drifting snow and strong west wind. Temperature 52. Broke camp at 6 a.m. Did not make such good travelling owing to the drift. Made camp at 4 p.m. Distance 20 miles.

Saturday, Jan. 14.—The weather was cloudy and overcast with drift and strong northwest wind. Temperature 55. Broke camp at 6 a.m. Made good day, camp at 3 p.m. Distance 20 miles.

Sunday, Jan. 15.—Weather cloudy and overcast, blowing strong from the northwest. Temperature 39. Broke camp at 6 a.m. Made 'Blanket's' at 3 p.m. Distance travelled 20 miles.

Monday, Jan. 16.—Clear and cold with a slight northwest wind. Temperature 45. Broke camp at 4 a.m., stopped at noon to rest the dogs, made camp at 5.30. Distance travelled 30 miles.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.—Clear and cold with a strong northwest wind. Temperature 45. Broke camp at 4 a.m. Stopped at noon until 2 p.m. Travelling rough. Made Fullerton detachment at 8 p.m. Distance travelled 30 miles.

NOTE.—The temperatures mentioned above are all below zero.

APPENDIX E.

PATROL REPORT, SERGT. C. N. C. HAYTER, FULLERTON TO RANKIN INLET AND RETURN (2).

RANKIN INLET, February 23, 1911.

The Officer Commanding
'M' Division,
Hudson Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a patrol made by me with mail and reports during the month of February, 1911, to Rankin inlet, there to connect with packet from Churchill, in accordance with instructions received from you.

On February 8, 1911, accompanied by natives 'Oog-joog' and 'Dooley,' ten dogs, 25 days' rations, camp equipment and 20 days' dog feed, I left Fullerton detachment on patrol to Rankin inlet. In addition to the police packet, I also carried a packet for the American whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford,* master, Captain George Comer. The weather on the whole was good although I was unable to travel two days on account of storms. We had to make many detours to avoid rough ice, the varying winds whilst the floe was in process of formation, having caused it to hummock and break up.

I reached Rankin inlet house on the afternoon of the 18th, having occupied 8 days in actual travel. The distance according to the map scale of the route generally travelled is 170 miles, namely 90 miles from Fullerton to the south shore of Chesterfield inlet and 80 miles from there to the south shore of Rankin inlet. Allowing for the detours I should compute the distance covered on this patrol at 190 miles but I have not kept account of the daily distances. The Churchill patrol arrived on the 22nd, consisting of Sergt. Borden, natives 'Pook' and 'Willybuck.'

I handed over my mail and reports, receiving the packet from them and left on my return journey on the 24th.

The house at Rankin inlet is very comfortable, considerable snow had however drifted through it and during the storm of the 21st it came through everywhere, it is far from being winter proof.

Route travelled:—On leaving Fullerton we travelled S. W. through the islands and small inlets common to this part, for some distance, then struck more directly south and connected with the main flow at Walrus island, which we followed down where practicable. We had to make detours from this point and travel over points of land and numerous small bays which connect them as far as Chesterfield inlet. From there we were better able to follow the main floe. A short distance from Chesterfield inlet the route lies entirely overland for about thirty miles. I imagine that this is the part shown on the map as Baker foreland.

Remarks on the route:—Should the floe ice be in good condition a quick trip could be made. The wreck of the coast boat *McTavish* lies at the foot of Baker foreland adjacent to Chesterfield inlet, there is not much left, most of it having been used for fire wood by parties of Eskimo travelling.

Natives.—As far as Depot island there are several camps of Aivillic natives engaged in seal and walrus hunting, they are mostly in the employ of the American whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford,* they are not having much success, but having the schooner as a base of supplies they are all right as regards food. This part is common

to the Shaunuktungmiuts they are camped further inland and I did not encounter any of them.

Game:—Deer are plentiful, we saw several herds. Shot three on the south shore of Chesterfield inlet. I am informed by the natives that there is always an abundance of deer between Chesterfield and Rankin inlets. The stretch of bay between here and Fullerton abound in walrus, seal, duck, ptarmigan and rabbits are also plentiful in this part.

Dogs:—The dogs stood the trip well. I had no casualties.

General:—I am writing this report as per your instructions. I intend following the same route on my return.

DIARY.

February 8:—Weather stormy with ground drift, wind S. E. strong. Temp. 37° below zero. Left 8.30 a.m. and proceeded S.W. towards Walrus island, ice very rough, made camp at point of sand opposite Walrus island 3.30 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 9.—Weather clear and fine; wind N.; slight. Temp.—41. Broke camp 7 a.m. Encountered very rough ice and had to make several detours, made camp at 4.15 p.m., close to Depot island.

Friday, February 10.—Weather fine, clear and cold. Wind N., slight. Temp.—39. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Ice still rough, made for land and had better going passed Depot island 11 a.m.; made camp at 4.30.

Saturday, February 11:—Weather fine, clear and cold. Wind N, slight. Temp.—43. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Travelled on points of land for the most part, made camp at 4.30 p.m. on north side of Chesterfield inlet.

Sunday, February 12:—Weather fine, clear and cold; wind N., slight. Temp.—41. Lay over to rest dogs.

Monday, February 13:—Weather misty with high wind. N. E. Temp.—20. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Crossed Chesterfield inlet 1 p.m. Sighted deer and shot three, made camp at 3 p.m. Blizzard during the night.

Tuesday, February 14:—Weather stormy, with heavy ground drift; wind S.E. Temp.—15. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Blowing a blizzard so hard that cannot proceed. Made camp.

Wednesday, February 15:—Very stormy with a strong W. wind. Temp.—12. Broke camp at 5 a.m. Blowing very heavy in p.m. Crossed Baker foreland. Saw plenty of deer but did not shoot. Made camp at 3.30 p.m.

Thursday, February 16:—Weather stormy and very thick with a strong N. W. wind. Temp—20. Broke camp at 6 a.m. 11 a.m. blowing too hard and too thick to see ahead, made camp on the ice.

Friday, February 17:—Fine and clear. Mild N. W. wind. Temp.—12. Broke camp at 6 a.m. and proceeded over ice, going fair, and made the north shore of Rankin inlet 3.30 p.m.

Saturday, February 18:—Fine, clear and cold. Strong N. W. wind. Temp.—30. Broke camp at 5 a.m. crossing Rankin inlet, ice very bad in places, reached house at 1.30 p.m.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. N. C. HAYTER, *Supt.*,
In charge of Detachment.

R.N.W.M. Police, Fullerton.
4: 3: 11.

The Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police, Churchill.

Sir,—I have the honour to make the following report of the return patrol made by myself during the month of February, 1911, from Rankin inlet to Fullerton, carrying mail packet for ourselves and Capt. Comer of the whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford,* after connecting with the Churchill patrol. I left Rankin inlet on the 24th of February, 1911, and delivered the mails at Fullerton on 1st of March, at 2 p.m., the time occupied being five days and five hours the distance travelled being 195 miles, I travelled the same route as on my outward journey. We experienced fair weather, although high winds and ground drifts from the northwest were prevalent. My dogs stood the trip well and I had no casualties, and with the exception of heavy colds contracted both by the natives and myself, all were well.

I attach a copy of my diary and daily temperatures.

DAIRY.

Friday, February 24.—Weather clear and cold, light ground, drift strong, northwest wind; 26 below. Left Rankin inlet house at 8.30 a.m., crossed inlet and proceeded on; made igloo on point close to Rabbit island, 6 p.m. Shot 2 deer.

Saturday, February 25.—Weather clear and bright, strong ground drift, strong northwest wind; 33 below. Broke camp at 4 a.m., made good day, made igloo on Baker foreland at 5 p.m.

Sunday, February 26.—Weather stormy with heavy ground drift, strong northwest wind, broke camp at 4 a.m. Crossed Baker foreland and proceeded on the south shore of Chesterfield inlet, made camp at 3.30 p.m.; 33 below.

Monday, February 27.—Weather stormy with ground drift, strong northwest wind. 30 below. Broke camp at 4 a.m. crossed Chesterfield inlet and proceeded on to igloo of tenth inst., made igloo at 5 p. m.

Tuesday, February 28.—Weather stormy, strong ground drift, strong northwest wind; 23 below. Broke camp at 4 a.m.; made igloo close to Walrus island at 6 p.m.. Bad going over rough ice.

Wednesday, March 1.—Weather fine and clear, slight northwest wind; 25 below. Broke camp at 4 a.m., reached Fullerton at 2 p.m. and delivered all mails.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. N. C. HAYTER, *Sergt.,*
In charge of Detachment,

APPENDIX F.

PATROL REPORT, SERGT. C. N. C. HAYTER, FULLERTON TO CHURCHILL.

CHURCHILL, July 17, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a patrol made by myself in whale boats from Fullerton to Churchill during the month of July, 1911, carrying mail and reports.

I left Fullerton on the 3rd of July, 1911, and arrived at Churchill on the 15th of July, having covered the distance in 13 days. I encountered baffling winds and the last four days a strong northwest gale was blowing. Most of the time I was running under the jib, fitted as a storm trysail. The two whale boats are splendid sea boats. On the night of the third I encountered a large mass of ice forming a floe between the mainland and stretching out to sea between us and Depot inlet. As the wind was not favourable I could not sail around it and was obliged to haul out on it, as the tide made, the floe began to break up, and we were kept busy shifting boats. Some idea of the situation may be conceived when I mention that I had to shift boats six times in the space of an half hour. Towards midnight a lead broke in the floe so I forced my boats through this and reached the small island close to Depot island. The other ice encountered during the trip was in looser formation between Rankin inlet and Corbett inlet the bay was choked with floating ice. I divided my crews and taking half of them, went ahead of the boats on the ice and opened up a passage for them, this continued for about five miles, both Const. Conway and the natives worked well under the trying circumstances, three days of the time occupied, I was unable to travel on account of heavy storms.

I brought the whale boats belonging to Churchill and Fullerton.

The personnel is as follows:—

Fullerton whale boat, Reg. No. 4205 Sergt., C. N. C. Hayter.
' 4217 Const. P. R. Conway.
Employed native 'Joe,' 'Scotch' 'Bye-and-Bye,' 'Jasper.'
Churchill whale boat—Native 'Tom Pepper,' 'Billy Brass,' 'Tupick,' 'Young Peter,' wife and child.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. N. C. HAYTER, *Sergt.*,
In charge of detachment.

APPENDIX G.

PATROL REPORT, SERGEANT A. F. BORDEN, CHURCHILL TO RANKIN INLET.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, March 13, 1911.

Officer Commanding 'M' Division,
Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol from Churchill to Rankin inlet along the west coast of Hudson bay, to connect with a patrol from Fullerton and take the census of the people in the country passed through which is inhabited alone by the Padlimuit tribe of Eskimo.

Acting under instructions received from you I left Churchill on February 2, 1911, with the following outfit:—Two native Eskimo dog-drivers, 'Pook' and 'Willy-buck'; ten dogs, driven in Labrador harness; long komotik, with thirty days' rations, and 400 lbs. of dog feed.

DIARY.

February 2.—Left barracks at Churchill at 9 a.m., crossed Button bay and camped early at an Eskimo igloo on the north shore. Weather fine, but cold, 44 below zero at the time of leaving barraccks.

February 3.—Left camp at 9 a.m. Everything in travelling shape, proceeded along the coast of the bay, crossed mouth of North river about noon, making fairly good time. Snow rough and drifted hard. Camped for the night on the coast, had some difficulty in finding snow suitable for building igloo.

February 4.—Wind northwest, very frosty. Passed mouth of Seal river about noon. On the south side of this river there is a small cone-shaped hill about fifty feet in height. We are travelling in sight of a bank of haze caused by the open water in Hudson bay.

February 5.—Very cold but clear. Travelled due north in a.m., more northwest in p.m. Crossed Little Seal river, which is the extreme north of the timber belt. Camped at sunset.

February 6.—Blinding snowstorm from the northeast. Travelled all day by drift of snow. The prevailing wind in this part of the country is from the northwest, consequently the permanent drift of snow lies northwest and southeast. From this knowledge you can travel in a certain direction when the sun is not visible.

February 7.—Weather cold, wind northwest with ground drift. Proceeded in a.m. more towards the coast, having gone inland in the storm of yesterday. Deer were seen followed by wolves. One deer was killed and taken along for dog feed.

February 8.—Blizzard from northwest very cold. Hard day on dogs, sled running hard. Made poor time.

February 9.—Blizzard from the north. Stormbound.

February 10.—Weather clear and cold, wind northwest. Arrived at Padlimuit Eskimo camp, consisted of two sets of igloos. Took the census of these people and then proceeded along the coast in a northerly direction.

February 11.—Very cold but clear. Crossed Egg river, and also the Tha-anna and Thlewliaza rivers. Camped for the night at a beacon, which marks the mouth of a river. These beacons have been built by Eskimo.

February 12.—Still cold but clear. Made a good day but the travelling is slow over the rough hard snow.

February 13.—Very stormy in a.m. Passed three high points of land. This coast is now more irregular and snow smoother, making it better travelling. Deer were seen just at dark. Heavy storm to-night.

February 14.—Very thick snowstorm. Left camp early. About noon arrived at coast station 'A,' which is situated near Cape Eskimo. House in good shape, little snow had drifted in. Remained at the house for the rest of the day.

February 15.—Very cold north wind, with thick drift at times. Left house and proceeded north, leaving some of our load to be picked up again on our return. The coast is now more irregular and snow smoother, making it better travelling. Deer were seen but did not take the time to go after them. Crossed Maguse river and camped at sunset.

February 16.—Blizzard from the north and very cold. Travelled until about three p.m., was then compelled to camp on account of the storm. Passed through a large quantity of very rough ice along the coast, this makes slow work and is hard on men and dogs. One deer was killed just as we were making camp, which was fed to the dogs. One of our dogs slipped his harness and went after the deer, I had fears that we had lost him, but he returned when just dark.

February 17.—Wind N., cold. Travelled all day, camped at sunset. Made a good day. Crossed Dawson inlet in a.m. and mouth of the Ferguson river in the p.m. Deer were seen on the Ferguson river, but we did not take any as we did not require any meat at present.

February 18.—Wind N.W., very cold. Two dogs strayed from camp last night, spent two hours looking for them and then started without them, but they followed on our track and we recovered them after going about ten miles. We were all day crossing bays and headlands. Deer were plentiful; one was killed for dog feed.

February 19.—Thick drift from N.W., very cold. Travelled along the coast. We here experienced some hard going, rough ice and ice covered with a crust or rime about three inches deep, on which you cannot make more than two and a half miles an hour. Had difficulty in getting from the ice to a rocky point to camp. Dogs and men very tired.

February 20.—Wind W. in morning, strong, with drift; thick. Hauled in N.W. in p.m. clear but colder. Travelling along the coast a.m. making slow progress owing to the heavy ice.

February 21.—Storm-bound, severe blizzard from N.W. Impossible for man to face such a gale.

February 22.—This was decidedly the worst day on the trip. We had to cross Corbett inlet in the face of a fierce N.W. blizzard. This was necessary in order to make connection with the Fullerton patrol. My hands were slightly frozen and the natives froze their faces. Experienced difficulty in finding the house in such a storm. Arrived at coast station 'B' at 5 p.m. and found the Fullerton patrol, consisting of Sergt. Hayter, the natives 'Oog-joog' and 'Dooley' awaiting our arrival.

February 23.—Stormy in a.m., clearing more towards evening. Fullerton patrol waiting for the weather to clear.

February 24.—Wind N.E., cloudy, with snow. Fullerton patrol left this a.m. for return trip to Fullerton.

We spent the day in putting our outfit in order for the return trip, 'Pook' fixing komotik and repairing dog harness, 'Willybuck' cleaning rifles and other necessary work.

February 25.—Wind N.W., strong and cold with ground drift. Left Rankin inlet for return trip to Churchill. A more inland route is taken, travelling in a S.W. direction. Dogs working well after their little rest and everybody more cheerful. The country passed through was hilly around the upper part of Corbett inlet,

and we had exciting work coming down steep hills into very rough ice on the small bays.

February 26.—Wind N.W., with heavy drift. Travelled all day through undulating country. A pack of twelve wolves was seen and pursued by our dogs.

February 27.—Wind W. to S.E., with snow. Travelled through broken country and crossed the Ferguson river and camped on the south side. Two deer were killed and taken along for food.

February 28.—Fine in the morning, wind N.W.; increased in p.m. to fierce blizzard. Crossed Dawson inlet and Wallace river. Deep light snow in places making heavy going. One deer killed. Very comfortable camp, plenty of deer meat for ourselves and dogs.

March 1.—Wind N.W., with drift. Travelled all day through rolling country.

March 2.—Severe storm, N.W. Arrived at coast station 'A,' Cape Eskimo, at 9 p.m.

March 3.—Weather fine. Resting at house.

March 4.—Weather fine. Left Cape Eskimo and travelled inland in a southwest direction. Deer were seen in the vicinity of the McConnell river.

March 5.—Weather fine, wind west until late in p.m., changed to southwest and began to storm. Very uncomfortable camp; snow not suitable for igloo. Plenty of deer, one killed and fed to the dogs. Crossed the Tha-anna river. Country passed through very level.

March 6.—Severe blizzard from the northwest; made poor headway; crossed the Egg river; level country; plenty of deer.

March 7.—Weather milder. Arrived at Eskimo encampment at dark and put up in their igloos for the night.

March 8.—Wind east, cold and stormy. Travelled along the coast. 'Willybuck' suffering from snow blindness.

March 9.—Weather fine and clear in a.m., heavy drift in p.m. Travelled along the coast and camped at Little Seal river at the edge of the bush.

March 10.—Weather bright and clear, the mildest day since leaving Churchill. Proceeded along the edge of the bush and camped at the mouth of the Seal river.

March 11.—Snowstorm from the east, very thick. Left mouth of Seal river at 7 a. m., passed mouth of North river into Button bay, cached our load and proceeded across the mouth of the bay through the rough ice and arrived at barracks at 10.30 p. m.

Taking into consideration detours, I estimate the distance travelled on this patrol 750 miles. This was done in thirty eight days, thirty three days of actual travel, three days spent at coast houses and two days storm bound.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On this patrol the census of the country passed through was taken. It is inhabited by that tribe of Eskimo known as the Padlimuits. I visited their encampment in the vicinity of Egg island. There were thirty one persons at this camp, which consists of two sets of igloos. I consider their condition good from a native point of view. They depend principally on the deer for their food and clothing, and if they are scarce it is from being hunted in the small section of country which they trap over. I informed them that if they were in want of deer all they had to do was to move a little further north and they would find sufficient for their wants.

They are not as intellectual a class of natives as the more northern ones, and not as clean in their habits. But they seem contented and happy and as hospitable as could be expected. I was used well by these people and made as comfortable as was in their power during the time I stopped with them.

The hardest part of this patrol is the passage north where you are called upon to face the continual northwest wind, with the incessant drift and intense cold, but I consider it a providential country to pass through. owing to the abundance of game. Deer are plentiful and can be obtained easily north of Cape Eskimo, and it is my opinion that they never forsake the coast altogether during the winter months.

With plenty of fresh deer meat a person can stand the hardships that he has to endure from the intense cold and physical fatigue.

The placing of the houses along the coast has proved a great comfort to us. They give a patrol a sense of security as they greatly lessen the possibility of disaster.

They afford a great convenience for fixing your outfit and drying your skin clothing, which gets in bad shape camping night after night in snow houses.

The country north of the Little Seal river is destitute of timber or bush of any kind. Coal oil used as fuel throughout the entire trip.

The country south of Cape Eskimo is very level but north of that is more hilly and broken.

I consider the trail inland better than along the coast. By travelling inland you avoid the rough ice which is very hard on dogs and men.

The dogs stood the trip well, but at times were leg weary and tired, there were no casualties.

The two natives are good men at work of this kind, being very well up in the art o' building snow houses. The number built on this patrol being 26. They are also good dog drivers.

Connection was made with the Fullerton patrol at Rankin inlet and packets exchanged. I also brought the mail for the American whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford,* now wintering at Fullerton.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. F. BORDEN, *Sergt.*

APPENDIX H.

PATROL REPORT, CORPORAL R. H. WALKER, CHURCHILL TO YORK FACTORY AND RETURN.

FORT CHURCHILL,
HUDSON BAY, February 15, 1911

To Officer Commanding 'M' Division,
Fort Churchill, Hudson bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* patrol to York Factory.

Acting on instructions received from you I, accompanied by special Const. Owen, who acted as guide and trail breaker and dog team Reg. No. 1 left barracks at 9 a.m. We then travelled across the Churchill river, passing through a clump of woods to a plain called 'Start again Ridge' where camp was made. Distance 15 miles.

On the south side of Churchill river, dog 'Alberlock' had his foot cut on the rough ice and I sent him back by native 'Charlie' who was hauling wood to barracks at the time.

January 21.—Weather stormy, northwest ground drift.

Left camp 7.45 and travelled to 'Eastern Woods' where we missed the trail, going around to the south side, where the trail was found and camp made, trail very heavy in bush. Distance 15 miles.

January 22.—Stormy northwest wind.

Special Const. Owen and myself caught colds on the 21st and were unable to travel.

January 23.—Northwest wind. fine and clear. Left camp 7.30 crossing plains, and travelling through scrubs all day, camped at 4 p.m. where wood and bush was very scarce. Distance 26 miles.

January 24.—Strong northwest wind, ground drift. Left camp 7.30 and after passing 'Robinson's Bluff,' 'Kirby's Lob Stick' and 'Salmon Creek' camped on 'Broad River.' Distance 28 miles.

January 25.—Stormy. strong northwest wind. Storm bound at 'Broad River.'

January 26.—Fine and clear, light northwest wind. Broke camp 7 a.m. and travelled across 25 mile plain between Broad and Owl rivers, and camped 2 miles south of 'Owl River.' Distance 27 miles.

January 27.—Stormy, strong northwest wind. This did not hinder us from travelling as the trail led through swamps and scrub and an occasional camping place could be had, the trail was very heavy in places, especially in the bush where it had to be gone over twice so that the dogs could get a foot hold to pull the sled through, camp was made on 'White Bear Creek.' Distance 30 miles.

All the dogs have sore feet, this was caused by the willows on each side of the creeks and rivers that we crossed, at these places the crust would not be strong enough to bear the weight of the dogs and they would break through, the tops of the willows running up between their pads and sometimes breaking off, causing the blood to flow quite freely.

January 28.—Weather stormy. S. W. wind. Left camp and travelled down White Bear creek to coast 8 miles, there we had the best travelling since leaving Churchill, made 30 miles and camped at Hydrographic Surveyor's house at 2.45.

The Chief McParizeau gave us a very hearty welcome.

January 29.—N.W. wind, strong, snowing. Left camp 12 noon and travelled up the Nelson river to Flamborough Head, 6 miles, crossing river 2 miles down the South shore, 6 miles, through the 'Bull Track,' 6 miles, arriving at York Factory where we were met by Mr. Laing, who made us very velcome. Distance, 20 miles.

On January 30, 31, and February 1, we laid over at York Factory, Special Constable Owen repaired dog harness and sled, I investigated and cancelled permits, and on February 2, left York and travelled to Hydrographic Surveyor's house and made camp. Distance, 20 miles.

February 3.—N.W. wind, fine and clear. Left camp 7.30, travelled up coast to 'White Bear Creek,' where camp was made. Distance, 30 miles.

February 4.—High N.W. wind, clear. Broke camp 7 a.m., made 25 miles and camped in swamp. Distance, 25 miles.

February 5.—Light N.W. wind, clear. Left camp 7.30 a.m., crossed 'Owl river' 12 noon, and camped on Broad river, 6 p.m. Distance, 31 miles.

February 6.—Strong south wind, snowing. Storm bound at Broad river.

February 7.—Fine and clear, Light N.W. wind. Left camp 7 a.m. and camped at 'Croys Bluff.' Distance, 45 miles.

February 8.—N.W. wind, ground drift. Left camp 7 a.m. arriving at Eastern Woods where the trail had to be broken for 3 miles, we made fire on the north side, 12 noon, arriving at barracks, 8.30 p.m. Distance, 40 miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The distance to York Factory from Churchill is 180 miles but when it is necessary to go up the river to Flamborough Head before a safe crossing can be made it adds 10 to 15 miles more.

The camping places from Churchill to York are very poor and on several occasions it was necessary to make camp between 2 and 3 p.m. in order to get into the bush.

Special Constable Owen is an excellent man for this trip, he knows the trail very well and every camping place on it.

GAME.

Nineteen deer were seen in vicinity of Broad river, they took fright very easily.

Ptarmigan were very numerous, hundreds were seen and could be easily taken with a shot gun.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS.

Foxes, if one can judge by their tracks, are plentiful.

Martin and ermine tracks were seen between Croy's Bluff and Eastern Wood's.

COMPLAINTS.

Rev. R. Ferries, Church of England Missionary at York Factory, has no complaints to make.

Mr. Laing, officer in charge of H. B. Co. post has no complaints to make. Both the above mentioned requested me to ask you to open a detachment at York Factory, saying if it could not be kept open permanently it would be necessary to have police there in the summer time when the steamer arrives, as at this time over 100 Indians and half-breeds are employed by the H. B. Co. unloading supplies.

Mr. Ferries stated that they, (the Indians and half-breeds) got liquor from either the steamer's people or from the post in the summer and that a good many were intoxicated.

This I investigated and found that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant proceedings for prosecution.

PERMITS.

I cancelled those of the persons I saw, the remainder I returned. I also investigated permit matter and found that the persons in whose names permits were issued last season had received them.

INDIANS AND HALF BREEDS.

I saw no Indians. There are 5 families of half-breeds at York, all of whom I visited, they are well dressed and seem contented.

CRIME.

It is reported that an Indian woman gave birth to a child and threw it to the dogs. This happened at Samattawa. The date of the crime was January, 1910. I am forwarding report under separate cover.

With this exception I heard of no other crime.

SURVEYOR'S.

Mr. Parizeau, chief of the Hydrographic survey party at York, informed me that he took a 12 mile coast line for his summer's work, this he surveyed and sounded, the stations (numbering 10) were a source of trouble to him, they blew down every time there was a high wind, there are six stations on the north side of the Nelson river and four on the south side, some are 60 feet high. Mr. Parizeau says that stations 80 feet high would be what he wanted, but owing to the timber being so small he was unable to build them high or strong enough to stand the gales that blow into the river.

The *Chrissie C. Thomie* sailed on the 11th September, 1910, and took six of Mr. Parizeau's party to civilization, leaving six to make short surveys on land near the harbour site and to build a house on the north side of the Nelson river where his launch is pulled out with a house over it.

The *Chrissie C. Thomie* was anchored 10 miles from land at York.

The H. B. Co. steamer *Discovery* was anchored 18 miles from land at York. On the 31st January and on the 1st of February, Mr. Parizeau took an inventory of all goods in his house, this he handed over to me to give to you along with a duplicate key of the house, which I hand over to you with this report, and on the 2nd of February, Mr. Parizeau, his assistant, Mr. Frazer, and four men left for civilization via Oxford and Norway House.

OTHER BRANCHES OF SURVEYS.

Mr. Gordon paid a visit to York for the purpose of buying dogs in November, 1910, he had to be contented with one team, (dogs are very scarce at York) he wanted four teams. Mr. Gordon is cutting a line to meet the surveyor's from Split lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant

R. H. WALKER, Corpl.

Forwarded to the Commissioner for his information; I consider it very necessary that a detachment should be established at York. I have spoken to Mr. Laing, the clerk temporarily in charge of the Hudson Bay Co. at York, who is on a visit here now, regarding the quarters which might be available there for our use, he states that all the buildings not occupied at present are not fit to be used, the only one that might be arranged, is now occupied by some clerks, some alterations would be necessary, but at all events arrangements would have to be made with the district officers at Norway House. I have not sufficient men in the division at present to open up another detachment, and should you decide that one should be established, I would ask that a couple of additional men be sent up early in the spring, one of whom would be a N.C. officer or an experienced man in criminal work.

Corpl. Joyce was not replaced, and Corpl. Walker leaves the force this winter. If nothing else is done I will endeavour to send a temporary detachment to be at York during ship time, this of course is our busiest time here also.

The ship referred to last summer is the *Discovery,* which came to York in September, the *Pelican* had no York freight except its previous year's cargo which it took up at Churchill, it had no liquor for York.

COURTLAND STARNES, *Supt.,*
Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, FEB. 21, 1911.

APPENDIX J.

PATROL REPORT, CORPORAL R. H. WALKER, CHURCHILL TO SPILT LAKE WITH CREW OF '*JEANIE.*'

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, December 31, 1910.

The Officer Commanding 'M' Division,
Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* patrol to Split lake with Captain Bartlett and crew of the wrecked schooner *Jeanie.*

Acting under instructions received from you, I, accompanied by natives 'Pook' and 'Charlie,' left the police post at 7.30 a.m. 8.12.10. Native 'Charlie's' team was composed of four dogs of his own and two police dogs, Native 'Pook' and myself drove police dog teams Nos. 1 and 3. On arrival at the Hudson Bay Co.'s post (4 miles from barracks) I took over Captain Bartlett and his crew of seven men, we loaded our sleds with baggage to the amount of 30 lbs. per man, our rations and dog feed made a total weight on each sled of 500 lbs.

The party got away from the Hudson Bay Co's post at 9.15 a.m. and travelled on the portage crossing Mosquito point then up the Churchill river to an island where we camped for the night. Trail good, distance 25 miles.

On the 9th the weather was cloudy and about 9 a.m. it started to snow which filled the trail so it could not be seen, almost the whole day was spent in finding it, the trail led to the east side of the river through rough ice which had to be broken down with axes, so it would not cut the sleds too badly. Trail heavy, distance 8 miles.

On the 10th a very early start was made so as to try and cross the plains in one day, a strong N.W. wind was blowing but as it was in our backs it did not hinder us in any way and very good time was made. At 3.30 p.m. we made camp in a clump of stunted spruce on the south side of the plains. Weather very cold, trail fair, distance 40 miles.

On the 11th, weather cloudy, N.W. wind was blowing with snow which made travelling heavy on the portages and as the day's travelling was all on small lakes and portages, very slow progress was made. Trail heavy, distance, 20 miles.

December 12.—Weather fine and clear, an early start was made, travelling on large lakes and short portages, very good time was made, the trail on the big lakes was like travelling on the coast, the snow was very hard. Trail good, distance 35 miles.

December 13.—Weather cold, fine and clear. Travelled all day and about 3 p.m. descended a very steep hill into the Little Churchill river, went up 5 miles and camped in a clump of timber, the largest seen since leaving Churchill. Distance 25 miles.

December 14.—The weather was very cold but no wind was blowing, all the travelling was on the river, no portages. Distance, about 18 miles.

December 15.—Weather very cold, fine and clear. Travelling good. On this day a good many deer were seen, none were taken owing to the noise made by the dogs. We made two portages and arrived at Harvey's at 9.30 a.m. Here I received a note from Sergt. Edgenton saying that there was very little dog feed at Split lake. I took 1 deer for dog meat at Split lake. At 4 p.m. we arrived at an Indian shack (John Stagg). Trail good, distance, 20 miles.

On the 16th, 3 deer were loaded on the sleds and as the trail was very good 35 miles was made to another Indian's shack, this Indian's name is Sandy and he is camped on a big lake called Sandy lake. He informed us that a large party had passed his place about dark, but they did not stop, this party was the surveyors who left Churchill 3 days previous to me.

On the 17th very early start was made, the travelling was good and at 10 p. m. we arrived at Split lake, distance 36 miles.

On arrival at Split lake, Interpreter McLeod informed me, that Sergt. Edgenton and Const. Withers had gone to a surveyor's camp to investigate a drowning accident. On the 18th Sergt. Edgenton returned and I handed over the crew of the *Jeanie* to him with your instructions and mail.

On the 18th and 19th the harness was repaired and a new wrapper was made for the return trip to Churchill, two having been so badly torn that they were beyond repair.

On the 20th bannock was cooked. Sergt. Edgenton handed a 'M' Division carriole over to me to take to Churchill, I handed a flat sleigh over to him to replace one from 'Depot' left at Churchill last year by Supt. Moodie. Also dog 'Shep' and one harness. Owing to shortage of dogs at Split lake, Sergt. Edgenton decided to keep No. 3 team and two dogs from 'M' Division left at Split lake last spring by Supt. Moodie, native 'Pook' was also kept to drive No. 3 team.

On the 21st, I, accompanied by native 'Charlie' left for the return trip to Churchill, native 'Charlie's' team was five dogs having left 'Shep' at Split lake, belonging to 'Depot', my team was No. 1 of 'M' Division (6 dogs). We travelled all day and at 4.30 p. m. arrived at Sandy's. Trail good, distance 36 miles.

December 22nd left Sandy's at 6 a.m., a strong northwest wind was blowing and very cold, at 7 a. m. it was almost a gale, we lost the trail and waded through water and slush on the lake until 2.30 p. m. when the trail was found, both men and dogs had their feet frozen, camp was made as soon as possible after the trail was found, distance 6 miles.

December 23.—Left camp at day break, the trail could not be seen, this caused one man to break trail, the other to drive two trains of dogs. About 2 p.m. the H. B. Co.'s sled from Churchill with fur was met and we had a trail to Stagg's camp which was reached at 7 p. m. distance 29 miles.

On the 24th a strong northwest wind was blowing but cleared at daylight. We took 80 fish, 6 shoulders and 2 hind-quarters of deer on our sleds for dog feed. Travelled until 6 p. m. and camped on the Little Churchill river, 40 miles.

On the 25th travelling on the river was good the wind having blown the snow fairly hard, we made 30 miles and camped on a small lake.

On the 26th left camp 7 a. m. made 30 miles.

On the 27th left camp at 5 a. m. trail was good 48 miles was made and we camped on the south edge of the plains.

On the 28th left camp at 4 a. m. crossing the plains we came down the Churchill river to an island where we camped for the night, distance 48 miles.

On the 29th left camp at 8 a. m. came down the Churchill river 5 miles, crossing Mosquito point and arriving at barracks at 11.15 a.m., distance, 15 miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

No serious accident occurred on this trip. The crew of the *Jeanie* were handed over to Sergt. Edgenton all in good shape with the exception of Capt. Bartlett whose leg was swollen below the knee, he had completely recovered before I left Split lake for Churchill and was already for another trip. Out of the eight men that were taken to Split lake only two were taken on the sleds and only for a short time.

The two natives that drove dog teams with me on the trip did their work well.

Nearly every lake of any size had an overflow on it owing to the weight of the snow on the ice.

No guide was used on this trip, two parties having gone ahead of us over the trail, one was not required.

Guide David, who was with Mr. Macoun and Ford told me that the trail used was an old Indian one and not the one used last year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. WALKER, *Corporal,*

Reg. No. 3829.

APPENDIX K.

PATROL REPORT, CONSTABLE E. W. HAINES, INDIAN CAMPS, NORTH WEST OF CHURCHILL.

CHURCHILL, January 16, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* patrol to Chipewyan Indians' camp northwest of Fort Churchill. Acting on instructions received from you, I, accompanied by Dr. Marcellus, Interpreter Oman and guide 'Bussijohn' and dog team No. 4, left barracks at 9 a.m. on the 5.1.11, travelled past the H. B. Co. post and the south coast of Button bay where we entered the bush, and we made our noon fire, we then travelled the bush to about five miles south of the south branch of North river, where we camped for the night. Distance travelled, 20 miles, trails fair.

January 6.—Weather clear and cold. Left camp at 8 a.m., crossed the south branch of the North river 9.15 a.m. The timber began to get smaller as we neared the plains, which were small, with a few patches of brush scattered about, we made fire at 12 noon and just before starting three Indians with something to trade with the H. B. Co. met us, we then travelled on and reached the first Indian camp on North river at 4.30 p.m. The bush got quite thick about three miles before we reached the river and as far as we could see east and west on the south side of the river. We camped here for the night, there were two tents and two deer skin lodges. We visited three families the same evening and one next morning. Distance travelled 25 miles, trails fair.

January 7.—Weather clear but very cold. Left camp at 9 a.m., travelled on the Indian trail arriving at Seal river 5 p. m., where we camped for the night, met an Indian boy and woman at noon hauling meat to their camp at North river. Distance travelled, 25 miles, trails fair.

January 8.—Weather cloudy and very cold in forenoon, in the afternoon it got stormy and drifted very bad. Left camp at 8 a.m., travelled all day and arrived at Big Ridge camp 5.30 p.m. There were six deer skin lodges and two tents here and two families living in some of them. Distance travelled, 30 miles; trails very bad in places, especially near the bush.

January 9.—Dr. Marcellus taking census all day.

January 10.—Weather clear but cold. In order to reach the camp that was farthest away, the sled was lightened, and Dr. Marcellus, Interpreter Oman and guide left camp at 8 a.m., arriving back on the evening of the 12th, having visited two camps, one called Sandy Ridge and the other Big Nose Hill. I remained at Big Ridge camp visiting the Indians and taking notes.

January 13.—Weather cloudy and cold, bad ground drift. Left camp at 8 a.m., travelled all day and reached Seal river 5 p.m. where we camped for the night. Distance travelled 30 miles, trail fairly good.

January 14.—Weather clear but a little ground drift. Left camp 8 a.m., made fire 10.30 a.m. Then travelled and reached North river camp 2 p.m., stayed one hour for dinner, then travelled on till 6.30 p.m. and made camp about 4 miles north of the south branch of North river. Distance travelled 35 miles, trails good.

January 15.—Weather cloudy, wind N.W., drifting. Left camp 7.30 a.m., travelled all day and reached barracks at 4 p.m. Distance 35 miles, trails good.

All the Indians that I visited have plenty of dried meat also some fresh meat, that was killed in the fall and they look happy and contented, but owing to the severe cold they do not seem to be doing much trapping and very little fur was caught. Some fresh deer tracks were seen, but no deer, they all looked to be working south and numerous wolf tracks were seen following the deer, also along the Indian trails. Interpreter Oman and guide 'Bussijohn' are very efficient men and did their work well.

I have the honour to be, sir
Your obedient servant,
E. W. HAINES, *Const.*

APPENDIX L.

PATROL REPORT, SERGEANT E. W. EDGENTON, CHURCHILL TO SPILT LAKE.

CHURCHILL, Janaury 16, 1911.

The Officer Commanding 'M' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the mail patrol from Split lake to Fort Churchill.

On December 27th while en route to Norway House from Split lake with *Jeanie* crew of three teams of dogs, 2 Split lake and 1 'M' division, I met Const. McDiarmid at Cross lake, who had instructions from Regina to the effect that mail for Fort Churchill was to be carried through without delay. I handed my party and one dog train (Split lake) over to the Const. and took over the mail. Leaving Cross lake the next morning with two dog trains, 1 Split lake and 1 'M' division with Eskimo 'Pook,' reaching Split lake the evening of the 2nd of January, 1911. Having instructions to leave one dog train at Split lake to carry mail returning from Churchill to Norway House, I employed the next day trying to hire guide and dog train to go through with Eskimo 'Pook' and myself. Owing to the Hudson Bay Railway survey parties being in this district, dog trains were hard to procure. The surveyors and parties travelling through having hired every available train. With the aid of the H. B. Co.'s agent I hired Indian David Harvie and four dogs, the Indian to act as guide and myself to drive dog train. The party left Split lake on the 4th instant intending to pick up dog feed at John Stagg's (Sandy lake), owing to the heavy storms of snow and wind the trail was very bad and travelling slow, the party reached Stagg's on the evening of the 6th, after taking on 80 fish six miles south of Sandy lake and picking up the dog feed. I found that the party could not possibly make Churchill owing to the deep snow and heavy loads and dogs being tired.

Eskimo 'Pook' informed me that one of his dogs would not work and it was not advisable to take him any further. I ordered him to turn him loose thinking that he might follow us to Stagg's house six miles. After reaching Stagg's the guide informed me that John Stagg would be along to-morrow night. I therefore, thought it advisable to stay over and wait for Stagg and hire him to haul dog feed as far as the Churchill plains and help to break trail. The guide started out next morning with his own four dogs and one 'M' Division dog 'Marten' with the intention of bringing Stagg in. I and Eskimo 'Pook' resting that day, the guide not turning up, that night I started out on foot to find him if possible and found by his tracks he had gone to Split lake, so returned to Stagg's. The guide not returning that night I thought it advisable not to wait but leave word for him to follow on, with Stagg bringing dog feed and bedding and rations left behind. On the 9th instant, I and Eskimo 'Pook' left at 5.30 with mail, dog feed and half rations and travelled until 6 p.m. making about 18 to 20 miles. The snow being very deep and travelling bad, left next morning and travelled across the Little Churchill river about 20 miles. The guide not turning up we kept travelling. The track being very bad along the creeks and rivers, the dogs hardly being able to haul the loads, I having to walk backwards and forwards to break the trail and the Eskimo hauling on the head rope. We travelled along the Little Churchill for two days, the weather being bitterly cold, 49 and 50° below zero, on reaching the portage on the Churchill, Eskimo 'Pook' in-

formed me that two of his dogs were sick and would not work. We camped on the spot and fed them thinking to start with them next morning, but found they could hardly move, the Eskimo stated that it was owing to the very cold weather after hauling through lots of water, the dogs' feet being badly frozen, and also being in poor condition owing to the hard work, this train having come through from Churchill to Cross lake and return.

We were compelled to leave them at the camp. The guide not coming along we started out with the remaining four dogs, not yet being half way to Churchill. The weather still being very cold with strong north wind, we travelled on, making an average of 20 miles a day. On reaching the Churchill plains the wind was very strong and weather very cold, about half way from the bush to the Deer river, the leading dog became so badly frozen that he could not possible haul any further, 'Pook' therefore took him out of the harness and let him behind the sled to the Deer river, where we had to abandon him after feeding him with fish, thinking he might follow into camp on the night of the 15th. On the morning of the 16th we started at 5.30 with the remaining three dogs, having about 25 miles to make Churchill. The weather still being very cold with strong north wind, Eskimo 'Pook' had to practically haul the load himself, the dogs being very poor and tired. We reached Mosquito Point about 6 miles from the H. B. Co's. post at Churchill. I found it impossible to take the sled any further, and therefore took out all registered mail and letters, leaving the papers and outfit cached. We started to walk carrying the mail and leading the remaining two dogs, we reached the H. B. Co. post at 5 p. m. being badly frozen about the face and feet, after resting about an hour and feeeding the dogs we proceeded to barracks leaving the dogs behind at the H. B. Co. for the night. These dogs travelled in all 900 miles with heavy loads, bad trail and very bad weather.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*

PART V

REPORTS AND OTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

McPHERSON-DAWSON POLICE PATROL—WINTER 1910-11—AND THE DEATH OF INSPECTOR FRANCIS J. FITZGERALD AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE PATROL.

Schedule of Reports, Correspondence, &c., concerning the death of the late Inspector F. J. Fitzgerald and party, on the McPherson-Dawson Patrol, 1910-11.

1. Original instructions *re* McPherson-Dawson patrol issued by the Commissioner, Regina.. .. ..

2. Letter from Supt. Snyder, Dawson, dated February 28, 1911, stating that Corporal Dempster had left to locate the missing patrol, and detailing action taken prior to his despatch.. .. ..

3. Communication from Supt. Snyder, dated Dawson, April 18, 1911, transmitting Corporal Dempster's Report on the finding of the bodies of the late Inspector Fitzgerald and party.. .. ..

4. Despatch from Supt. G. E. Sanders, dated Athabaska Landing, May 11, 1911, forwarding Corporal Somers' Report on the burial, memorial services, &c., dated Fort McPherson, March 28, 1911.. .. ..

5. Letter from the Commissioner, Regina, dated May 8, 1911, transmitting the diary of Inspector Fitzgerald, with his (the Commissioner's) remarks as to the probable explanation of the catastrophe.. .. ..

6. Copy of the Diary and Will of the late Inspector Fitzgerald.. .. ..

7. Report from Inspector W. J. Beyts, on inquiry into the death of the members of the patrol.. .. ..

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

REGINA, May 19, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have instructed Inspector Fitzgerald to patrol from Fort McPherson to Dawson next winter.

This will enable me to get into direct communication with him by telegraph. He expects to reach Dawson, 1-2-11.

The usual patrol from Dawson will not be made.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

The Comptroller,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Ottawa.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
YUKON TERRITORY,
'B' DIVISION OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., February 28, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—As we had been notified that a patrol would be made this season from McPherson, by Inspector Fitzgerald, about the end of January, we commenced looking for and making inquiries concerning it from Indians who came over the route which the patrol would probably follow.

As time passed and the patrol did not arrive, we began to be somewhat anxious, and on the 20th instant a party of Indians arrived in Dawson from the Peel River district, one of whom had been with the police patrol for some days.

From information received from this Indian, I wired you on the 20th as follows:—

> Fort McPherson Indians arrived here to-day. One of the party was with Fitzgerald to head of Mountain creek, where he was discharged on New Year's day. Indians state Mountain creek twenty days from Dawson, easy travelling. Another band from Hart River Divide, where patrol should pass, saw nothing of them. Latter Indians nine days from that point to Dawson.

The Indian from whom I obtained the above information stated that the party of police had missed the trail and had arrived at the Indians' camping ground, some distance up a river, and that he had been employed to set them on a right trail, and on January 1, as he was apparently no longer required, he was discharged.

Anticipating instructions from you, I immediately commenced preparing stores, men, &c., for a patrol, bringing in Corporal Dempster, who has been over this route several times. Unfortunately, the telegraph wire belonging to the government was down, on account of severe heavy winds, and I had a telegram to you sent via Eagle, Valdez and wireless. The American wire went down and we were completely isolated. I did not wish to start the patrol out as it was possible you might have some special instructions concerning it, but on the receipt of your telegrams of the 21st and 24th, which only reached me on the 27th, I was prepared to send the patrol, and this date I wired you as follows:—

> Patrol leaves for McPherson to-day.

The Indians also reported that previous to leaving McPherson for Dawson, Inspector Fitzgerald had made a patrol to Herschel, and that his dogs were not in the best of condition.

The patrol which left here to-day consisted of the following:—

> Reg. No. 3193, Corporal Dempster, W.J.D. (in charge).
> Reg. No. 4937, Constable Fyfe, J.F.
> Ex. Constable Turner, F.
> Indian Charles Stewart.

Dempster, Fyfe and Turner were members of the patrol last year, and Stewart had made several trips to McPherson. They are taking three dog teams of five dogs each, but the heavier loads are being freighted to the head of the Twelve Mile by horse team, a distance of 60 miles.

I have instructed Corporal Dempster that if he obtains any important information, to send it in at once, even if he has to employ a courier to do so; and any information received will be forwarded at once to you.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. E. SNYDER, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'B' Division.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
YUKON TERRITORY.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

'B' DIVISION OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., April 18, 1911.

'McPHERSON-DAWSON PATROL.'

SIR,—On the 20th February, in consequence of an interview I had with an Indian named Esau, arriving here from the vicinity of Fort McPherson, I wired you as follows:—

'Fort Macpherson Indians arrived here to-day. One of the party was with Fitzgerald to the head of Mountain creek where he was discharged on New Year's Day. Indians state Mountain creek twenty days from Dawson, easy travelling. Another band from Hart River Divide where patrol should pass saw nothing of them. Latter Indians nine days from that point to Dawson.'

At the same time I proceeded to assemble a party which I deemed would be necessary to send out to investigate. I, therefore, on the same day wired Reg. No. 3193 Corpl. Dempster, W.J.D., to come from Forty Mile to Dawson with his dogs.

Unfortunately at this moment the wire went down, and although I endeavoured to get in touch with you over the American lines, it was not until the 27th February that I received your definite instructions. The party being in readiness, left the same day. I attach hereto a copy of instructions given to Corpl. Dempster. The party consisted of Reg. No. 3193 Corpl. Dempster, W.J.D., in charge, Reg. No. 4937 Const. Fyfe, J.F., ex-Const. F. Turner, and an Indian named Charles Stewart.

I need not go into particulars of the sad discoveries made by the patrol, as that is being fully dealt with by Corpl. Dempster in his report, which I forward herewith.

Appended also is a statement of moneys and property handed over to me by Corpl. Dempster. Drafts in your favour inclosed as follows:

One envelope containing 1 letter addressed Commissioner of Customs, draft for $353; cheque signed Geo. F. Kinney for $100.25; cheque signed by S. E. A. Selig for $300.

One envelope containing draft for $660; cheque signed by F. S. R. Wissenden for $100.25.

One envelope containing 1 cheque signed by A. N. Blake for $100.25.

One cheque signed by J. Somers for $50.25.

One envelope containing draft for $261.

With respect to the last mentioned envelope, you will note that it is marked 'contingent money.' I do not know how much money Inspr. Fitzgerald had when leaving McPherson, but I do know of one expenditure of $24 he made to Indian Esau, for 8 days at $3 per diem, as guide.

Under separate cover I am sending you a small tin box containing a will found on Inspr. Fitzgerald, also his diary which was found under the bodies of Constables Taylor and Kinney. All heavier matter will be assembled in one parcel and forwarded by express.

In conclusion I would draw to your attention the really remarkable work done by this patrol. Corpl. Dempster and all members of his party are deserving of the highest praise. Not only did they make this patrol in record time, which was all the more remarkable as they had to search the rivers while travelling, which necessarily took them longer, but they travelled at a time when travelling is much more difficult on account of soft snow, high winds, blinding snowstorms, &c.

I also inclose an extract from a letter of Rev. C. E. Whittaker missionary at McPherson, to Bishop I. O. Stringer, of Dawson.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) A. E. SNYDER, Supt.,
Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

DAWSON, February 27, 1911.

CORPL. DEMPSTER,—You will leave to-morrow morning for a patrol over the Fort McPherson trail, to locate the whereabouts of Inspr. Fitzgerald's party.

Indians from McPherson reported him on New Year's Day at Mountain creek. Fair travelling from Mountain creek about 20 days to Dawson.

I understand that at Hart River Divide no matter what route he took he would have to cross this divide. I think it would be advisable to make for this point and take up his trail from there.

I cannot give you any specific instructions; you will have to be guided by circumstances and your own judgment, bearing in mind that nothing is to stand in your way until you have got into touch with this party.

Keep me posted when opportunity occurs of your movements, even to the extent of sending a courier in when one is procurable, that is, provided you have anything of importance to report.

(Sgd.) A. E. SNYDER, Supt.,
Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., April 17, 1911.

'B' Division.
The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report of the Dawson-McPherson Relief Patrol, of which I was in charge.

On February 27, 1911, I received the following instructions from the official commanding 'B' division:—

> You will leave to-morrow morning for a patrol over the Fort McPherson trail, to locate the whereabouts of Inspector Fitzgerald's party. Indians from McPherson reported him on New Year's day at Mountain creek. Fair travelling from Mountain creek about twenty days from Dawson. I understand that at Hart River Divide, no matter what route he took, he would have to cross this divide. I think it would be advisable to make for this point and take up his trail from there. I cannot give you any specific instructions; you will have to be guided by circumstances and your own judgment, bearing in mind that nothing is to stand in your way until you have got in touch with this party. Keep me posted, when opportunity occurs, of your movements, even to the extent of sending a courier in when one is procurable, that is, provided you have anything of importance to report.

In accordance with the above, I left Dawson at 1 p.m. on February 28, accompanied by Reg. No. 4937, Const. Fyfe, J. F., ex-Const. F. Turner and Indian Charles Stewart, with three dog teams of five dogs each. Reg. No. 4847, Const. Brackett, R., with team accompanied me as far as Power Plant, some 48 miles from Dawson, hauling the heavier part of our outfit, thus giving our dogs a chance to get into condition before commencing the harder part of the journey.

After arrival at the Power Plant, on the Twelve Mile river, we loaded our toboggans, and got an early start on the morning of March 2, and followed the usual route.

On March 12, we struck an old trail on the Little Wind river, about 12 or 15 miles from its mouth. We could only see this trail in places over the bars, as the river was flooding and obliterating it. We could pick it up in places between this point and the mouth of the river. I could not determine whether this was Inspector Fitzgerald's trail or not, as it was possible it might have been an old Indian trail. I figured that if this was Inspector Fitzgerald's trail he must have turned back, as at

one point, some distance above, where the river is narrow and there is a three mile portage, I saw no sign of the trail, and again had he gone up the Little Wind and missed Forrest creek, and crossed the divide by any other creek leading to the westward out of the Little Wind it would bring him to the Hart river, where he would strike an Indian camp or an Indian trail, as there were Indians camped at different points on the Hart river.

I continued on down the Little Wind, picking up the trail and losing it again, and saw no sign of a camp. At the mouth of the Little Wind I could see no sign of the trail, and thinking it possible that he had made a mistake and gone up the Big Wind, I left Fyfe and Turner, and with the Indian Stewart I went up the Big Wind for some distance, crossing and recrossing the river from bank to bank, searching for some signs of a trail but could find no trace of one, so we returned and the whole party continued on down the Big Wind river. We pulled into some timber to camp for the night, and I came across a night camp which had, in all probability, been made by the missing party. We saw old butter tins, corned beef tins, and a piece of a flour sack marked 'R.N.W.M. Police, Fort Macpherson.'

The next morning we followed their trail from this point, and had been travelling about two hours and came across another of their night camps. These two camps being so close together, I concluded that the party must have been returning, but for the rest of the day I could find no trace of their trail. The following morning I again picked up their trail, and for the last 20 miles on the Big Wind we were able to keep the trail fairly well. We passed what appeared to be three of their night camps, and these were all within 15 miles. The following morning we came across another at 'Waugh's Tent,' and this was about five miles from their last camp. At the mouth of the Big Wind for the distance of about 100 yards the snow was blown off the ice, leaving the old trail hard and standing high off the ice, and on this trail we could distinctly see the imprint of snowshoes heading down river.

On the following morning, March 16, in a little cabin about six miles up Mountain creek, we found cached a toboggan, wrapper, and seven sets of harness, dog, and on searching about I found the paws of a dog and a shoulder blade, off which I could see the meat had been cooked and eaten.

Although everything along the Big Wind river seemed to indicate that the party had returned to McPherson, this discovery was the first positive proof that they had turned back, and also that they were short of provisions. Even at this time I could not bring myself to believe that they had been compelled to eat their dogs, as I found a very small quantity of dried fish in a corner of the cabin above mentioned, which indicated that they still had dried fish with them, and I felt confident that the party had returned to McPherson in safety.

In crossing the Big Portage we saw little signs of them; we were able to follow their trail with difficulty. We saw an occasional camp, but nothing to show that it was one of their camps.

On the evening of March 20 we arrived at a cabin known as 'Colin's Cabin,' between 50 and 60 miles from McPherson. This cabin is situated on a high bank, and I could see no trail leading up to it, but as it was getting dark I decided to pull up to it and camp. In this cabin I saw a couple of packages on a beam, and I remarked, 'I wonder what old Colin has cached up there.' Stewart, the Indian, said he would pull it down and see, and we then discovered the dispatch bag and a bag of mail. These I took possession of and took on to the fort.

Even with this discovery I did not think that any untoward accident had occurred to the party, but thought it strange that they had not sent back for it. I thought the party had been somewhat hard pressed and had put off everything possible to make their load light, with the intention of patrolling back again for their cache. I thought that after finding the seven sets of dog harness they still had two teams of four dogs each.

The following morning, about ten miles from this cabin, on the Seven Mile Portage, I found a tent and stove alongside the trail. There were also tent poles, and a plate and thermometer. I could find nothing else here, so proceeded on for about ten miles when I found a toboggan and two sets of dog harness out on the river, some 100 yards from the bank. I noticed that the rawhide ground lashing had all been cut off. Tied to a willow on the bank was a blue handkerchief, the trail leading towards it. I went over and climbed the bank, and back through a fringe of willows into the timber, and here I found a small open camp and I found two bodies, one of whom I recognized as that of Constable Kinney, and I believed the other to be that of Constable Taylor, which belief was afterwards confirmed.

Constable Taylor had evidently committed suicide by blowing off the top of his head with a 30-30 rifle which he still grasped in his left hand. Both men lay in bed side by side. A fire had been at their feet; each lay on his back; they had three Alaska sleeping bags, one under and two over them; there was a frying pan, camp kettle, a small tin with a few matches in it, an axe with a broken handle, axe being very blunt. The camp kettle was half full of moose skin which had been cut up in small pieces and appeared to have been boiled. Beneath the robe on which they lay was a gunny sack containing Inspr. Fitzgerald's diary, some old socks, duffles and moccasins, also a note book belonging to Constable Kinney. There was also a pocket barometer which had been borrowed from Mr. Campbell at Red river. This was found out afterwards.

On Constable Kinney's person was found a cheap watch and chain; on Constable Taylor's person was found a small beadwork firebag containing $32. Constable Kinney's right foot was bare and the toes had been badly frozen, and one toe appeared to have been cut.

We cut some brush and covered the bodies and proceeded on towards the Fort, as I now concluded that Inspr. Fitzgerald and Special Carter had left these two men in a desperate effort to reach the Fort and would be found somewhere between this point and McPherson.

On the following morning about ten miles further down the river a trail appeared to lead towards the bank, and while feeling for the trail we kicked up a pair of snowshoes. We then climbed up the bank and a little way back in the woods we found the bodies of Inspector Fitzgerald and Special Constable Carter. This was Wednesday the 22nd March. Carter had evidently died first, as he was lying on his back with his hands crossed over his breast and a handkerchief over his face. He appeared to have been drawn from 10 or 15 feet from the fire. Inspector Fitzgerald was lying on his back on the place where the fire had been burning, his left hand on his breast, the right lying almost parallel with the body but slightly extended outwards. Two half-blankets were wrapped around him. A kettle and cup and a blunt axe with a broken handle were near him. There had been a little tramping around, caused, I suppose, by getting firewood. No effort of any kind had been made in making any kind of a camp.

On the body of Inspr. Fitzgerald I discovered a gold watch in a little sack suspended around his neck. On Carter's body I found a Department of Fisheries and Marine cheque for $50 and $7 in cash. His toes appeared to have been frozen and his fingers were bandaged. The bodies of all four were in a terribly emaciated condition, the stomach of each was flattened almost to the back bone, the lower ribs and hip bones showing very prominently. After the clothing had been cut off, I do not think either of them weighed a hundred pounds.

Constable Kinney's feet were swollen to almost twice their natural size; Inspr. Fitzgerald's feet were also very much swollen.

The flesh of each man was very much discoloured, being a reddish-black, and the skin was peeling off. They had put on all the clothing they had with them, each had on two suits of underwear, and the usual outer clothing.

We covered the bodies of Inspr. Fitzgerald and Carter with brush, and proceeded on to McPherson where we arrived on the night of March 22, about six o'clock, and gave the police there the first intimation they had of any accident.

The following morning, March 23, Corpl. Somers and Const. Blake rustled three dog teams, as the police at that point had no dogs left, and at noon Corpl. Somers with two Indians left for the scene of the tragedy, returning on March 25 with the four bodies, which were laid out in the church at McPherson. On Monday the 27th Corpl. Somers started making coffins and this work was completed on the 28th. I assisted him in covering them with black cloth, and the funeral of all four was held on the afternoon of the same date, i.e., March 28, the four being buried in one grave, side by side. The funeral service was read by Rev. C. E. Whittaker, Church of England Missionary at that point. A firing party of five men fired the usual volleys over the remains of our departed comrades, and even though the funeral was held in the most northern part of the empire, away in the Arctic Circle, hundreds of miles from civilization, I am glad to be able to assure you that everything was done in connection with the last sad rites that could possibly be done under the circumstances, and I am sure that the relatives and friends of each deceased will be glad to know that it was possible to have Christian burial services read by an ordained minister of the Gospel over the remains of their loved ones.

The grave was left open, and Corpl. Somers is to obtain a copper kettle and cut out the names of each man and attach it to the coffin, so that each can be identified.

The money, valuables, &c., found on the bodies of the men I turned over to Corpl. Somers, but the despatch bag, mail, watches, money in despatch bag, returns, &c., I brought to Dawson with me and turned same over to the officer commanding.

The object of the relief patrol having been successfully accomplished, my party left McPherson, on our return trip to Dawson, on March 30, arriving at the Power Plant on the Twelve Mile on the morning of April 16, and I tried to get the Dawson office of the Yukon Gold Company but was unable to do so, but I left word with the man in charge that if he could get Dawson to send word to the officer commanding as to the result of the patrol.

I arrived in Dawson on the morning of the 17th, a team and sleigh having been sent down river to meet me. The balance of the patrol arrived on the afternoon of the same date, all in good health, and the dogs in very good condition. The eyes of each man of my party were quite sore from the effects of the sun and snow, and several of the dogs had sore feet. Nothing of special note occurred on the return trip.

In conclusion, I feel called on to make the following remarks. I saw the list of provisions at McPherson which the ill-fated party took with them, and was much surprised at the small quantities taken, in fact, I feel certain that the party must have been on short rations long before they turned back.

Under the best possible conditions, without any delay of any kind, I do not think the party had sufficient rations to last them from McPherson to Dawson, but if they had kept on the right trail they would have got through all right, as they would have met with several bands of Indians from whom they could have purchased ample supplies of dried meat, fish, &c.

As to their dogs I can say nothing, as all the information I could gather at McPherson was that they were in fair condition. The Indian Esau, employed by Inspector Fitzgerald, was only employed to guide them over the Big Portage, and was then discharged.

At McPherson, a will was found on Inspector Fitzgerald's body, which had evidently been written with a burnt stick of wood a very short time before death. Corpl. Somers will collect and pack up the effects of each of the unfortunate men, and have same in readiness to send to Regina when the steamer calls on the opening of navigation.

The following is a copy of my diary:—

February 28.—Left at 1 p.m., arrived at Twelve Mile at 5.30 p.m.; weather warm, trail good.

March 1.—Left Twelve Mile roadhouse at 8 a.m., arrived at Power House at 3.30 p.m., and loaded toboggans ready for early morning start. Ex-Const. Turner froze both feet on March 2; 15 below, warm in the afternoon. Left Power House 8 a.m.; from here to Tombstone the river was badly flooded. We all got wet and stopped at 10.30 a.m. to change our footwear, as our moccasins were frozen stiff. In p.m. we encountered little water, lower glacier was dry, and for a little over a mile the ice was like glass; it was a slight up-grade and we could make very little headway as the dogs could hardly stand up on the ice.

We had great difficulty in getting over it, and had to cut footholds in the ice with an axe. It was here that Turner froze his feet, and the frost bites caused him considerable trouble for some ten days, as it caused him a great deal of pain.

March 3.—Left camp at 7.45; was troubled with very little water to-day, trails very good. The big glacier was very slippery, and we had the same difficulty as yesterday. Camped in the last timber on the Twelve Mile at 4.30 p.m.

March 4.—Zero, light snow fall, cold wind on the Blackstone, cleared up in p.m. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. The glacier in the Pass was dry; this was about a mile long and a steep up-grade. We had considerable difficulty in getting up, and this was also the case on the two glaciers on the Blackstone, very hard on both men and dogs, could not get footing and we lost a lot of time. Made lunch at Michel's cabin, and camped in the willows, about four miles above Blackstone cache, at 6.15 p.m. Very little snow along here; moss and grass showing up all along.

March 5.—10 below, windy and snowing. Started at 7.40 a.m.; lost about an hour getting up the hill, had to cut and shovel out snow and then double up dog teams. It was a hard pull going over the hills to Christmas cache, where we arrived at 12.25 p.m. Made dinner and started up Christmas creek at 1 p.m., and made Michel summit at 4 p.m.; trail drifted and very heavy and hard to find. Made first timber on Michel creek, and camped about five miles down creek at 7 p.m.; trail down this creek very bad, drifted full of snow, head of creek very narrow and the snow blows in off the hills. Men and dogs very tired to-night; the wind was blowing a gale down the creek; no dry wood here.

March 6.—Zero. Strong wind all last night and this morning. Trail down to the big glacier very bad, had to walk alongside the toboggans to keep them on trail, snow was crusted and very heavy walking. It was the same on all the portages. About 3.30 we got into water about a foot deep, and we all got wet, moccasins frozen and we could not wear snowshoes, so we camped at 4.15 p.m.

March 7.—15 below, strong wind and snow. Started 7.45 a.m.; trails fairly good, making good time for about an hour and a half, when we struck a lot of water which delayed us for about two hours. Got the sleds in about 18 inches deep. Stopped for lunch at 11.35, and changed footwear. Got over divide between Michel creek and Little Hart river, and camped in Martin's cabin on the Big Hart at 4.35 p.m. Gale blowing from north, snow drifting badly, trail over divide full and very heavy.

March 8.—62 below, cold, clear. Started 7.45 a.m. trail for greater part of the way to Canyon and Wolf creek was very heavy, and sometimes we could not find it. Between the glaciers also it was very heavy. On the first glacier above the canyon we got into water about a foot deep, and lost about half an hour. Camped about 4.30 p.m., on the upper end of the second glacier.

March 9.—50 below, cold, thick fog on glacier. Started at 8 a.m., encountered water on glacier. Made upper canyon portage at 9 a.m. and from there to upper glacier trail very heavy. Upper end of this glacier badly flooded, and we had to circle round a great deal to avoid the water. Across the divide from Wolf to Forrest creek the trail was full and very heavy. We have now come to the end of old trail. Camped at 5.20 p.m., about two miles from the glacier on Forrest creek.

March 10.—15 below, windy in p.m. Started 7.45 a.m., heavy breaking trail down Forrest creek most of the way, made Little Wind at 2.15 p.m., was good going to the portage which we made at 3.15 p.m. Breaking trail across portage very heavy, camped 4.45 p.m., at lower end of the portage. This is the last camping place for some distance. Gale blowing up river to-night.

March 11.—35 below, strong wind, foggy. Started at 7.40 a.m.; encountered little water on upper end of glacier. During the afternoon we had a great deal of trouble with water. Ice flooded all over, and had frozen but not strong enough to carry sled. Lost a lot of time, had to go through water several times. Gale blowing up river all morning, and it was bitterly cold. It abated somewhat in the afternoon, but was still very cold. Camped at 4.30 p.m.

March 12.—42 below, cold, foggy. Started at 7.40 a.m., pulling over bars part of time, and part of time good going. Struck an old trail about 9.30 a.m., probably the trail of the Fitzgerald's party. We could find it only in places; was doubtful whether it was police trail or an Indian trail. It was impossible to follow it as it was flooded over, but we could pick it up on the bars towards the mouth of the river. Made the Big Wind at 2.05 p.m. Stewart and myself went up the Big Wind for some distance crossing and re-crossing the river from bank to bank trying to find traces of a trail, but without success. Came back and proceeded down the river. Came across trail again and followed it back until we lost it in a flooded part, and then followed it down and lost it again. At 4.45 p.m. we pulled across river to some timber to camp and found one of their old camps for which we had been looking all day.

March 13.—45 below, clear, thick fog over open water. Started at 7.40 a.m. Picked up old trail in places, but was not able to follow it. It went around the river instead of going over portage. Going in places was good, but a great deal of it was over crusted snow which was bad for the dogs' feet. Passed another of Fitzgerald's night camps about four miles distant from the other one. Camped at 5.30 p.m., about seven miles below Deception.

March 14.—30 below, cloudy, light snow. Left at 7.45 a.m. Had a little very good going but mostly very heavy. Picked up trail a few times, but were unable to follow it until we got to the lower end of the river this afternoon, when we were able to follow it fairly well. We passed three of the Fitzgerald's night camps; they are not more than five miles apart. The number of his night camps in so short a distance indicates, I think, that he had returned north. Crusted snow very bad on dogs' feet and we are unable to make good time.

March 15.—15 below, clear in a.m., cloudy and warm in p.m. Started at 7.25 a.m. Trail very heavy all day. Saw part of old trail at the mouth of the Big Wind which is hard, and we could distinguish an old snowshoe track which was headed down the river. Trail lead to mouth of Mountain creek instead of taking portage. It is about three miles further to go around than to take portage. Camped about four miles up creek at 5.20 p.m.

March 16.—Zero, cloudy; started at 7.45 a.m., reached the cabin at 9 a.m. In it I found cached a toboggan, wrapper and seven sets of dog harness which I have no doubt were cached here by Fitzgerald's party on their return trip to McPherson. In cabin also we found the paws of a dog cut off at the knee joint, also a shoulder blade which had been cooked and the flesh evidently eaten. In a corner there was also a litttle dried whitefish. The trail all the way up the creeek was very heavy, weather warm, snow soft. Camped at 4 p.m., at the foot of the Big Hill. Dogs too tired to go to-night. I went to top of hill after making camp to break trail and make it easier. All the way up the creek the trail was drifted full.

March 17.—5 above, cloudy, windy on hill. Started at 7.45 a.m.; reached top of first hill at 9 a.m. Made Caribou Born river at 4 p.m.; trail to-day was full and very heavy. Camped at 5.20 about 3 miles up the north fork of the river.

March 18.—12 above, cloudy; started at 7.40 a.m. Trail up the Caribou very heavy, river very crooked and heads nor-nor' west. Went up to near a large lake and turned to right and started over divide; there is no big hill. Leaving Caribou river we travelled nor'east by nor' the greater part of the time, then kept a little more to north. Had great difficulty in finding trail. This section of country new to all of us. It has been up and down hill all afternoon. The country covered with small spruce. Made Trail river at 5.45 p.m., and camped at 6.30 p.m. Hard day; dogs and men very tired. Think route we followed to-day much longer than going over the mountain.

March 19.—15 below, cloudy; snowing all afternoon. Started at 7.40 a.m. Trail down Trail river very heavy; camped at 5.15 p.m.; about 5 miles from Peel river.

March 20.—13 below, clear; started 7.40 a.m.; trail heavy most of the day. Made Colin's cabin and camped at 6.15 p.m. Found two packages in cabin, one apparently mail and other containing dispatch bag marked R.N.W.M.P. Evidently cached here by Inspr. Fitzgerald to lighten up his load.

March 21.—25 below, cloudy a.m., clear in p.m. Reached portage at 10 a.m., at 11.45 a.m. found tent, tent poles, and stove alongside trail in the middle of a lake. Reached Peel river again at 2.15 p.m. At 3 p.m. about two or three miles below portage found a toboggan and two sets of dog harness. All ground lashings had been cut off. Trail led into bush and on following it we found bodies of two of Fitzgerald's party, one, that of Constable Kinney whom I knew, and the other I concluded to be that of Constable Taylor. The latter had evidently committed suicide by shooting the top of his head off. Evidently starved to death. Found camp kettle half full of moose hide cut in small pieces which had been boiled for a stew. Camped at 5.45 p.m. Covered bodies before we left them to proceed on our journey.

March 22.—23 below, cloudy, cold, raw wind from nor'west. Started at 7.25 a.m. At 8.30 I found an indistinct trail leading to the bank. While feeling for trail at the foot of bank found a pair of snowshoes. Climbed bank, which was a high cut bank, and on going into the bush a little way found bodies of Inspector Fitzgerald and ex-Constable S. Carter. Latter had evidently died first, as he had been laid out, hands crossed over breast and face covered with handkerchief. He was lying on his back. Inspector Fitzgerald was lying on his back on the spot where there had formerly been a fire. Body partially covered by two half blankets. A blunt axe with a broken handle were lying near; there had been a good deal of tramping around as though getting firewood. Covered bodies with brush and proceeded on our way and arrived at McPherson at 6 p.m., and notified Corporal Somers and Constable Blake of the fatalities.

March 27.—Getting out supplies for return trip; loaded toboggans for early start. Assisted Corporal Somers preparing coffins and bodies for burial.

March 28.—Funeral of Inspector Fitzgerald, Constables Kinney and Taylor and ex-Constable Carter at 3 p.m.

March 29.—Corporal Somers making out reports, &c., and did not get ready for me to pull out until about 3 p.m., and as it was very stormy we did not start to-day.

March 30.—Left at 7.30 a.m., for return to Dawson. Camped about five miles below portage at 5 p.m. An old Indian came along and stayed for the night.

March 31.—10 below, fine, clear, south wind. Started 7.10 a.m. Found an old toboggan, wrapper, and an old set of canvas dog harness in an old Indian encampment on seven miles portage. Think these had been left by Indians. Camp was a short distance off the trail, and about eight or nine miles south of where we found Constables Kinney and Taylor. In the afternoon we found another place where Inspector Fitzgerald had camped, about five miles from Colin's cabin, and about seven miles from the other one. There was nothing here but one set of dog harness. There had been plenty of wood cut and there was quite a lot left over. Camped at Colin's cabin at 4 p.m.

April 1.—15 below, clear, fine. Started at 7.10 a.m. Camped at 4.30 p.m. about seven miles up Trail river. I searched every place that looked like a camp but found nothing.

April 2.—17 below, clear and fine, windy at times. Started 7.10 a.m.; trail rather heavy. Camped 4.45 p.m., over the first hill on the portage from Trail to Caribou river.

April 3.—21 above, gale blowing, snow from southwest. Started at 7.15 a.m. Had to face a snowstorm all morning. Trail filled up and very hard to find; snow beating into eyes made them very sore. Made Caribou river at 11.40 a.m. In the afternoon snow was wet, trail filled up, sleds dragged very heavy, making slow going. One of my dogs bitten in the leg and was unable to work him to-day. Camped at 5.45 p.m.

April 4.—17 above, blowing and snowing, very hot and wet. Left at 7.15 a.m.; trail heavy and hard to follow, going very slow all day; it has been very disagreeable all day. Made Mountain creek, and camped at 6 p.m.

April 5.—10 above, snowing a.m., fine p.m. Started 7.20 a.m.; trail heavy, going slow. Deep water on the glacier. Camped at 5.20 p.m. on Peel river. Turner and myself troubled with sore eyes, possibly caused by blinding snowstorm we had to face coming over the mountain.

April 6.—12 below, clear, fine. Started at 7.30 a.m. Could not find old trail up Peel. Camped at 5 p.m. Have to repair snowshoes every night.

April 7.—12 above. Cloudy, fine. Left at 7.30 a.m.; heavy trail all day, a great deal of time breaking trail, could not find old trail; a lot of snow has fallen since we passed this way. Fyfe and Stewart fell through ice several times; river very treacherous. About five miles below Deception it is split up into several channels and they are all open; had to turn back and take a big rounding to get by. Tried to make Hungry creek but could not do it; camped at 5.40 p.m.

April 8.—13 below, fine. Left at 7.30 a.m.; trail heavy, lots of water; broke trail across portage as river was open around. Camped at 5.30 p.m.

April 9.—2 below, light north wind, misty. Left at 7.15 a.m.; going to-day better than it has been for some time. Camped at 5.40 p.m.

April 10.—31 below, strong south wind. Left 7.20 a.m.; met party of Indians; camped 5.40 p.m., about five miles up Forrest creek.

April 11.—40 below, fine day. Left 7.20 a.m.; trail heavy up Forrest creek and over divide. Camped at 6.20 p.m.

April 12.—22 below, cloudy. Left 7.20 a.m.; fairly good going. Camped on Michel creek at 6 p.m. Made several portages to avoid water.

April 13.—12 below, cloudy, snowing in p.m. Left at 7.30 a.m.; heavy trail. Camped at 7 p.m., in willows at cache of Christmas creek. No wood here, and did not get supper until 10 p.m.

April 14.—12 below, thick mist, snowing all day. Left at 8.15 a.m. Had no trail over to Blackstone. Found letter from Waugh and party informing me they had gone other way. Made Michel's cabin at 4 p.m., and camped for night.

April 15.—10 below, fine a.m., snow in p.m. Started at 6.10 a.m. and made an effort to reach Power House, but going too heavy; very hot in afternoon. Camped at 5.30 p.m.

April 16.—Very warm all day. Left camp at 5.20 a.m. Made Power House at 9 a.m. Tried to get Dawson office of Yukon Gold Company to report to officer commanding my arrival, but was unable to get any one. I left word with the man in charge for him to report if he could get any one on the telephone, and proceeded to Twelve Mile roadhouse, where we arrived at 7 p.m.

April 17.—Left Twelve Mile roadhouse at 6.40 a.m., and met team, and arrived in Dawson about 10.30 a.m., the balance of the patrol arriving at about 1.20 p.m.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I omitted to remark that at Colin's cabin, where I discovered the dispatch bag and mail, we also found a lot of dog bones, showing that they had eaten dogs at this place.

I also omitted to state that Inspector Fitzgerald had evidently hung a snowshoe up on a limb as a sign, for early in March a party of Indians passed this place and seeing the snowshoe took it off the limb, and I do not know what became of it. They thought the snowshoe had been left there by Corporal Somers, who had been there in the winter making a cache of fish.

The bodies of Constables Kinney and Taylor were found on the left limit of the Peel river, about 35 miles from McPherson. The bodies of Inspector Fitzgerald and ex-Constable Carter were found on the right limit of the Peel river about 25 miles from McPherson.

In conclusion, I wish to draw your attention to the splendid manner in which Constable Fyfe, ex-Constable Turner and Indian Stewart performed their work. I have been over this patrol several times, but I think this trip was the hardest I ever made, and certainly it was the most disagreeable. The men worked with a will, and gave me every possible assistance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. J. D. DEMPSTER, *Corpl.*,
Reg. No. 3193,
In charge of Relief Patrol.

DAWSON, Y.T., April 17, 1911.

List of articles found by Corpl. Dempster, W.J.D., belonging to Inspr. Fitzgerald's party, lost while on McPherson-Dawson patrol, for season 1910-11.

One dispatch bag containing the following:

One packet containing the following money:—

195 x 1.00	$195 00	
81 x 5.00	405 00	
2 x 10.00	20 00	
2 x 20.00	40 00	$660 00
One cheque favour F. J. Fitzgerald, signed F. S. R. Wissenden		$100 25
		$760 25

One letter addressed Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, accompanied by the following money:

One cheque favour F. J. Fitzgerald, signed G. F. Kinney.		$100 25
One cheque favour F. J. Fitzgerald, signed S. E. A. Selig.		300 00
3 x 1.00	$3 00	
24 x 5.00	120 00	
23 x 10.00	230 00	$353 00
		$753 25

In an envelope the following:

One cheque favour F. J. Fitzgerald, signed J. Somers....	$50 25
One cheque favour F. J. Fitzgerald, signed A. N. Blake..	100 25

Envelope marked 'Contingent Account,' containing following money:

41 x 1.00	$41 00
22 x 10.00	220 00

Two gold watches, two silver watches, one will of Inspr. Fitzgerald, one diary of Inspr. Fitzgerald, four envelopes containing returns, &c.

Checked A. E. S.

EXTRACT *from letter from Rev. C. E. Whittaker, Fort McPherson, to Bishop Stringer, Dawson.*

March 24.—On December 21, Inspector Fitzgerald, Consts. Kinney, Taylor and Sam Carter left here for Dawson, expecting to be gone three months. We were daily expecting them to return when on the 22nd inst. three sleds showed up. Imagine our horror and grief to learn that the patrol had not reached Dawson, and further that the search party had found the emaciated bodies of the whole party, all within 35 miles of this post, where they had lain perhaps many weeks, and we ignorant of them. As yet the bodies have not been brought in, and no record has been seen, but a party is now off for them, and doubtless some diary will be discovered to tell the tale.

They went off short provisioned, for the sake of travelling light, but their dogs were not of the best, and they had no Indian for guide. Carter had been over the trail, coming this way, four years ago, but was not sure of the crossings, and it is surmised that they got astray, trying to find the crossing from Little Wind to Hart rivers, and being short of food, decided to return, and for some unknown reason, were unable to make it. The packet was found in Colin's house, and the Inspector's dispatch bag, left there on their return. Twenty miles lower down they found the bodies of Kinney and Taylor with the four fur robes of the party. Ten miles lower, say five miles above the creek you and C. F. Johnson came down, they found the bodies of the Inspector and Carter. They went from here with 15 dogs, and so far 10 harness have been found. Will give you more particulars when I learn them.

March 27.—The bodies have been brought in, and search made, and the Inspector's diary found. It appears that after Esau left them, their dogs were pretty well spent, the snow three feet deep in most places, so they travelled slowly, at times making only six miles a day. Then when they should have crossed the divide by Forrest creek to the Hart river, they could not find the crossing, and perhaps went about 40 miles too far up the Little Wind, and spent nearly a week looking for the crossing in vain. An entry reads, 'Jan. 17th. Carter is utterly bewildered and does not know one river from another. My last hope is gone. Reluctantly we shall have to return to Peel river. We have now 10 lbs. of flour and 8 lbs. of bacon, and some dried fish for the dogs.' Three days this was finished and they began killing dogs, trying to feed the other dogs, but they would not eat it. So the men ate it themselves, and fed the dry fish to the dogs. They were hindered by open water, by 60 belows, and fierce winds, and made back slowly, their old trail also being drifted full. About February 1st, then on the long trail above Colin's place, an entry reads, 'We have travelled about 200 miles on dog meat and tea, have about 100 miles to do yet, but expect we shall be able to make it, but shall have only three or four dogs left. We have killed eight dogs and have eaten most of them.' Three or four days later the diary ceases. A few miles down Trail creek, about 34 miles from Colin's place. It is probable that they survived from five to seven days after that, and perhaps more, judging from where they were found, and the tracks about the last camps. Some of them were badly foot sore, and I think that will account in some measure for their inability to get through.

Yesterday I had a memorial service, with 9 white men and Mrs. Whittaker present, besides several of the local residents. The Inspector will be much missed here, as he was so much esteemed by all. He was an able and a splendid man in

every way. The last evening before leaving he spent with us, and he promised to call and see you all in Dawson. All the members of the patrol are so changed that we should not know them, just famished, and their skin all peeling off. I have been thinking over your trip of 1909, and the miracle of your escape is greatly increased by the present case.

We had a military funeral. I furnished lumber for the coffins, and Corporal Somers and I made the four coffins. We have buried them in one wide grave, lying side by side. Such a grave has never been here before, and I trust may never be again. The sad event has cast a gloom over the whole place, and we all mourn their loss.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
ATHABASKA LANDING, May 11, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R. N. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a report received from Corporal Somers regarding the deaths of Inspector Fitzgerald, Constables Taylor and Kinney, and Special Constable Carter.

It would appear that Inspector Fitzgerald was the last to succumb, and that he and Carter would probably have made McPherson had they not heroically stood by their stricken and weaker companions.

The indescribable sufferings which this unfortunate party must have undergone in their desperate effort to return to their starting point is terrible to contemplate.

The pathetic attention evidently paid by Inspector Fitzgerald to his dead companions was in keeping with his brave and manly character.

I assume that the next of kin of deceased have been communicated with.

Corporal Dempster has, I suppose, also forwarded a report. Could I have a copy of same?

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) G. E. SANDERS, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'N' Division.

'N' Division, Athabaska Landing.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUBDISTRICT,
FORT MCPHERSON DETACHMENT, March 28, 1911.

Re death of Inspector Fitzgerald, Constables Taylor and Kinney and Special Constable Carter. (Fort McPherson-Dawson Patrol.)

To the Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report:—

On December 21, 1910, the Dawson Patrol, comprising Inspector Fitzgerald, Constable Taylor, Constable Kinney and Special Constable Carter, with three dog trains of five dogs each, left Fort McPherson about 8.30 a.m., en route to Dawson.

Nothing more was heard of them here until the arrival of Corporal Dempster and party from Dawson, about 6 p.m. on March 22, 1911.

Corporal Dempster reported having left Dawson on February 28, to search for Inspector Fitzgerald's party, and that they had found the bodies of Inspector Fitzgerald and Special Constable Carter about 25 miles south of Fort McPherson, and the bodies of Constables Taylor and Kinney about 10 miles further south, on the banks of the Peel river.

On the 23rd, I left Fort McPherson about 2 p.m., accompanied by Interpreter Husky and Indian Peter Ross, with three sleds, to bring in the remains to the fort. Camping overnight 18 miles from the fort, we reached the place where Inspector Fitzgerald and Constable Carter lay about 9.30 a.m. the following morning. They were lying on the top of the river bank on the right limit, and back a little in the timber; the distance being about 26 miles from Fort McPherson.

I found the bodies covered, a half blanket also over each. The body of Constable Carter was lying about 10 feet from that of Inspector Fitzgerald, and had evidently been dragged and laid out immediately after death, as both hands had been crossed on the breast and the face covered with a handkerchief.

Inspector Fitzgerald was lying where a fire had been, and was stiffened to the contour of the ground, the right hand extended from the body, the left hand lying on the breast.

I could not make a proper search of the bodies here, but I found a piece of paper in the pocket of Inspector Fitzgerald's trousers on which were the following words, evidently written with a piece of charred wood:—

'All money in despatch bag and bank, clothes, &c., I leave to my dearly beloved mother, Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Halifax. God bless all.

'F. J. FITZGERALD,
'*R.N.W.M.P.*'

In Constable Carter's trousers pocket I found a watch, which I had given to Constable Taylor to have repaired for me in Dawson. I also picked up three snowshoes (all broken), one camp kettle, one cup and one blunt axe. No attempt had been made to build a camp here.

After placing the remains on the one large sled which we had, I started Indian Peter Ross for the fort, which he reached about 7 p.m.

Proceeding up the river about 10 miles, we came to the place where Constables Taylor and Kinney lay. Here a broken toboggan and two sets of dog harness lay on the trail in the river. A blue handkerchief was hanging on the willows on the bank; this was on the left limit of the river. We found a fairly comfortable open camp here, covered with brush, and on removing this, found the bodies of Taylor and Kinney lying side by side, Constable Kinney being on Taylor's right.

Over the bodies were two Alaska sleeping robes and one underneath. The body of Constable Kinney was lying fairly straight with the hands crossed on the breast, the right foot was bare, showing large pieces of skin hanging from the big toe. The body of Constable Taylor was very crooked, the left hand being slightly extended from the body and still grasping a 30-30 carbine, with which he had evidently shot himself. The features were unrecognizable, the whole of the face above the upper teeth being shot away. The right knee was very much drawn up.

Under the bottom robe I found a small gunny sack containing Inspector Fitzgerald's diary, entered up to February 5, on Trail creek. A pocket barometer, a small note-book (Constable Kinney's), some old socks, duffles and moccasins. I also picked up a very blunt axe, two camp kettles, one of which was lying behind Taylor's head and had a bullet hole in it; the other kettle was half full of moose hide chopped up in small pieces and had been boiled. There was also a tin containing some matches.

I did not make a thorough search of the clothing here, only removing a dollar watch and chain from Kinney's person.

We started on the return journey to the fort about 4 p.m., and reached our previous night's camp about 7 p.m. Camping here for the night, we arrived at Fort McPherson about 10.45 a.m. on the 25th. On arrival at the fort the bodies were placed in the Church of England Mission to await interment. Corporal Dempster and myself made a thorough search and examination of the remains in the afternoon, having to cut off the clothing to do so.

The only thing found on Inspector Fitzgerald was a gold watch hanging around his neck in a small deerskin, next to the body. The toes of his left foot were slightly frozen and very much swollen. A thin skin appeared to be coming off the fingers.

On Constable Carter's person was found a cheque from the Marine and Fisheries Department, value $50, also $7 in cash. His toes appeared to have been frozen, and his fingers were bandaged.

On Constable Taylor was found a small beadwork firebag, containing $32 in cash.

Constable Kinney had no other effects but the watch. His feet were swollen to almost twice their natural size, and the big toe of the right foot was badly peeled to the raw flesh.

The bodies of all four were in a terribly emaciated condition. The lower ribs and hips showing very prominently. The stomach of each had fallen inwards.

The flesh of all was very much discoloured and of a reddish-black colour, and a thin skin seemed to have been peeling off.

All the outer clothing was very badly torn and much scorched by fire, the socks, duffles, mitts and moccasins being in the same condition.

There is no doubt in my mind that with the exception of Constable Taylor, they had died from starvation and extreme cold.

In the despatch bag found by Corporal Dempster were the returns from Herschel island and Fort McPherson detachments. Also three envelopes containing the following amounts of money and cheques:—

No. 1—Cash	$660 00
Cheque	100 25
No. 2—Cash	261 00
No. 3—Cash	353 00
Cheque	300 00
Cheque	100 25

In a separate envelope, a cheque by Constable Blake for $100.25, and a cheque of my own for $50.25. Both these cheques made payable to Inspector Fitzgerald. These cheques were for money that we had asked Inspector Fitzgerald to bring in for us when he returned. The total amount of money and cheques in the bag was $1,925.

I hired three natives to dig one large grave. The Rev. C. E. Whittaker very generously supplied me with 250 feet of lumber, and assisted me to make coffins. I cannot appreciate too much the assistance afforded me by this gentleman at this time, he also having lent me his sled and team to bring in the remains of the deceased, as did also Mr. J. Firth, of the Hudson's Bay Company, there not being enough teams to hire at the fort.

On Sunday, the 26th, a special service was held in the Church of England Mission, the Rev. C. E. Whittaker paying a fitting tribute to the deceased.

The funeral took place with military honours in the mission churchyard at 3 p.m. on the 28th, service being held in the church as well as at the graveside. A memorial service being afterwards held at 7 p.m. in the evening.

From the last entry in Inspector Fitzgerald's diary on February 5, on Trail creek, and the distance they had actually travelled afterwards, giving an average of eight miles per day, I should say that they had not reached the place where they were found until the 11th and 12th of February, respectively.

The following is a list of rations and dog feed taken by the party:—

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Dried fruit	15	0
Flour	120	0
Bacon	75	0
Baking powder	6	0
Beans	30	0

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Butter	10	0
Coffee	5	0
Milk, tins	20	0
Salt	3	0
Sugar	35	0
Tea	12	0
Tobacco, smoking	12	0
" chewing	16	0
Lard	15	0
Matches, pkts	½ gross	
Candles	18	0
Dried fish	900	0
Corned beef	10	0

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) J. SOMERS, *Corpl.*,
In charge of Fort McPherson Detachment.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA, May 8, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the original diary kept by the late Inspector Fitzgerald on his patrol from Fort McPherson to Dawson. This diary was found on March 22 last by Corporal Dempster, who was in charge of the search party sent out from Dawson. It was under the robe on which the bodies of Constables Kinney and Taylor were found.

The first entry in the diary is on December 21, 1910, and the last is on February 5, 1911.

The entry of January 17 reads as follows:—

> Twenty-three below. Fine in a.m., with strong S.W. wind which turned to a gale in the evening. Did not break camp; sent Carter and Kinney off at 7 a.m. to follow a river going south by a little east; they returned at 3.30 p.m. and reported that it ran right up in the mountains, and Carter said that it was not the right river. I left at 8 a.m., and followed a river running south, but could not see any cuttings on it. Carter is completely lost and does not know one river from another. We have now only ten pounds of flour, and eight pounds of bacon and some dried fish. My last hope is gone, and the only thing I can do is to return and kill some of the dogs to feed the others and ourselves, unless we can meet some Indians. We have now been a week looking for a river to take us over the divide, but there are dozens of rivers and I am at a loss. I should not have taken Carter's word that he knew the way from the Little Wind river.

This is the true explanation of the catastrophe.

It is evident that Inspector Fitzgerald had relied upon ex-Constable Carter as a guide to Dawson. He says: 'I should not have taken Carter's word that he knew the way from the Little Wind river.'

The explanation of this is that Inspector Fitzgerald in 1905-6 went from Dawson to McPherson, following the original route of the Dawson-McPherson patrol—that was up the McQuesten river, across the divide to the Wind river, down to the Peel river. The new route which has been followed for some years was up Twelve Mile creek, Blackstone river, Hart river across Hart river divide into Forrest creek, then down the Little Wind river and on to its junction with the Wind river. Therefore, Inspector Fitzgerald knew the way from Fort McPherson to the junction of the Little Wind and the Wind river; from that point on he was relying upon ex-Constable

Carter. Carter was over this trail in 1907-8, when he accompanied Constable Forrest in charge of the patrol, on transfer to Fort McPherson. On this, no doubt, Inspector Fitzgerald had relied to find the trail from Wind river to Dawson.

You will observe that on December 27 he employed an Indian to break the trail for him from Trail creek across the divide to Caribou Born mountains; there is a portage there, made to avoid a big elbow of Peel river which comes from the west and turns north. On January 1 he discharged the Indian, paying him for eight days, five for coming and three for returning to his camp. The next day he reached Peel river, proceeded up to it, and without mishap reached Little Wind river on January 8; he proceeded up this river until January 12. The distance, according to his diary, is 55 miles; according to the table of distances submitted by Constable Mapley, in his report dated March 10, 1905, of the patrol in 1905, the trail follows the Little Wind river for 54 miles, so that, assuming Inspector Fitzgerald correct in his distances, he could not have been very far from Forrest creek, up which he should have turned to cross the Hart-Wind divide. He found that the river was getting very small, and came to the conclusion that he was too far up; he sent ex-Constable Carter ahead to look for the portage, but he could not find it. Inspector Fitzgerald then concluded—to turn back upon his trail.

He travelled five miles and turned up a small creek for four miles, which ex-Constable Carter thought was Forrest creek, but it was not. That was on January 13, and on January 15 they followed up the east branch of the Little Wind river, travelling 16 miles. On January 16 they apparently travelled up a branch of this creek for six miles, and found that it was not Forrest creek, and returned again to its mouth. Ex-Constable Carter was again sent out, but returned without success.

On January 17 Fitzgerald came to the following conclusion:—

> Carter is completely lost and does not know one river from another. We have now only ten pounds of flour and eight pounds of bacon and some dried fish. My last hope is gone, and the only thing I can do is to return, and kill some of the dogs to feed the others and ourselves, unless we can meet some Indians. We have been a week looking for a river to take us over the divide, but there are dozens of rivers and I am at a loss.

The next day, January 18, 1911, the party began their return to Fort McPherson. Hardly any of the dogs would eat the dog meat, and they had to feed them with the little dried fish they had.

At the time that the party turned back they were, according to Constable Mapley's table of distances, about 264 miles from Fort McPherson and 211 from Dawson.

They had travelled from December 21, 1910, until January 17, 1911, continuously, with only one day off; a distance of 340 miles. (This distance includes distances travelled searching for trail.) From January 18 to February 5, on which date the last entry is made, they travelled 230 miles.

The entries in the diary are not very full, but some are very suggestive of the hardships that they were undergoing; the trail was exceptionally heavy and they were breaking through ice, getting wet, and the cold was intense. On January 24 it says:—

> Killed another dog; and all hands made a good meal of dog meat.

On January 26.—'The going was very heavy in deep snow and the hands and dogs getting weak.'

> January 30.—'All hands feeling sick, supposed to be from eating dogs' livers.'
>
> January 31.—Skin peeling off our faces and bodies and parts of our bodies and lips all swollen and split. I suppose this is caused by feeding on dog meat; everybody feeling the cold very much for want of proper food.
>
> February 1.—Killed another dog to-night. This makes eight dogs we have killed, and we have eaten most of them and fed dried fish to the dogs.

February 3.—Men and dogs very thin and weak and cannot travel far. We have travelled about 200 miles on dog meat, and have still about 100 miles to go, but I think we will make it all right, but will have only three or four dogs left.

February 5.—(The last entry.) Just after noon I broke through the ice, and had to make fire; found one foot slightly frozen. Killed another dog to-night; have only five dogs now, and can only go a few miles a day. Everybody breaking out on the body and skin peeling off.

We have now to refer to Corporal Dempster's report to form an idea of what happened. The last entry was evidently made while the party was proceeding down Trail river to the Peel river. Corporal Dempster in his admirable report, at this point, commenced to fear the worst, on account of the camps they made being so close together. He followed on their trail with as much despatch as possible. At Colin's cabin he found the mail and the despatch bag which had been cached there.

On March 21, about three miles below the portage on the Peel river, he found the bodies of Constables Kinney and Taylor; there was a camp kettle half-full of moose hide, cut in small pieces, which had been boiled for soup. The two men lay side by side, the fire being at their feet; each lay on his back.

They had three Alaska sleeping bags; one under and two over them. Constable Taylor evidently committed suicide by blowing the top of his head off; it is quite probable that he had become insane with the terrible hardships which he had undergone.

It seems to me that Inspr. Fitzgerald had concluded that these men were too weak to travel through and left them all the camp equipment they had, and with Carter, pushed on towards Fort McPherson, with the hope of getting relief to send back. This he was not fated to accomplish. About ten miles further on he and Ex-Constable Carter yielded up their lives. Carter succumbed first and was laid out by Inspr. Fitzgerald, who probably died shortly afterwards.

There were absolutely no provisions, nor any sign of the dogs.

I have not yet received the reports which Inspr. Fitzgerald would have written before he left Fort McPherson, and I am therefore unable to give you any information which would bear on the observations of Corporal Dempster in his report, which are as follows:—

> I saw the list of provisions at McPherson which the ill-fated party took with them, and was much surprised at the small quantities taken; in fact I feel certain that the party must have been on short rations long before they turned back. Under the best possible conditions, without any delay of any kind, I do not think the party had sufficient rations to last them from McPherson to Dawson; but if they had kept on the right trail they would have got through all right, as they would have met with several bands of Indians from whom they could have purchased ample supplies of dried meat, fish, &c. As to their dogs I can say nothing, as all the information I could gather at McPherson was that they were in fair condition. The Indian Esau employed by Inspr. Fitzgerald was only employed to guide them over the Big Portage and was then discharged.

I imagine the explanation of the limited amount of rations taken by this party, is that they expected to make a very quick trip, and did not want to load themselves too heavily, and confidently looked forward to securing food from the Indians along the route to Dawson. Had they succeeded in crossing the Hart river divide, it is altogether probable they would have encountered some Indians. Big game is much more plentiful on the west side than on the east.

Undoubtedly the disaster overtook this party because they lost the trail from Little Wind river; had they had an efficient guide, they would have reached Dawson in safety.

The Indian Esau whom he employed for a few days, is the same Indian who reached Dawson later on, and on whose report the relief party was sent out. Had the party turned back as soon as they lost the trail they would have reached Fort McPherson.

Seven days were spent in useless searching; consuming provisions, and exhausting men and dogs; these precious seven days would have carried them back to safety.

Inspector Fitzgerald in his diary gives some inkling as to what was affecting his mind; it seems to have been the anxiety to perform the patrol and not return to Fort McPherson defeated. His expression, 'My last hope is gone and the only thing I can do is to return,' seems to indicate this. Had he been a less experienced traveller than he was, he would surely have turned back sooner.

The cause of the disaster may be summed up as follows:—

1. The small quantity of provisions taken.
2. Want of an efficient guide.
3. Delay in searching for the lost trail.

The heroic efforts to return to Fort McPherson have not been exceeded in the annals of Arctic travel.

Corporal Dempster's reports show that the unfortunate men had wasted to shadows. All were strong, powerful young men, and in the best of health and condition when they left on their ill-fated journey. That they should have lost their lives is greatly to be deplored. It is the greatest tragedy which has occurred in this Force during its existence of thirty-seven years.

Their loss has been felt most keenly by every member of the Force, but we cannot but feel a thrill of pride at the endeavour they made to carry out their duty, and their gallant struggle for their lives.

I cannot express it better than in the following extract from a letter addressed to me by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan:—

> While the event brings deepest sadness to all, we feel that it is only an event such as this which can give greatest lustre and enduring remembrance to the splendid Force.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

Lt. Col. FRED. WHITE, C.M.G.,
Comptroller R.N.W.M. Police,
Ottawa, Ont.

DIARY OF INSPECTOR F. J. FITZGERALD, FOUND UNDER THE BODIES OF CONSTABLES KINNEY AND TAYLOR.

Twenty-one below. Wednesday, December 21.—Strong N. wind, with heavy mist and light snow. Left Fort McPherson at 7.45 a.m. Nooned two spells up river and camped in Indian cabin 15 miles up river. Going very heavy in some places. 15 miles.

Seventeen below. Thursday, December 22.—Strong S. wind, with heavy mist. Left camp at 8 a.m. Nooned one hour and camped below portage at 3 p.m. Going fair. 18 miles.

Seven below. Friday, December 23.—Slight N.E. wind, with heavy mist. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. Nooned one hour and camped at south end of 7 mile portage. Snowing last night, making heavy going. 17 miles.

Seventeen below. Saturday, December 24.—Fine, with strong S.E. wind. Left camp at 8 a.m. Nooned one hour above Colin's cabin and camped for night in old Indian camp at 3.15 p.m. Heavy snow during night, making heavy going. 16 miles.

Thirty below. Sunday, December 25.—Light N.W. wind, with heavy mist. Left camp at 8 a.m., and arrived at the mouth of Trail creek at 10.15 a.m., and loaded up the cache of fish and left at 11.45 a.m., and camped about eight miles up Trail creek in old camp at 2.15 p.m. Going heavy on Peel river, good going on Trail creek. 16 miles.

Twenty-four below. Monday, December 26.—Strong S.E. wind, with heavy mist. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. Nooned one hour and camped at Indian encampment at 1.45 p.m., 20 miles up Trail creek. Going very good. 18 miles.

Thirty-nine below. Tuesday, December 27.—Fine, with strong S.E. wind. Left Indian camp at 7.30 a.m., and travelled up Trail creek for five miles and then went up small creek, due south, for seven miles and camped for night at 2 p.m. Sent Constable Kinney and Indian ahead to break trail for to-morrow. Hired Indian and dog team to help us across 80 mile portage, paying him $3 a day. Going very bad all day, had to break through three feet of snow and only made about 12 miles. 12 miles. Climbed 800 feet.

Forty-three below. Wednesday, December 28.—Fine. Very cold and very misty in hills. Left camp at 8 a.m., and travelled up ravine until 1 p.m. Nooned one hour and camped on the upper end of Caribou Born mountain at 2.30 p.m. Indians followed our trail and caught us up at 10 a.m., and all camped together. Very deep snow and very steep climb, and only made about 12 miles. Climbed 1,000 feet from camp until 1 p.m. At the head of the mountain the climb from Trail creek is 1,800 feet. 12 miles.

Thirty-four below. Thursday, December 29.—Fine. Clear and cold in valley, very misty in hills. Left camp at 8 a.m., and travelled down 1½ miles to head of small creek and followed it to Caribou river, and camped at start of portage on Caribou river. Snow very deep, dogs very tired. 14 miles.

Fifty-one below. Friday, December 30.—Fine with light S. wind. Left camp at 8.15 a.m., and travelled until 2.30 p.m., and only made about nine miles. Snow on the portage very deep and some very steep hills; found it very cold on account of going so slow. Nine miles.

Forty below. Saturday, December 31.—Fine with strong S. wind. Saw the sun to-day. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., nooned one hour and camped at 3 p.m., four miles down Mountain creek. Going very heavy on the portage and Mountain creek. Sixteen miles.

Thirty-seven below. Sunday, January 1, 1911.—Heavy snow storm all day. Left camp at 8.45 a.m., made one drive and camped in small cabin four miles above mouth of Mountain creek at 2 p.m. Going very heavy, over three feet of snow. Paid off Indian, five days coming and three days to return. Eleven miles.

Thirty-five below. Monday, January 2.—Heavy snow storm during night and all day. Left camp at 7.30; had to cut our way through the bush twice, owing to driftwood being piled up in the river; nooned one hour, and camped on the Peel river, five miles above Mountain creek at 2.15 p.m. Going very heavy owing to deep snow. Ten miles.

Forty-six below. Tuesday, January 3.—Light snow all day. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped at Waughs old tent, two miles up Wind river at 3.30 p.m. Mouth of Wind river ¾ of a mile above lower end of Peel river canyon. Going very heavy; dogs about played out. Twelve miles.

Forty-seven below. Wednesday, January 4.—Strong S.E. wind with snow. Left camp at 8.30 a.m.; nooned one hour and camped at 2.30 p.m. Going very heavy; over three feet of soft snow most of the way. Ten miles.

Sixty-five below. Thursday, January 5.—Fine with slight head wind. Left camp at 8 a.m., but only went about six miles, when we had to go in the bush and make camp at noon, owing to the intense cold; some slight frost bites among the party. Going heavy, but a slight improvement on the last few days. Six miles.

Fifty-four below. Friday, January 6.—Very strong head wind in p.m., with heavy mist. Left camp at 8.30 a.m.; could not noon on account of open water, as we could not get on shore; camped 3 p.m., at the lower end of Mount Deception. Going very heavy, and lots of trouble with open water. Eleven miles.

Fifty-one below. Saturday, January 7.—Fine with slight fair wind. Left camp at 8 a.m.; nooned one hour and camped at 2.30 p.m., six miles below Little Wind river. Going fairly good, but had to go around lots of open water. Thirteen miles.

Sixty-four below. Sunday, January 8.—Fine with strong head wind. Left camp at 8.30 a.m., and only made one drive and camped at 1.30 p.m., three miles up Little Wind river. Going very heavy; slow going with intense cold. Nine miles.

Twenty-two below. Monday, January 9.—Fine clear day; slight S.W. wind. Left camp at 8 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped at 3 p.m., about 20 miles up Little Wind. Going very fair; a little heavy in p.m. Sixteen miles.

Thirteen below. Tuesday, January 10.—Strong head wind, with very fine snow. Left camp at 8 a.m.; nooned one hour and camped at 3.15 p.m. Clear ice most all day; not good going as it was very slippery for the dogs; very little water to trouble us. Fifteen miles.

Twenty-two below. Wednesday, January 11.—Very misty with strong head wind. Left camp at 8.15 a.m.; nooned one hour and camped at 3.30 p.m. All the river was overflow, and we only made about nine miles. All hands had wet feet, and we had a very unpleasant day. Nine miles.

Thirty-seven below. Thursday, January 12.—Fine with slight head wind. A nice day. Left camp at 8 a.m., and stopped 3 hours at noon, and sent Carter to look for portage, but he could not find it. At 3 p.m., found that the river was getting very small; camped and sent Carter on ahead, and came to the conclusion that we were too far up. Twelve miles.

Twelve below. Friday, January 13.—Snowing, with light fair wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; came back down the river 5 miles, and went up small creek 4 miles, which Carter thought was Forrest creek, but found it was not, and came down 2 miles farther and camped at 1.30 p.m., and sent Carter out to look for creek Fifteen miles.

Twenty-three below. Saturday, January 14.—Very strong gale all day. Could not leave camp.

Thirty-nine below. Sunday, January 15.—Very misty, with slight head wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., and followed up east branch of Little Wind river and camped at 3.15 p.m., at what is supposed to be the mouth of Forrest creek. Going very good; a little heavy snow at the start; the rest of the way mostly ice. Sixteen miles.

Forty-three below. Monday, January 16.—Fine, with very strong S.W. wind. Left camp at 7.45 a.m., and travelled up creek for six miles, and found that it was not Forrest creek and had to return to mouth again and camp. Sent Carter out in afternoon. but he had no success. 12 miles.

Twenty-three below. Tuesday, January 17.—Fine in a.m., with strong S.W. wind which turned to a gale in evening. Did not break camp, sent Carter and Kinney off at 7.15 a.m., to follow a river going south by a little east; they returned at 3.30 p.m., and reported that it ran right up in the mountains, and Carter said it was not the right river. I left at 8 a.m., and followed a river running south, but could not see any cuttings on it. Carter is completely lost and does not know one river from another.

We have now only 10 pounds of flour and 8 pounds of bacon and some dried fish. My last hope is gone, and the only thing I can do is to return, and kill some of the dogs to feed the others and ourselves, unless we can meet some Indians.

We have now been a week looking for a river to take us over the divide, but there are dozens of rivers and I am at a loss. I should not have taken Carter's word that he knew the way from Little Wind river.

Thirteen below. Wednesday, January 18.—Very strong S. gale last night and this morning, moderated in afternoon. Left camp, on the return to Peel river, at 7.45 a.m., nooned one hour and camped at 3 p.m. 20 miles below. Killed the first dog to-night for dog feed; hardly any of the dogs would eat him, and had to give them a little dried fish. Our food consisted of a small piece of bannock and dried fish. Good going on our back trail. 20 miles.

Twenty-eight below. Thursday, January 19.—Very misty, with slight S.W. wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., nooned one hour and camped about 29 miles above the mouth of Little Wind river. Most of the river was overflowed, and we were at times ankle deep in water. Killed another dog to-night. 21 miles.

Twenty-one below. Friday, January 20.—Very strong S.W. gale all day. Could not leave camp, it was all we could do to keep the tent standing. Ate the last of the flour and bacon to-day. All we have now is some dried fish and tea.

Zero. Saturday, January 21.—Strong gale until noon, moderated in p.m. Left camp at 7.45 a.m., nooned one hour and camped about 12 miles above the mouth of Little Wind river. Nearly all clear ice, making the going slow. Killed another dog to-night. 20 miles.

Fifty below in a.m. Sunday, January 22. 64 in p.m. Very misty, with slight S.W. wind. Left camp at 7.45 a.m., nooned one hour, and camped five miles down Big Wind river, 4 p.m. Going very heavy, our old trail filled up and had trouble with water. Carter's fingers badly frozen. 17 miles.

Sixty-four below. Monday, January 23.—Misty, with strong head wind. Stayed over in camp as it was too cold to travel.

Fifty-six below. Tuesday, January 24.—Strong S. wind with very heavy mist. Left camp at 7.30, went six miles and found the river open right across. Constable Taylor got in up to his waist and Carter in up to his hips, and we had to go into camp at 11 a.m. Cold intense with all the open water. Killed another dog and all hands made a good meal on dog meat. 6 miles.

Fifty-three below. Wednesday, January 25.—Left camp at 7.30 to look for place to cross open water, and did not start with dogs until 9.15. Nooned three miles above Mount Deception and camped at 3.30 p.m. 20 miles above mouth. Going fairly good, had our old trail part of the way. Killed another dog to-night. Our food is now dog meat and tea. 18 miles.

Twenty-one below. Thursday, January 26.—Snowing, with very heavy mist. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; lost three hours getting around open water, and nooned one hour, and camped at 3.30 p.m. Going very heavy in deep snow, and all hands and dogs getting weak. 8 miles.

Thirteen below. Friday, January 27.—Heavy snowstorm, with heavy mist. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped at Waugh's tent at 2 p.m. Searched tent and cache for food but found none. Going very heavy. Killed another dog. We have now only nine dogs; the rest are gone for food. 11 miles.

Forty-five below. Saturday, January 28.—Strong south wind with mist. Left camp at 7.45 a.m., nooned one hour three miles below Peel river canyon, and camped at one of our old camps at 3.15 p.m. Taylor sick last night and all day. Going very heavy; very little sign of our old trail. 12 miles.

Twenty below. Sunday, January 29.—Snowing with light N.E. wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped in cabin at 1.30 p.m., five miles up Mountain creek. Killed another dog to-night. Men and dogs very weak. Cached one sled and wrapper and seven single dog harness here. Ten miles.

Fifty-one below. Monday, January 30.—Fine with light W. wind. Left camp at 7.45 a.m.; nooned one hour and camped at 3.15 p.m., at foot of big hill on Mountain creek. Going very heavy; old trail all filled in. All hands feeling sick, supposed to be from eating dog's liver. Fourteen miles.

Forty-five below. Tuesday, January 31.—Sixty-two below in p.m. Fine with slight S.W. wind. Left camp at 7.15 a.m.; had to double up for the first 1½ miles; nooned one hour and camped at 4.15 p.m., four miles from Caribou river. Going heavy; travelled part of the time on our old trail, but it was filled in. Skin peeling off our faces and parts of the body, and lips all swollen and split. I suppose this is caused by feeding on dog meat. Everybody feeling the cold very much for want of proper food. Seventeen miles.

Fifty-one below in a.m. Wednesday, February 1.—Two below in p.m. Fine with strong S.W. wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped at 4 p.m., on the river where we start around Caribou Born mountain. Followed our old trail, but found it very heavy. Killed another dog to-night; this makes eight dogs we have killed, and we have eaten most of them, and fed what dried fish we had to the dogs. Sixteen miles.

Seven above in a.m. Thursday, February 2.—Twenty-three below in p.m. Fine in a.m., very misty on mountain in p.m. Left camp at 7 a.m.; nooned one hour, and had to camp on the mountain at 3.30 p.m., as we got astray in the mist. Going heavy in creek; very good on the mountain. Ten miles.

Twenty-six below. Friday, February 3.—Misty in a.m., clear in p.m. Strong N.E. wind. Left camp at 7.45, crossed the mountain by 1.30 p.m., and camped on Trail creek at the mouth of the small creek. Killed another dog to-night, and had to feed some of it to the dogs as we have no dried fish. Men and dogs very thin and weak, and cannot travel far. We have travelled about 200 miles on dog meat, and have still about 100 miles to go, but I think we will make it all right, but will have only three or four dogs left. Fourteen miles.

Fifty-two below. Saturday, February 4. Fine with strong S.E. wind. Left camp at 7.45; nooned one hour and camped at 3 p.m., eight miles down Trail creek. Going very heavy, and everybody suffered very much with the cold. Eight miles.

Forty-eight below. Saturday, February 5.—Fine with strong S.E. wind. Left camp at 7.15 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped about eight miles further down. Just after noon I broke through the ice and had to make fire; found one foot slightly frozen. Killed another dog to-night; have only five dogs now, and can only go a few miles a day; everybody breaking out on the body and skin peeling off. Eight miles.

Inspector Fitzgerald's will, which was found in one of his pockets, and which had evidently been written with a piece of charred wood, read as follows:—

'All money in despatch bag, and bank, clothes, &c., I leave to my dearly beloved mother, Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Halifax. God bless all.

'F. J. FITZGERALD,
'R.N.W.M.P.'

FORT MCPHERSON, MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,

July 8, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—*Re* inquiry into the deaths of Inspector Fitzgerald, Reg. No. 4582, Constable Kinney, G. F., Reg. No. 4346, Constable Taylor, R. O., and Special Constable Carter, S.

I have the honour to inform you that I have taken the evidence of Corporal Somers, Constable Blake, Rev. C. E. Whittaker, and Mr. J. Firth, and Indian Esau, and beg to report as follows:—

RATIONS.

I find from a list of the rations taken by the party to be insufficient for a trip of five hundred miles, where they have to break their own trail going over, and which has generally taken the Dawson patrol from 31 to 39 days to make. Flour was 40 pounds short of 30 days single ration; bacon and corned beef were 43 pounds short. The other articles were little more than single ration, but not sufficient for men travelling over a bad trail in extreme cold weather.

DOGS.

All the dogs taken on the trip were in first-class condition. Ten dogs were used on the trip from Herschel island, but they had 19 days rest, and were in good condition in starting out.

GUIDES.

From the evidence I find that Special Constable Carter was not a competent guide, as he had only made the trip once, and that was from Dawson during the winter of 1906-7.

There were two Indians here willing to make the trip, but for some reason or other Inspector Fitzgerald did not hire them.

He intended picking up a guide across the portage, which he did by taking Indian Esau.

GENERAL.

They took a rifle in case they ran across any game, but carried no shot gun.

Mr. Firth gave Inspector Fitzgerald a compass, and he had a map which Mr. Darrell had made out for him.

I find that if Inspector Fitzgerald had had a competent guide, he would have reached Dawson.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Insp.*

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

FORT MCPHERSON DETACHMENT,

July 8, 1911.

'N' Division.

STATEMENT OF REG. No. 4539, CORPORAL SOMERS, J., IN CHARGE OF FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT.

When the late Inspector Fitzgerald made out the list of rations he was going to carry on the patrol to Dawson, he expressed an opinion that the patrol from the Dawson side had always carried too much weight. He read over the list of rations to Constables Kinney, Taylor, and Carter, and asked them if they would like to carry more. I believe that Inspector Fitzgerald expected the rations to last at least thirty days. He also said that the trip would probably take thirty-five days. The dogs with one execption were in good condition. The exception was one of the Fort McPherson dogs. It was lame in one of the hind legs, was of a half wolf breed, and very hardy. I made the trip to the mouth of Trail creek in November, 1910, with this dog, and towards the end of a day's run he would get tired. I reported this matter to Inspector Fitzgerald, but he did not seem to think that that would make any difference. His reason, I believe, was that if the dog did play out, that he would be able to, by that time at least, get along with the four dogs.

The other two teams were certainly all right, and were in good condition when they arrived from Herschel island on December 3. Inspector Fitzgerald had not in any way tried to rush this part of the trip, and had also laid over for a day at two different places on the coast. During the interval December 3, to 21, all three teams only enough work to keep them in good condition.

Why Inspector Fitzgerald took Ex-Constable Carter as a guide, I am unable to say. That he thought him competent to take the party to Dawson I am doubtful. He told me after making inquiries regarding the location of the Indians on the Peel at that time, that he would get one of the Indians to take him across the big portage. This he evidently did by hiring Esau. He could have got two competent Indian guides at the Fort, but having once hired Carter from the island he did not care to take anyone else for the whole journey, especially as Constable Carter said he was certain that he knew the trail from the Wind river to Dawson.

Regarding game, from what I have learned from Indians and others who know the country here, there is a chance of moose or cariboo from Trail creek over to the Hart river, but this cannot always be depended upon. Deer and moose are seldom met with between Fort McPherson and Trail creek. Ptarmigan were fairly plentiful around the mouth of Trail creek when I was there in November, and are to be found on most of the mountain creeks in this district, amongst the willows. Rabbit tracks were also fairly plentiful, and I also saw one bear track when I was there. The party did anticipate replenishing their supplies after they reached the Hart river, Inspector Fitzgerald having an idea that he would meet Indians before he reached Dawson, and be able to obtain a supply of meat. They only took a 30-30 rifle with them, and no shot gun. A compass was given to Inspector Fitzgerald by Mr. Firth before he left here, and he compared it with my own. He certainly had it with him when he left, although it has not been found. When Inspector Fitzgerald left here last July for Herschel island he left instructions with me to ask Hubert Darrell, who was then at La Pierre House, to draw a map of the route from Fort McPherson to Dawson, as travelled by him when he was with the police patrols from the Dawson side. Darrell did so on his return, but as he was in a hurry to get to Red river, he only drew a small one. The map, in my opinion, was not sufficiently large enough in scale to be of much assistance to a man who had never been by this particular route, but I think that if I myself had once been over it, and then seen the map, and read the directions which were written as to making portages, distances, and various bearings on the route, that it would have been of considerable assistance to me. There was one part of the map between Mitchell creek and the Blackstone river that Darrell had redrawn on a larger scale on the back, as he thought that this was the place where the party would be most likely to miss marks. I handed this map over to Inspector Fitzgerald on his arrival at Fort McPherson from the island. He said very little about it, and seemed to think that it would answer his purpose. There were no particular instructions given by Inspector Fitzgerald to me, or anyone else that I know of, as to the conduct of the trip, or how he proposed to perform it. He asked me which of the two men on the detachment with me would be the better to accompany him, and drive the McPherson team. I had no hesitation in selecting Constable Taylor for two or three good reasons, the main one being that he was a sea-faring man, and would be able to give valuable assistance, especially in the use of a compass if it was necessary. I also thought him the fitter of the two men to make the trip.

I do not consider myself, that Ex-Constable Carter was competent to guide a party such a distance, and over such a route, especially having been over it only once, and that some years ago, when he came from the Dawson side. He never made the trip from this side before. I have found myself, even in my short experience, that where there is no trail it is very easy to miss points when portages are to be made. In hazy or misty weather where no prominent land-marks or objects such as bluffs, clumps of trees, boulders, forks in rivers, or other similar objects are not to be

seen, that it is very easy to mistake the distance travelled in a given direction by time alone. On my trip to the island I had two of the best guides that can be found in this district, one of them having been over the trail part of the way before this winter, on two occasions, one at a portage, the other at the fork of a river, there was hesitation, and evident doubt as to the exact location of the portage, and which fork of the river to take.

Regarding the equipment of Inspector Fitzgerald's party, such as sleds, snowshoes, excepting dog-harness, I did not think of anything at the time, but on the arrival of Corporal Dempster and his relief party from Dawson, the difference in material was at once apparent. The snowshoes of Inspector Fitzgerald's party, which were of local make, were very much lighter as well as smaller than those of the Dawson party. The sleds, lashings, &c., were also much lighter.

I attach a list of the rations taken by Inspector Fitzgerald and his party.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, *Corpl.*
In charge of Fort McPherson Detachment.

LIST of rations taken by Inspector Fitzgerald and his party from McPherson to Dawson.

Dried fruit	15 lbs.
Baking powder	6 "
Bacon	75 "
Beans	30 "
Butter	10 "
Coffee	5 "
Corned beef	10 "
Flour	120 "
Lard	15 "
Milk	20 tins.
Sugar	35 lbs.
Salt, table	3 "
Tea	12 "
Tobacco, smoking	12 "
Tobacco, chewing	16 "
Matches	6 doz. pkts. (six)
Candles	18 lbs.
Dog fish	900 "

FORT MCPHERSON,

STATEMENT OF REG. No. 4481, CONSTABLE BLAKE, A.N. RE DAWSON PATROL.

When Inspector Fitzgerald first made up his list of rations to take with him to Dawson, it was larger than what he did actually take. He talked the matter over with the men who were going with him, and they all seemed of one mind that the list was too large and that their loads would be too heavy, so some was cut out.

The dogs seemed to be in good condition. The two dog teams that came from Herschel island were if anything better than the Fort McPherson dogs. One of the Fort McPherson dogs, (Bob), was old, and in my opinion, not fit to make Dawson.

The patrol arrived at Fort McPherson from Herschel island on December 3. I do not know why Special Constable Carter was taken. Indian guides could have been hired here; Indians who had been to Dawson and back from here, and knew the trail thoroughly.

From inquiries that I have made from different people, game, *i.e.*, moose and cariboo might be got. They took a rifle with them, and, I think, 60 rounds of ammunition, but their intention in taking the rifle was only on the chance of seeing close to the trail, and not for hunting. Snowshoes were taken by the party. No shot gun was taken.

A map of the route they proposed to follow was taken by Inspector Fitzgerald, and at different times during their stay here I saw Inspector Fitzgerald writing down information that he had gathered about the trail to Dawson.

A. N. BLAKE, *Constable.*

FORT MCPHERSON.

STATEMENT OF JOHN FIRTH, CLERK IN CHARGE OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S STORE AT FORT MCPHERSON, TAKEN BEFORE INSPECTOR BEYTS, THIS 8TH DAY OF JULY, 1911.

DOGS.

I consider the dogs taken by Inspector Fitzgerald on the Dawson patrol were in good condition.

GUIDES.

I did not consider that Carter was capable as a guide, as he had only been over once. Inspector Fitzgerald was rather doubtful of his being able to find the way. He spoke of picking up a guide at Trail creek to take him over to Wind river, and he did so by engaging Esau. He spoke of taking over Jimmie Husky, the interpreter, with him, but the man would not make the trip. I think he could have got a guide if he had wished to do so, as there were two men here willing to make the trip.

GENERAL.

I gave Inspector Fitzgerald a compass, but I do not know if he had any map with him. He had cut down on supplies in order to make a quick trip, and I think he would have made Dawson if his guide had been able to find the way. I think they would have reached there if they had not eaten dog livers, which sickened them, and the dog meat they were eating did them no good in their state of weakness and exposure to cold. I think that Inspector Fitzgerald and the men were in splendid condition, and were in good spirits when they left.

JOHN FIRTH.

FORT MCPHERSON.

STATEMENT OF REV. C. E. WHITTAKER TAKEN BEFORE INSPECTOR BEYTS, THIS 8TH DAY OF JULY, 1911.

I never saw Inspector Fitzgerald looking more fit than then. The other members of the party were, to the best of my knowledge, quite fit. It is known here that Carter found the trip from Herschel island to this place very exhausting.

The dogs were, as far as I can remember, in good condition; in as good, at least, as is common in the north.

Carter, who was the accepted guide, had been over the trail but once, and that coming this way, but he was quite confident that he could find the way.

C. E. WHITTAKER.

FORT MCPHERSON.

STATEMENT OF INDIAN ESAU, RE DAWSON PATROL.

Inspector Fitzgerald hired me on the evening of the 26th of December, 1910, to guide a party across the portage to the mouth of Mountain creek. I was with him for five days and left him on the 1st January, near the mouth of Mountain creek, and returned to my camp on Trail creek. I was paid $24 wages for the trip. I was willing to accompany the party to Dawson, but Inspector Fitzgerald did not require my services any longer.

When I left them I thought they had enough grub to take them through to Dawson.

Carter informed me when I left them that he knew the trail, but I do not think he did. My reason for thinking this is that he came over from Dawson some years ago, and the country looks different going the opposite way.

All the dogs were in good condition when I left, and I think they were good dogs.

I do not think there was any chance of obtaining game on the road, but ptarmigan are often seen. There was no shot gun with the party, but they had a 30-30 rifle.

Inspector Fitzgerald had a compass and he also had a map, but I do not think it was any good, as one creek that I knew was not shown on it.

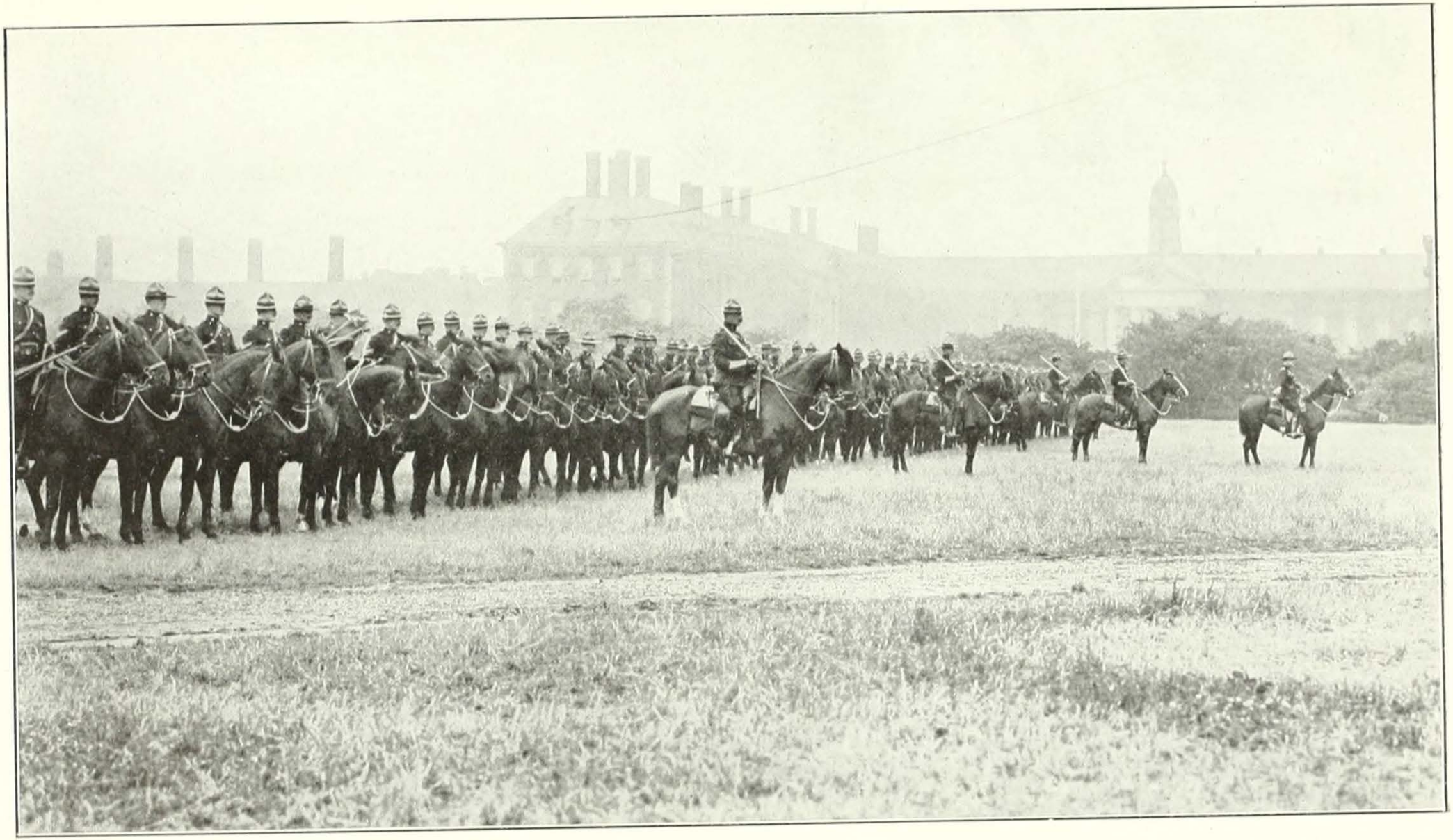
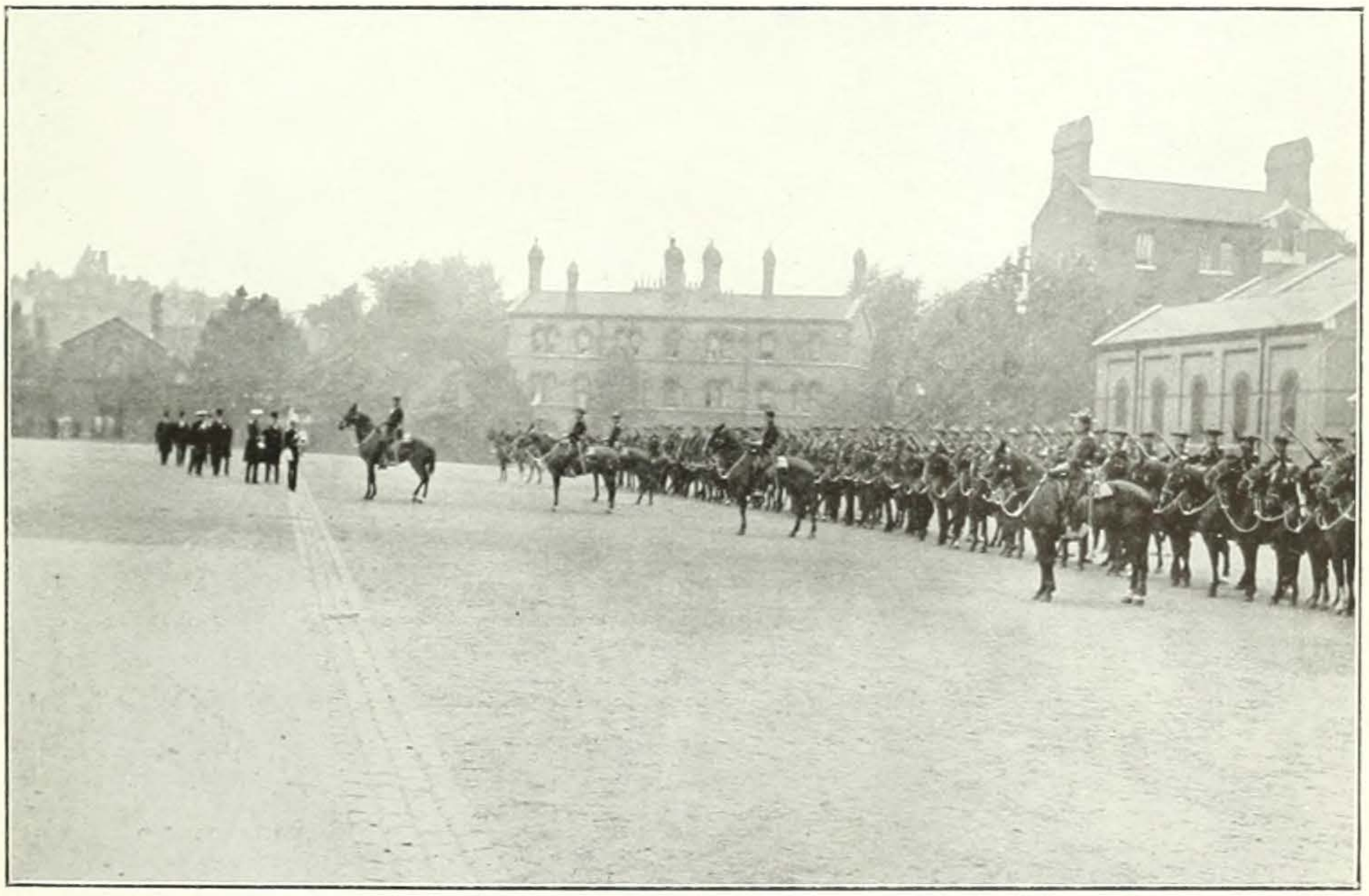
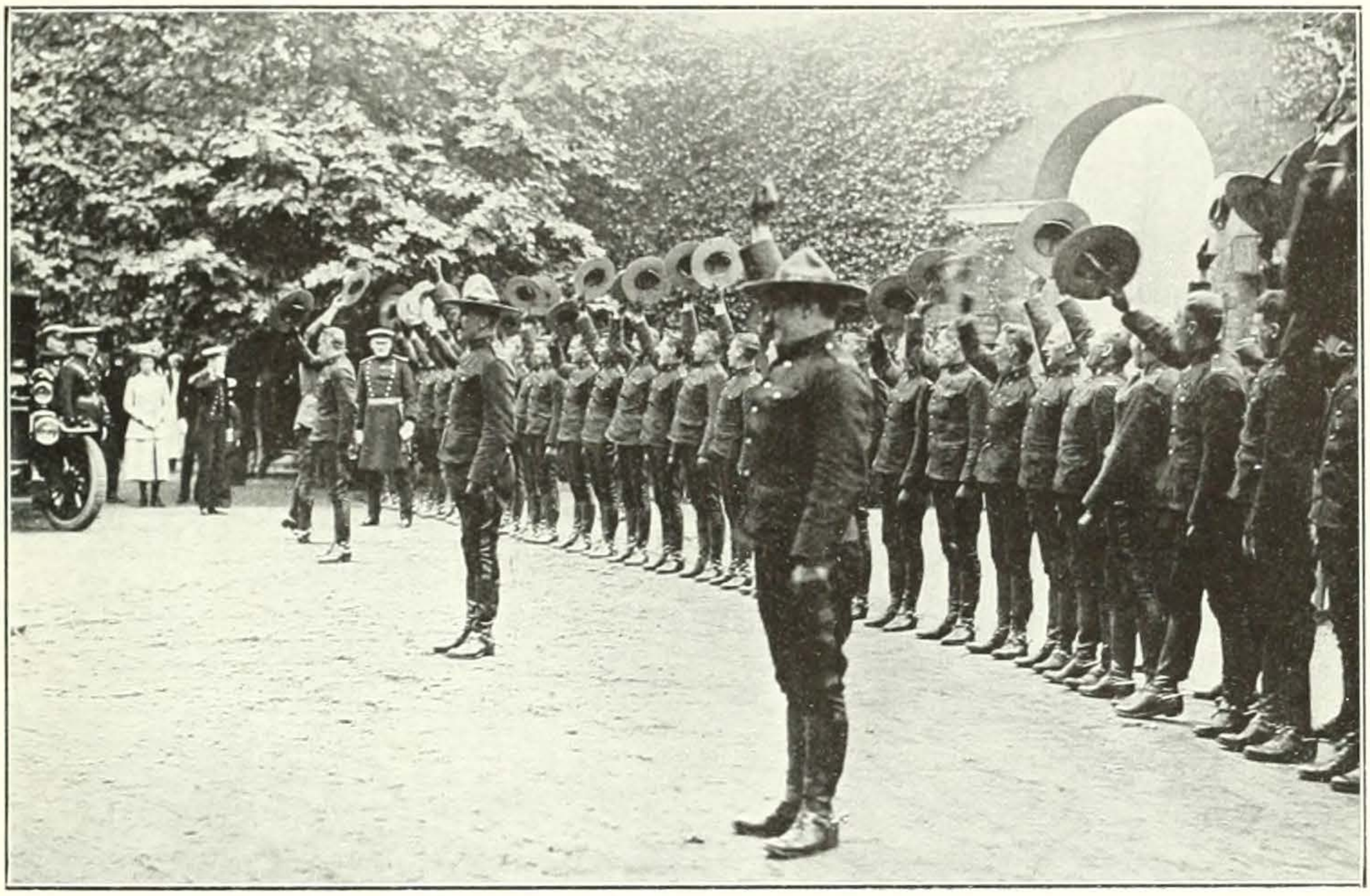
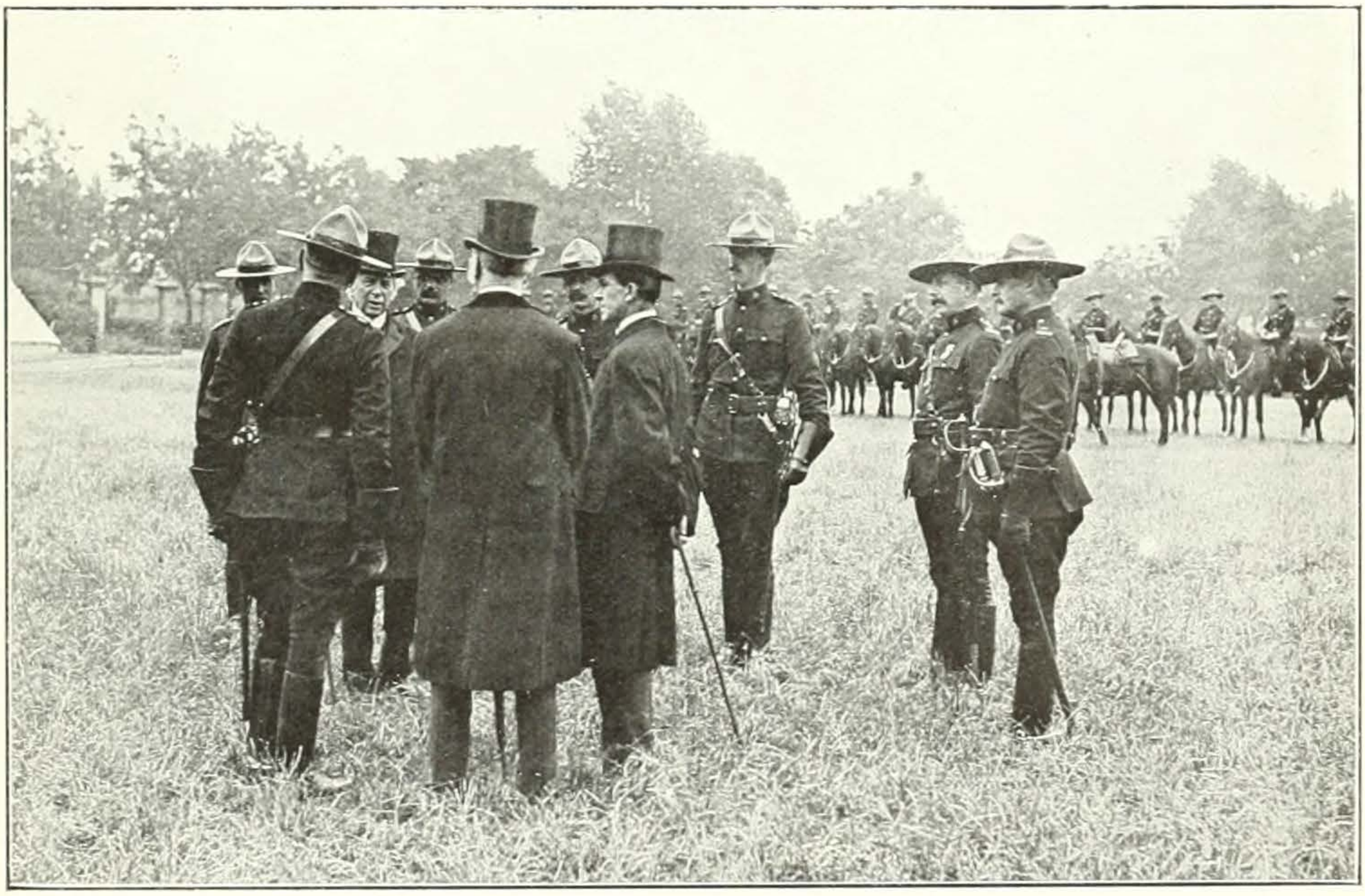
The snowshoes they had with them were too small, and they would sink through the snow, and make it hard walking. I used my own, which were a foot longer and a bit wider than theirs. Their snowshoes were the same size that the Dawson police used, but they have a larger pair for breaking trail ahead. Inspector Fitzgerald's party did not have a large pair with them.

Their toboggans were all right when I left them.

I was hunting around Hart river, and arrived in Dawson about the 20th of February, when I reported to the officer commanding that I had left Inspector Fitzgerald's party on the 1st January, and from where I left them they should have got to Dawson in about fifteen days.

ESAU.

PART VI

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CORONATION CONTINGENT IN LONDON, ENGLAND, 1911

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